



Government Of Karnataka

FREE SUPPLY

ENGLISH READER

FIRST LANGUAGE
(Revised)



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FIRST STANDARD

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY ®

100 ft Ring Road, Banashankari, 3rd Stage
Bengaluru - 560 085



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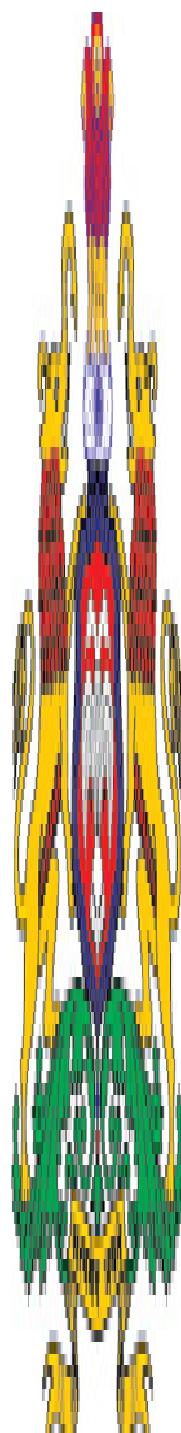
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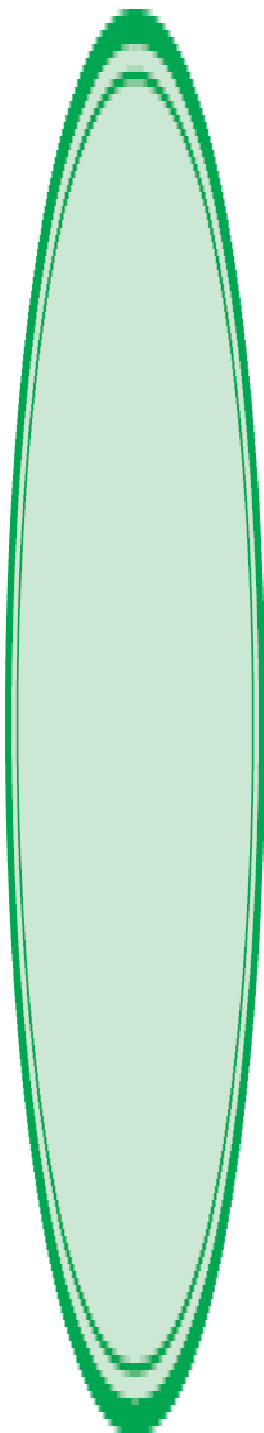
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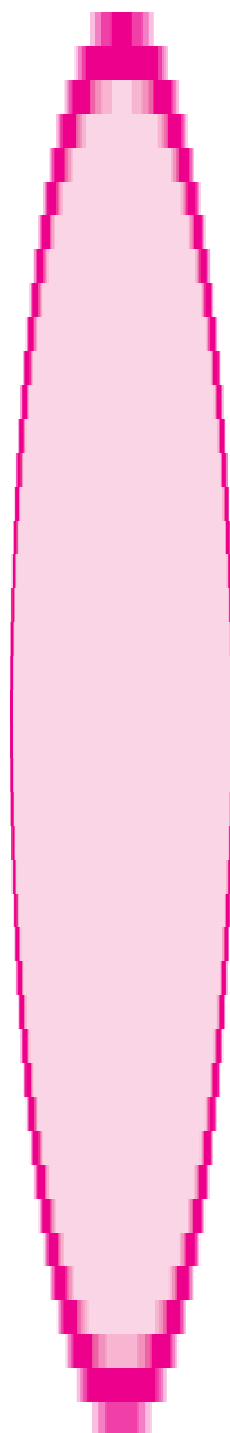
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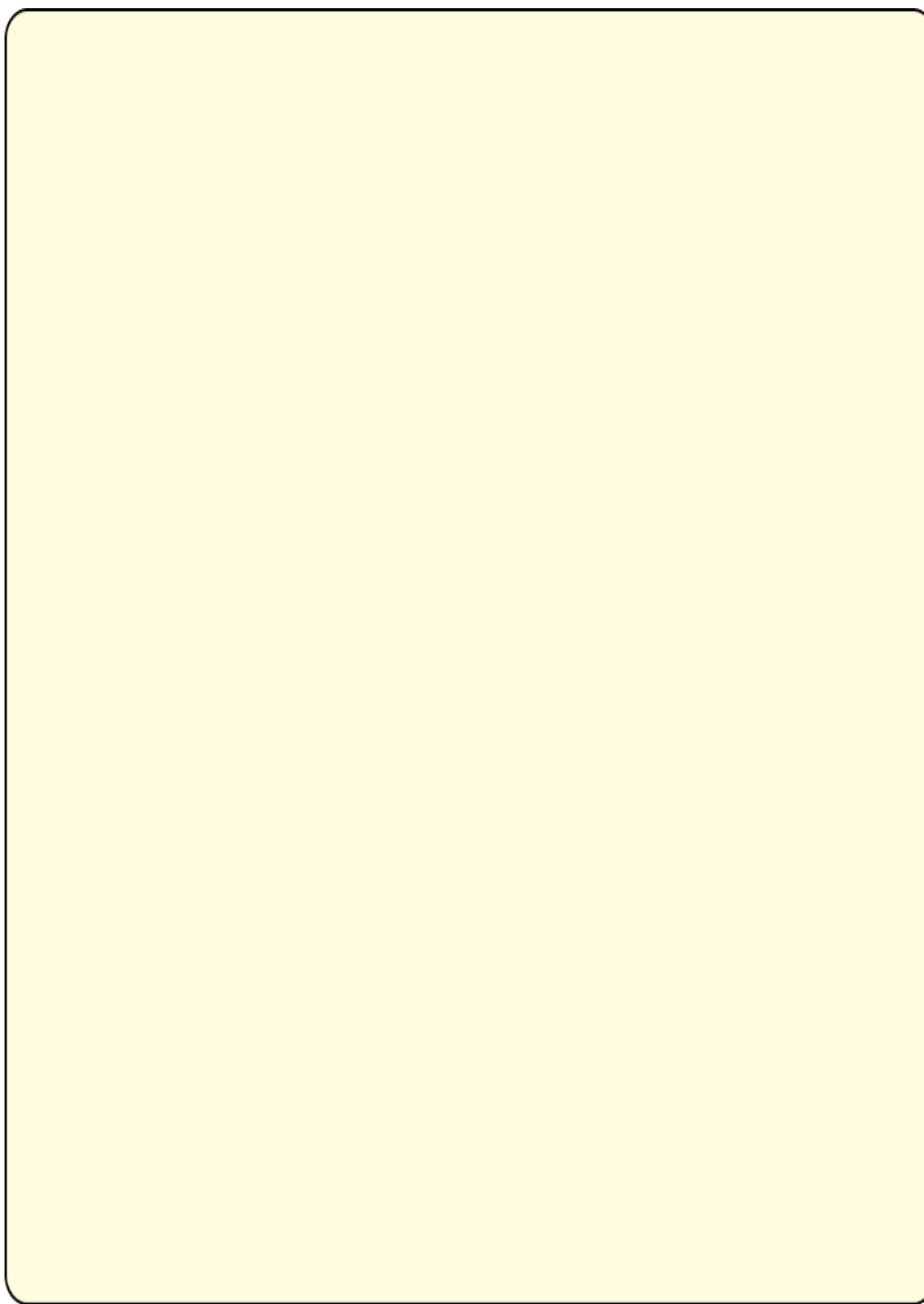
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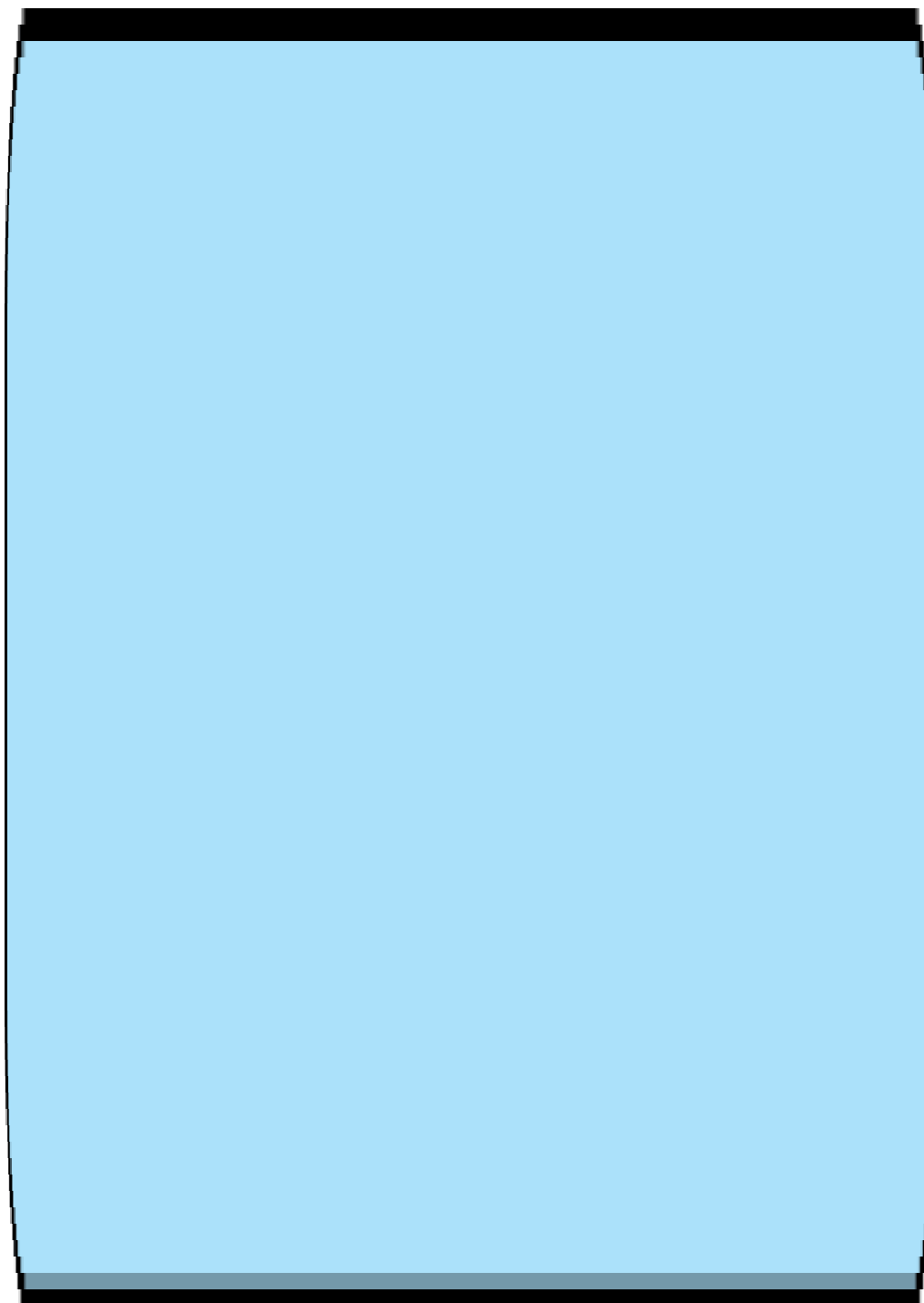




















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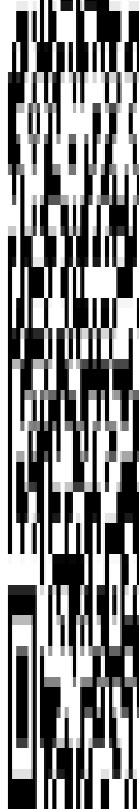
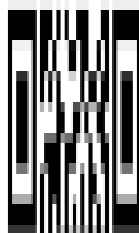
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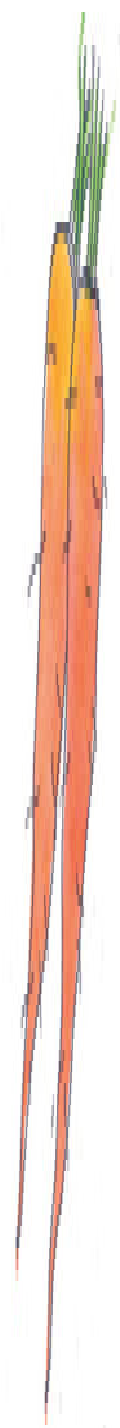
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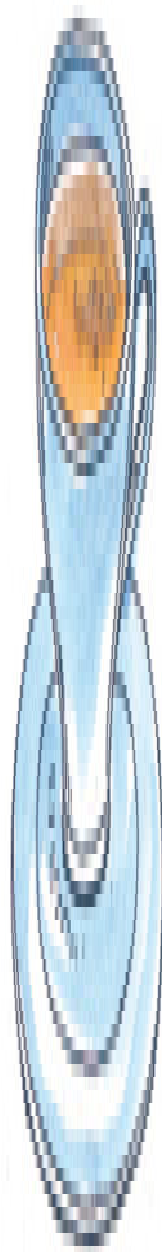




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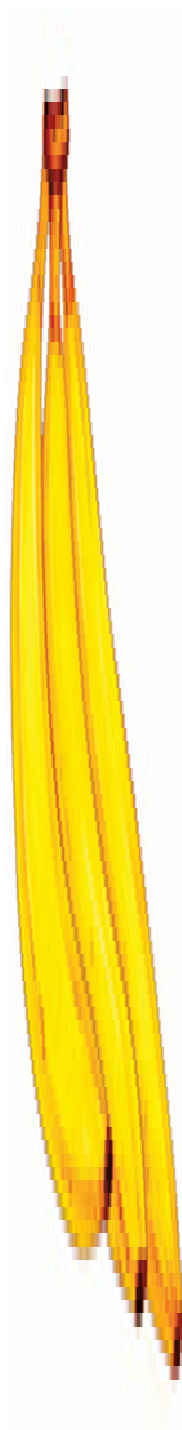


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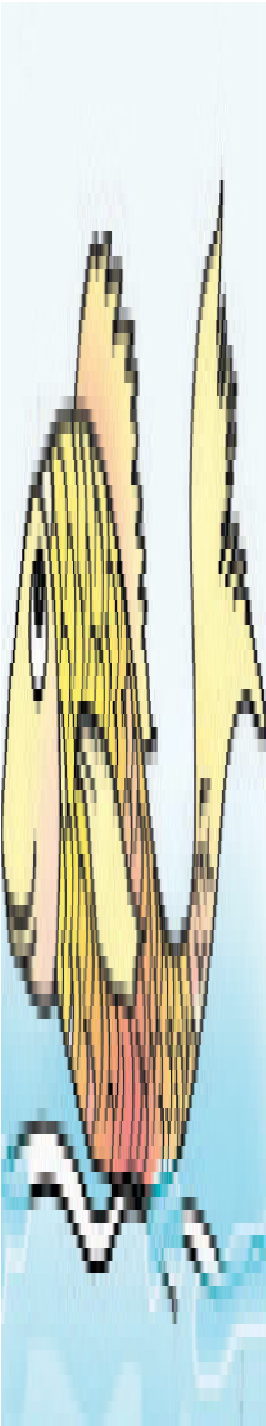
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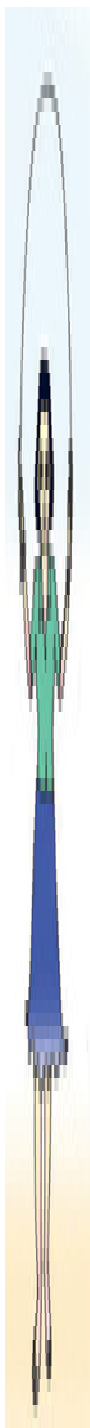
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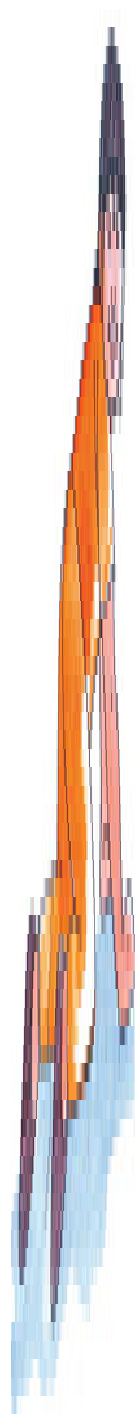
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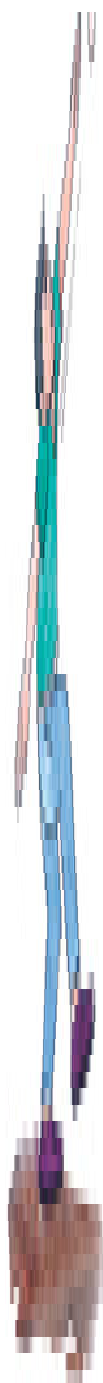
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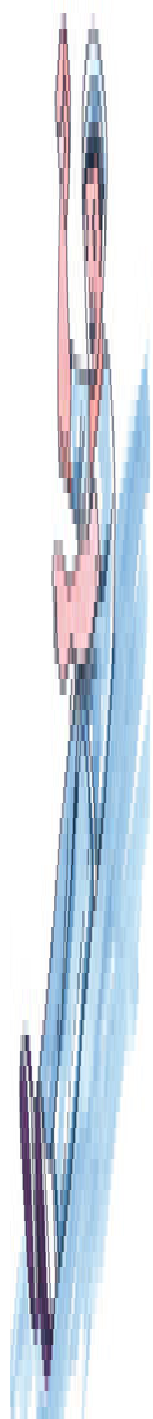
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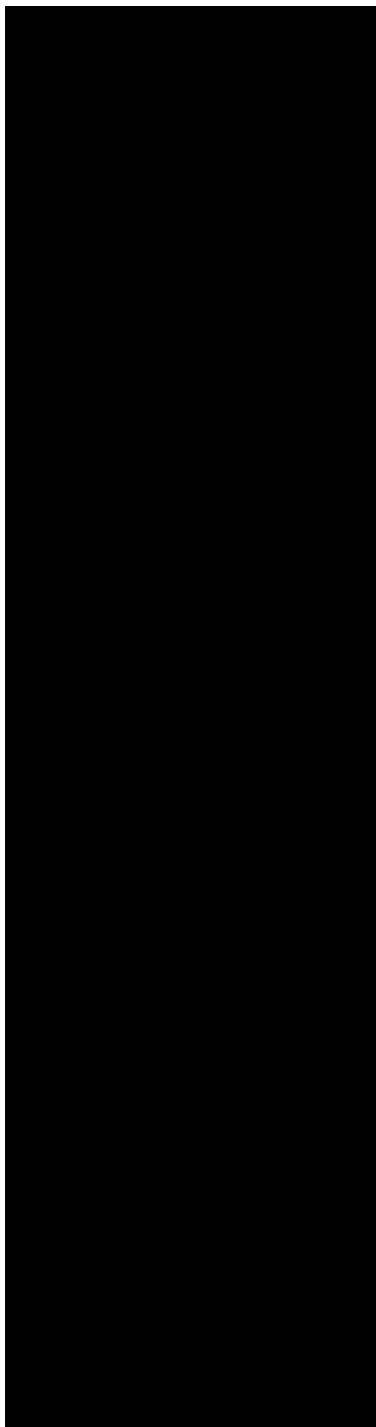
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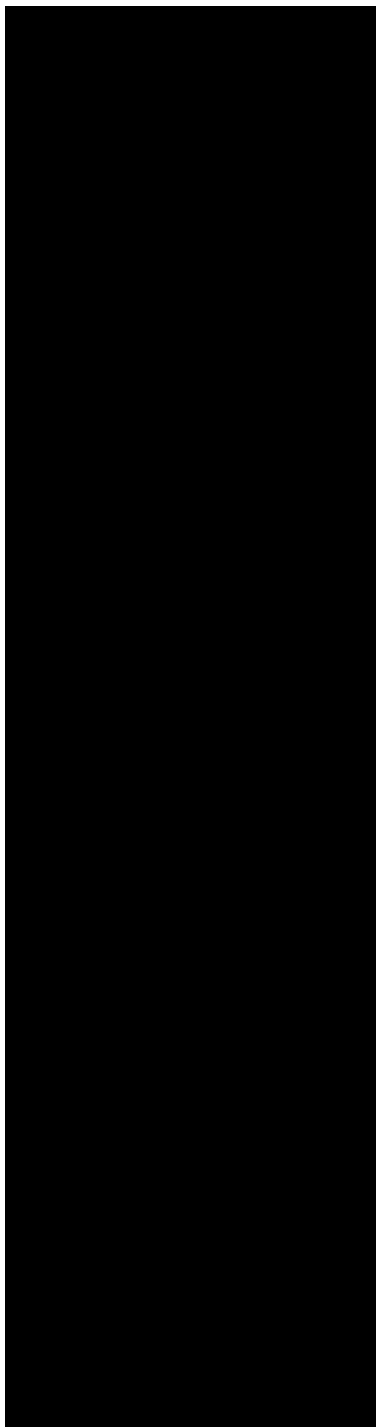


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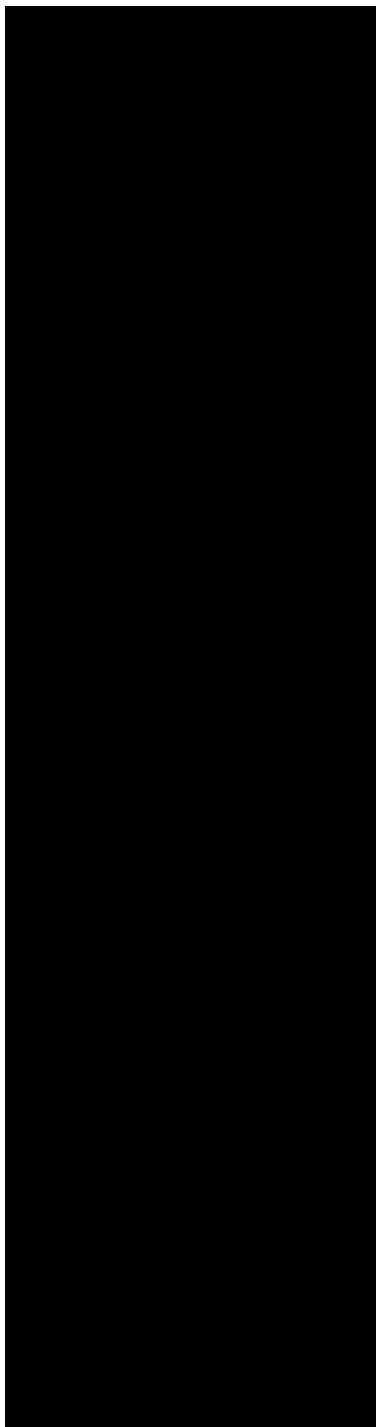
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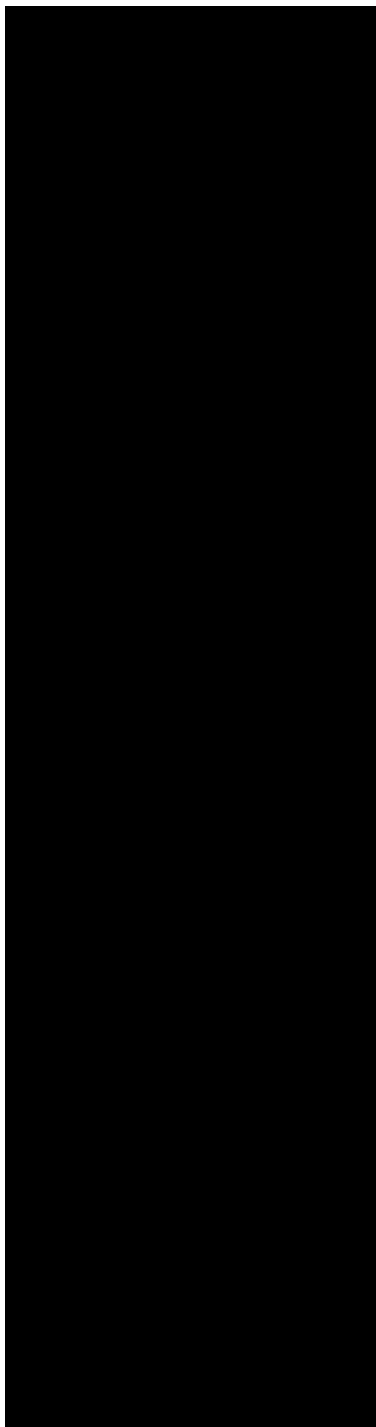
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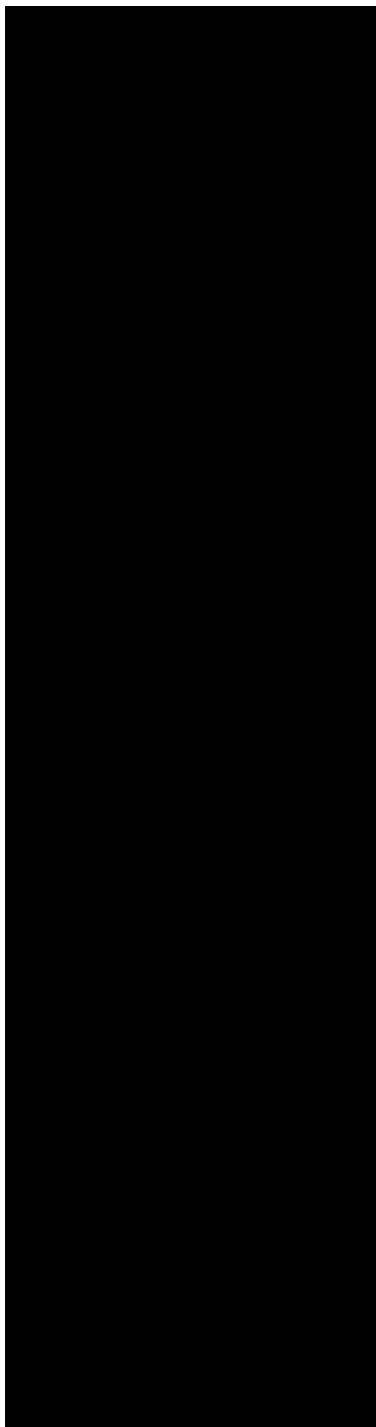


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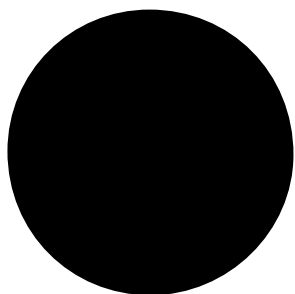


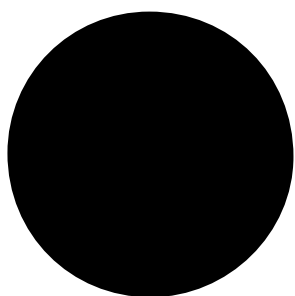


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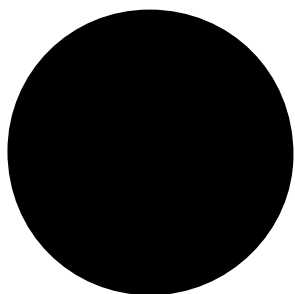
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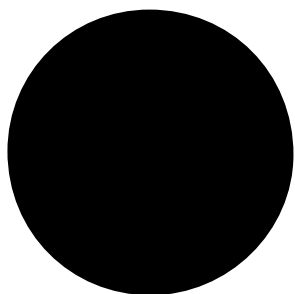
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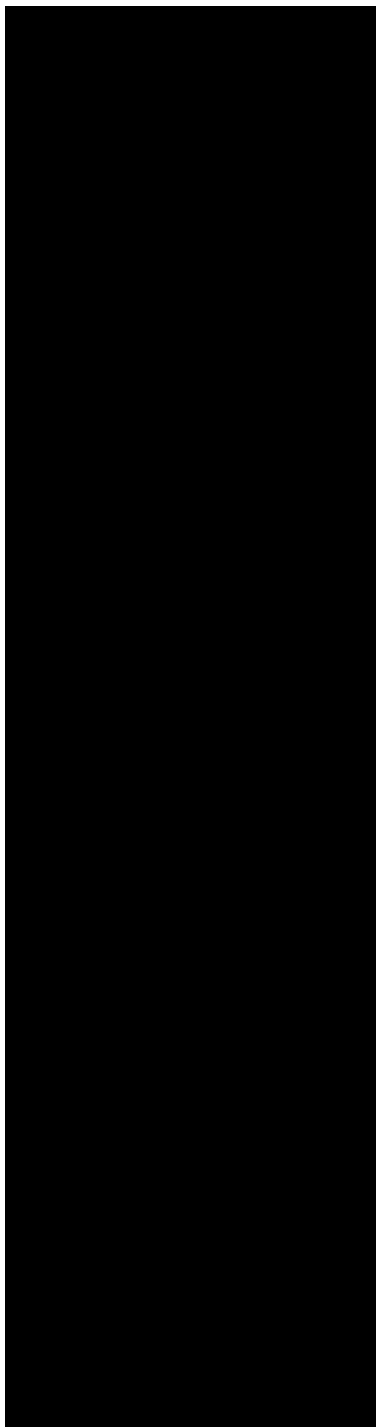


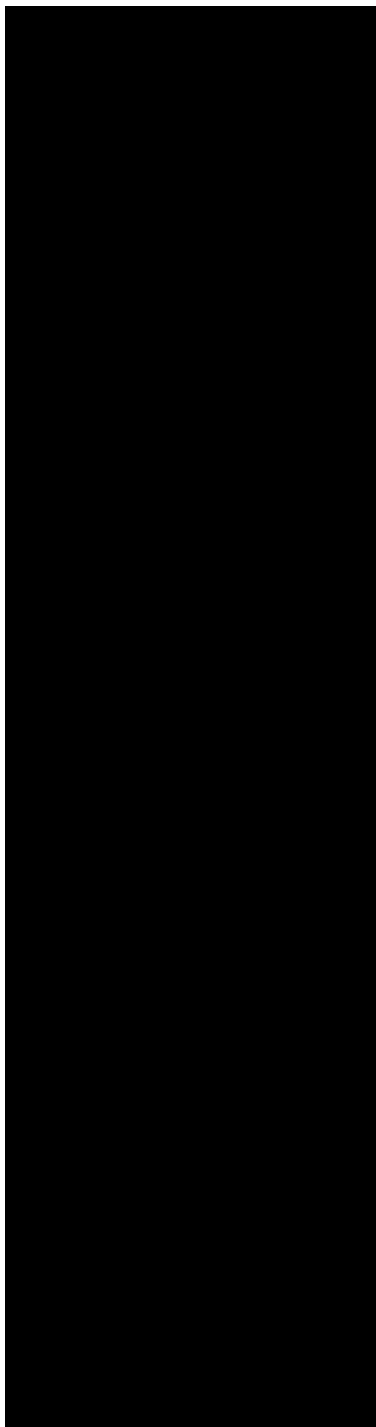


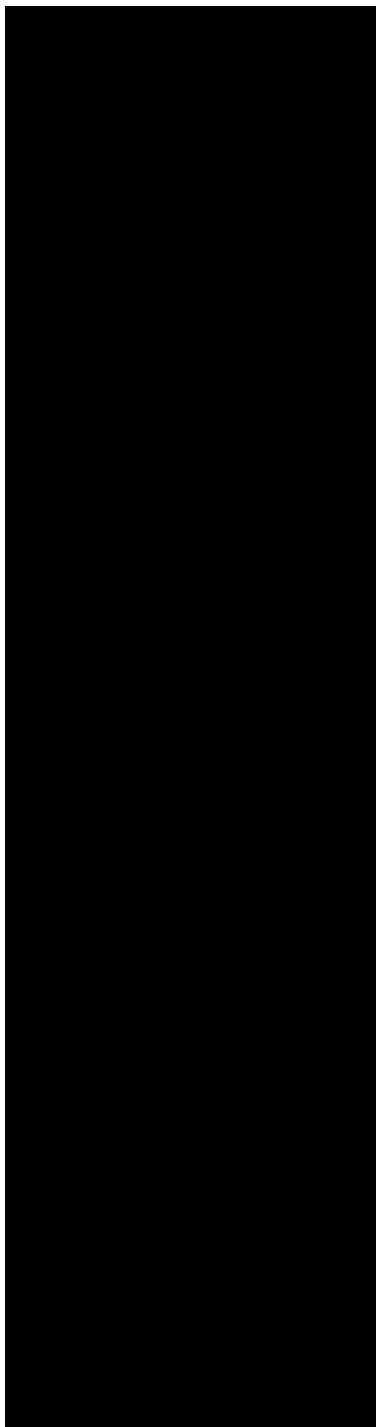
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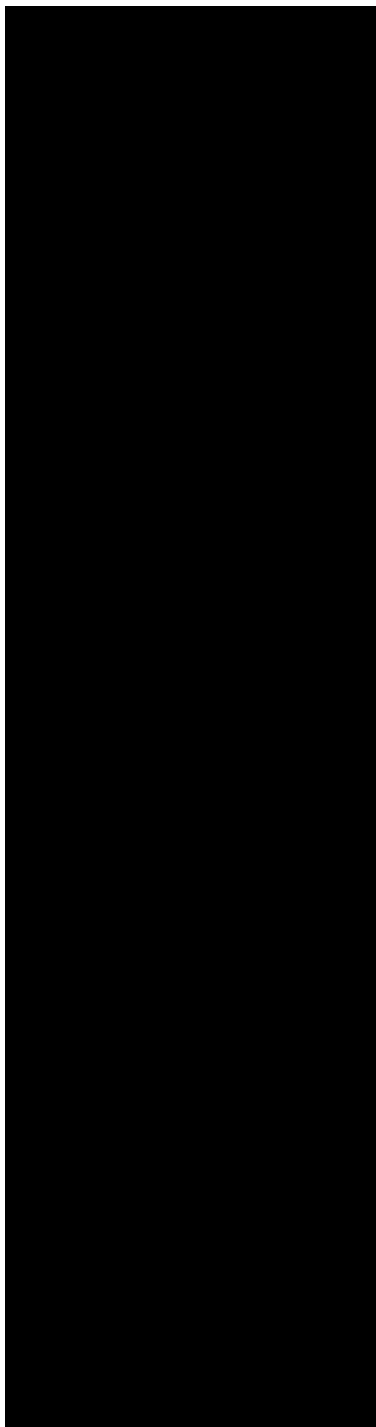
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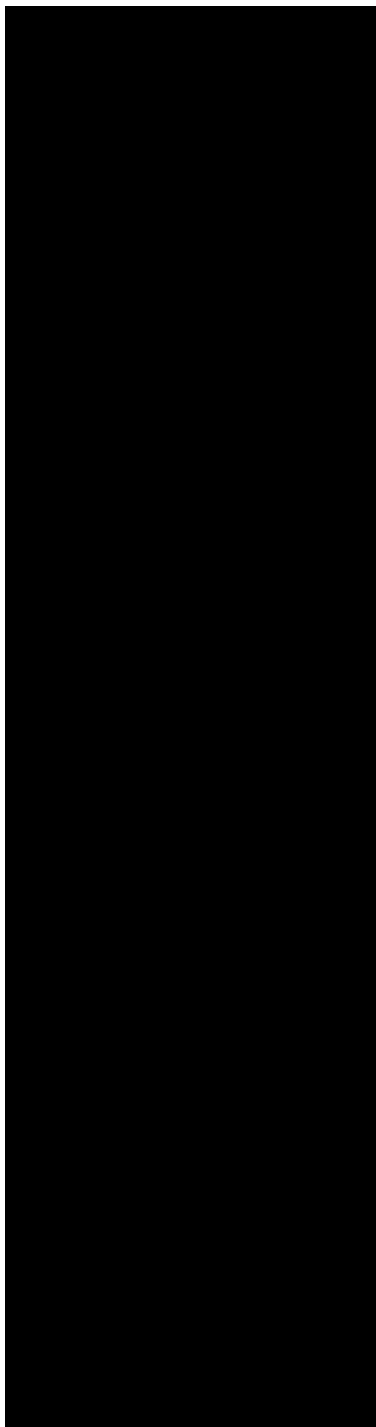
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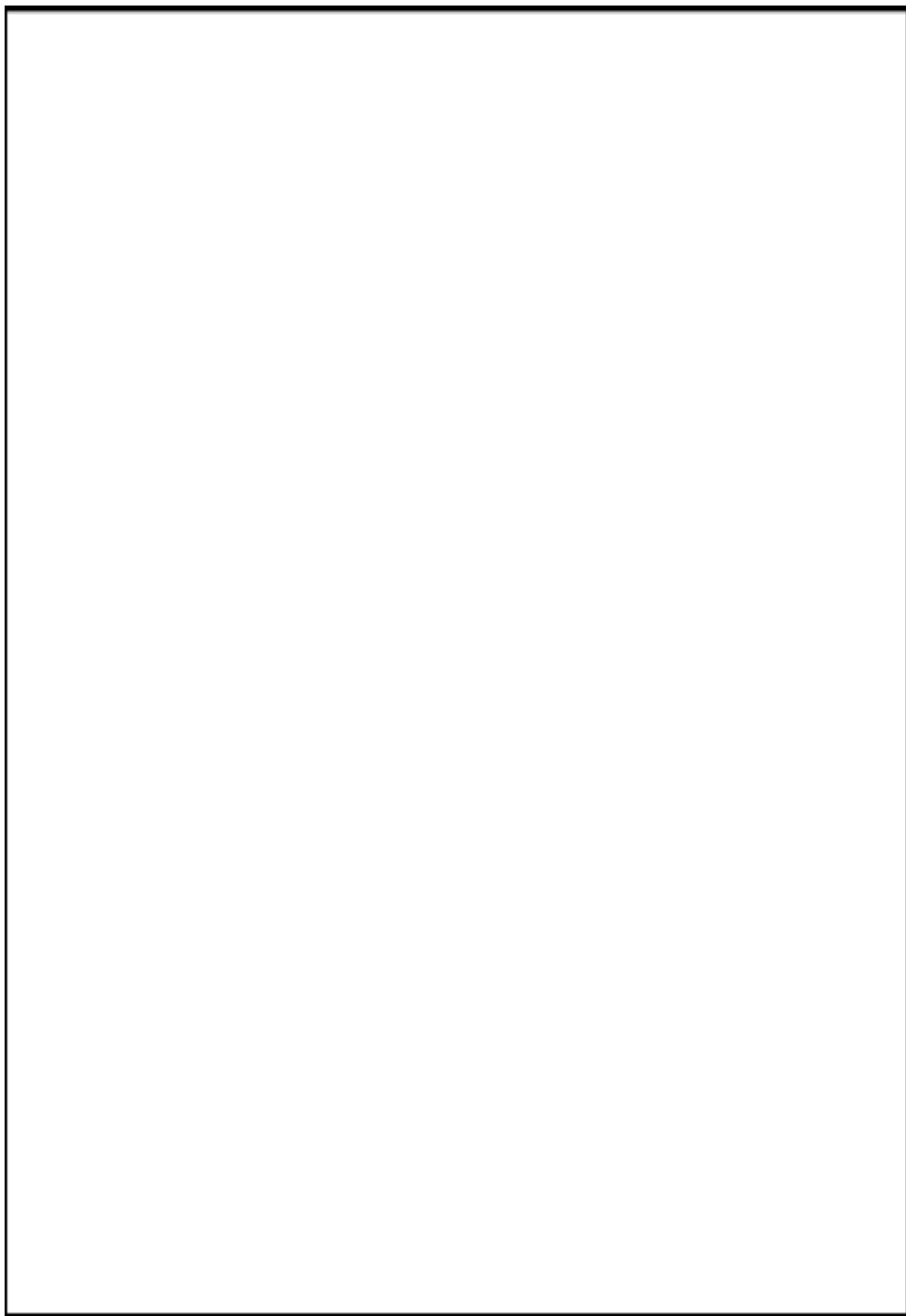
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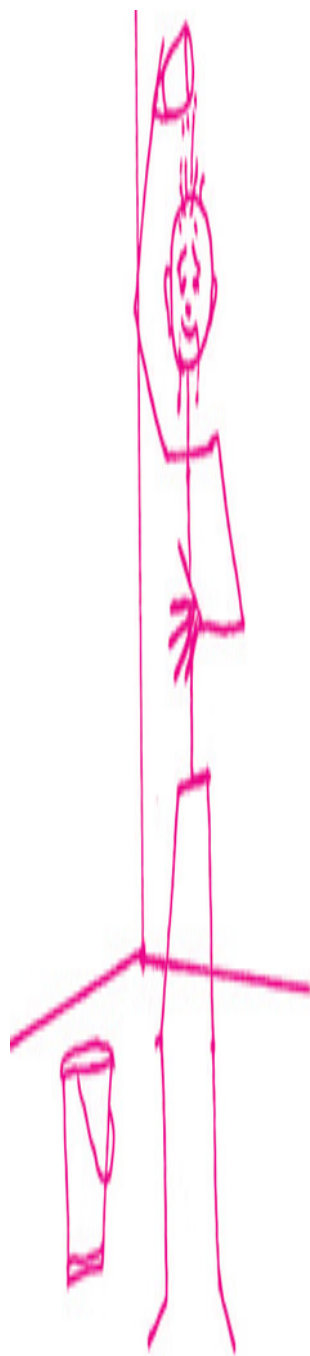
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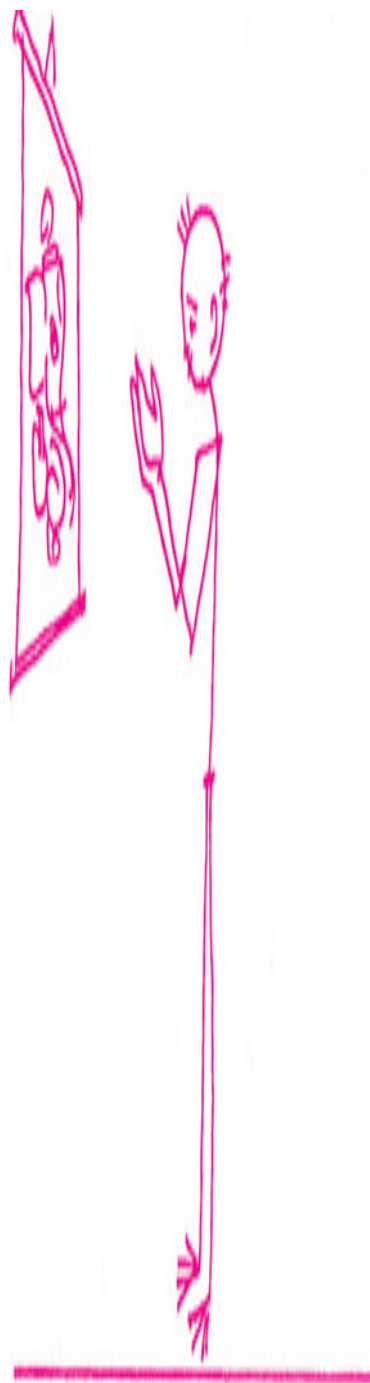
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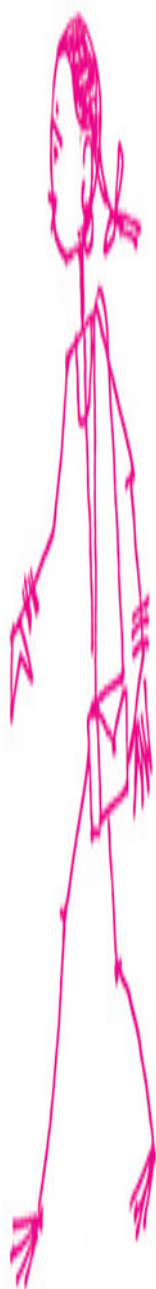
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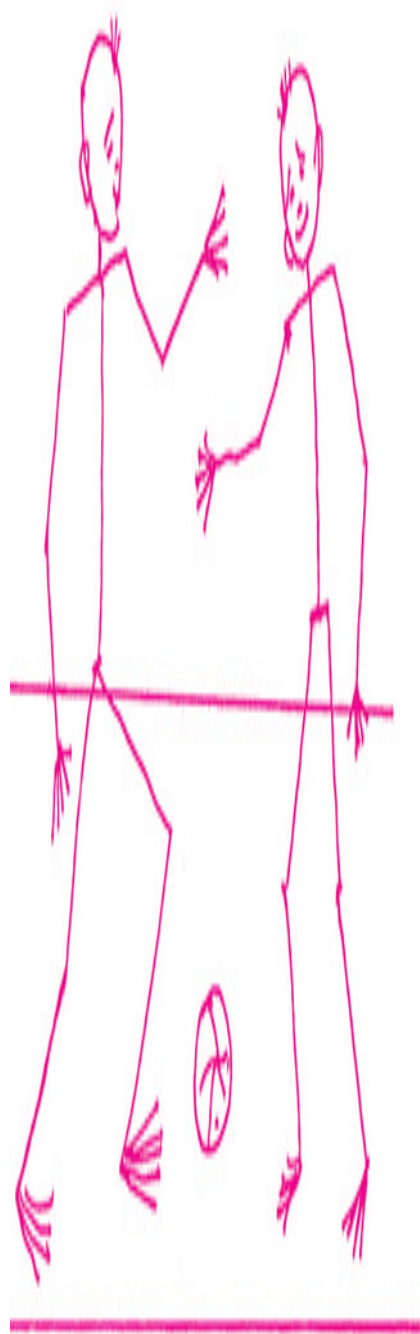
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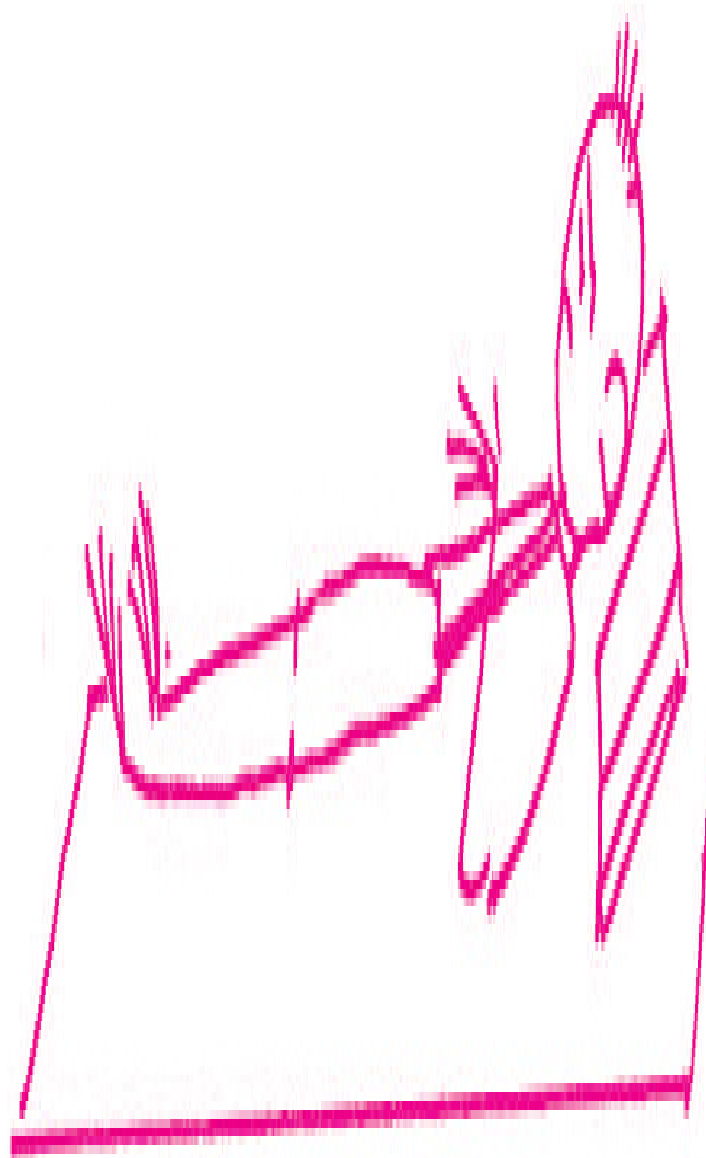














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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes.

The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the qualitative approach adopted, which involves in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The researchers aimed to explore the experiences and perceptions of the participants, rather than testing a specific hypothesis.

The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It discusses the various themes that emerged from the data, such as the role of family in education and the influence of community norms. The researchers found that there were significant differences in the way that different cultural groups viewed education and learning.

The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for practice. It suggests that educators and policymakers should take into account the cultural context of their students when designing educational programs. This could involve providing additional support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds or incorporating culturally relevant content into the curriculum.

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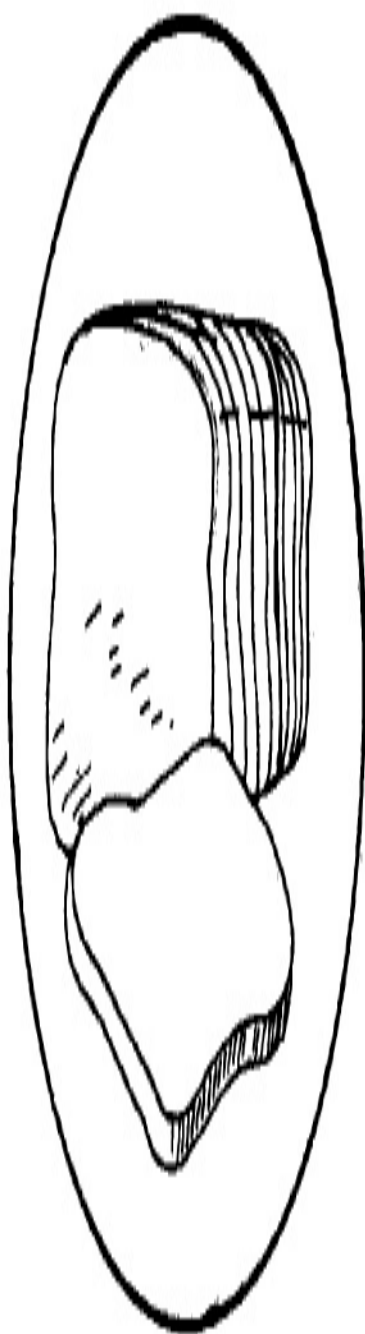
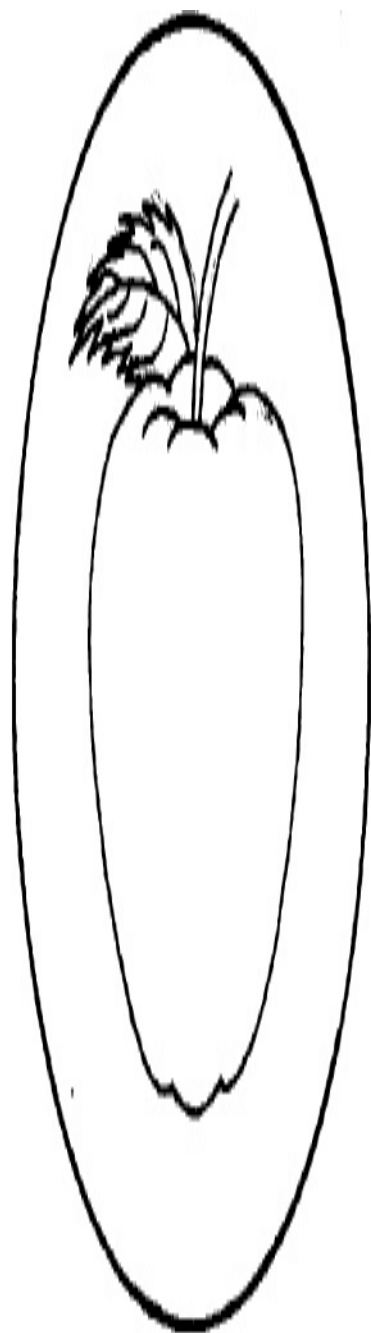
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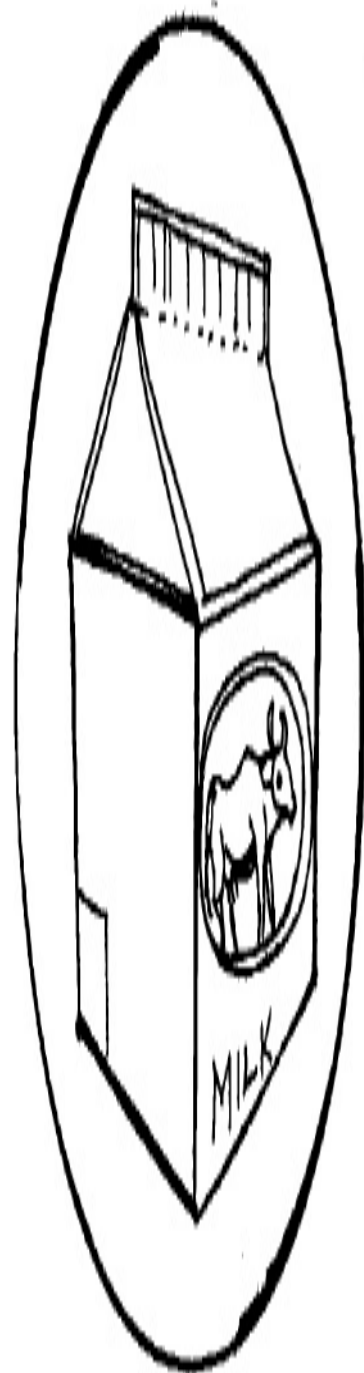
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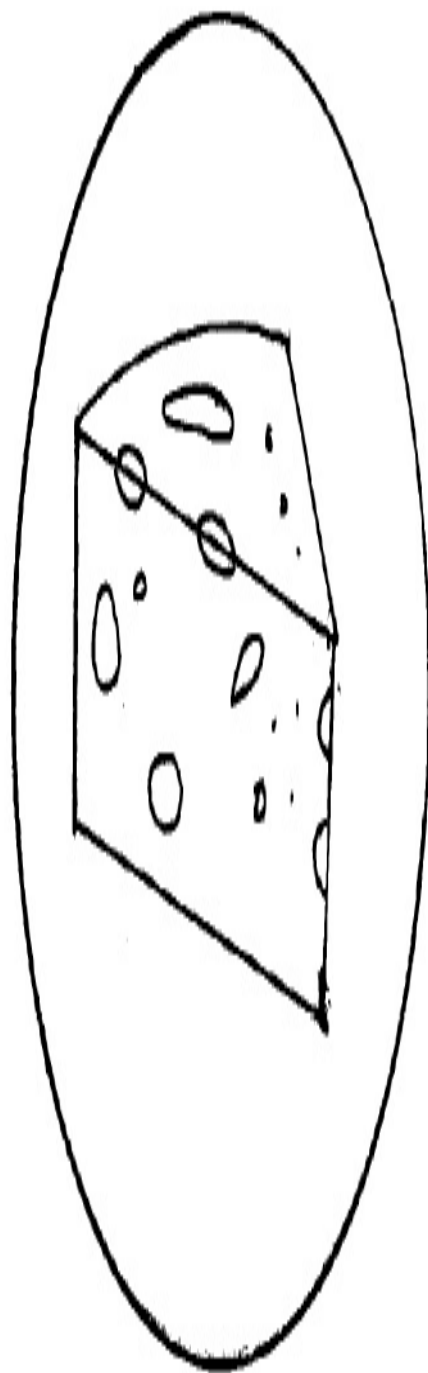
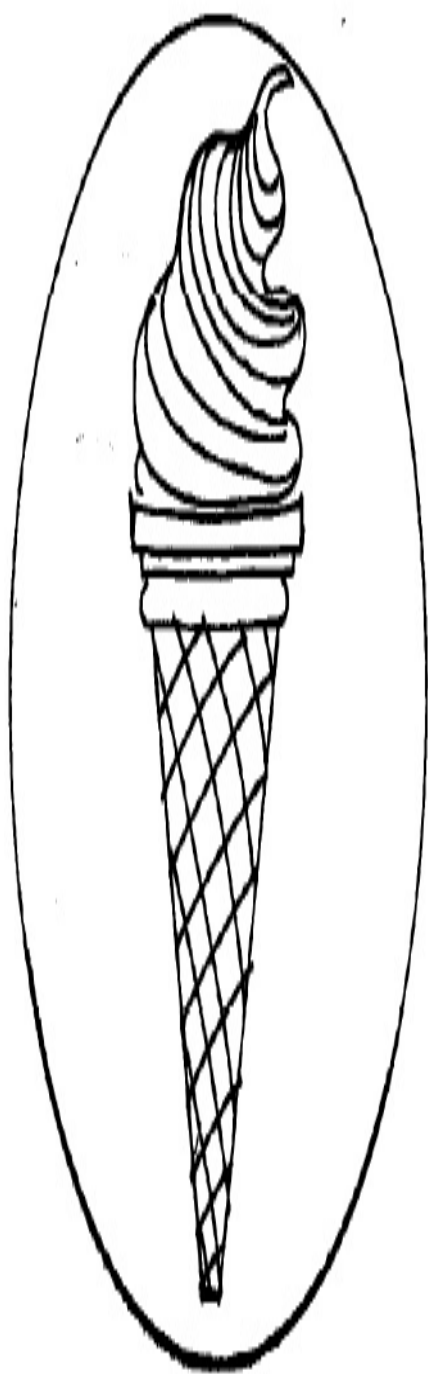
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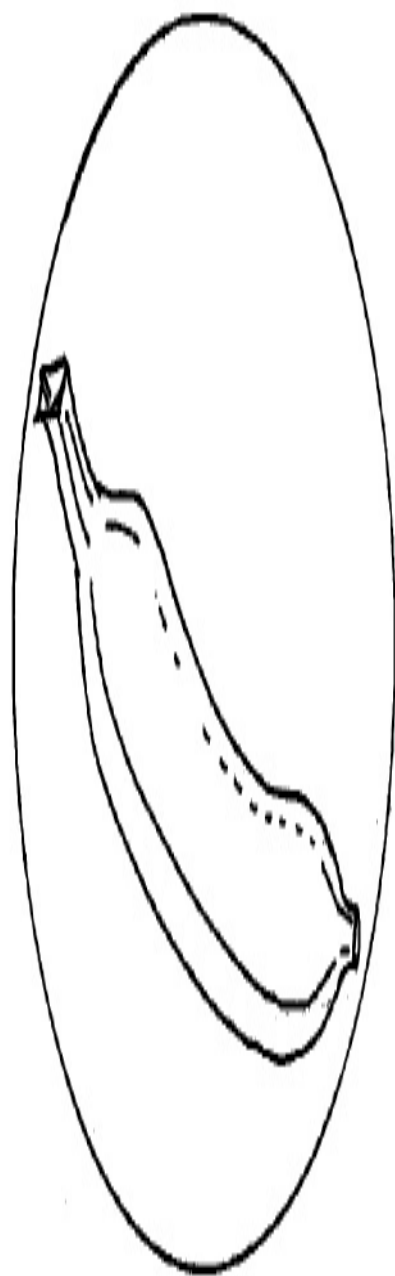
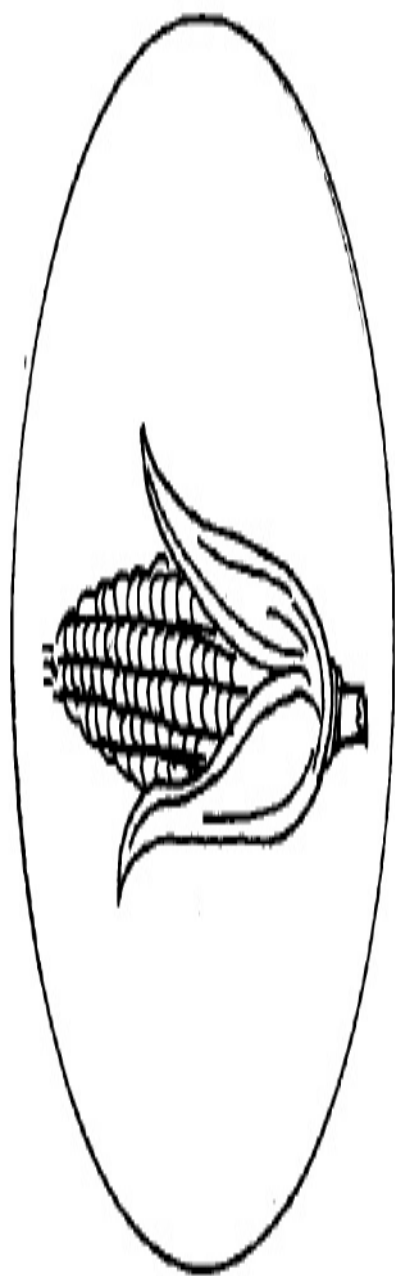


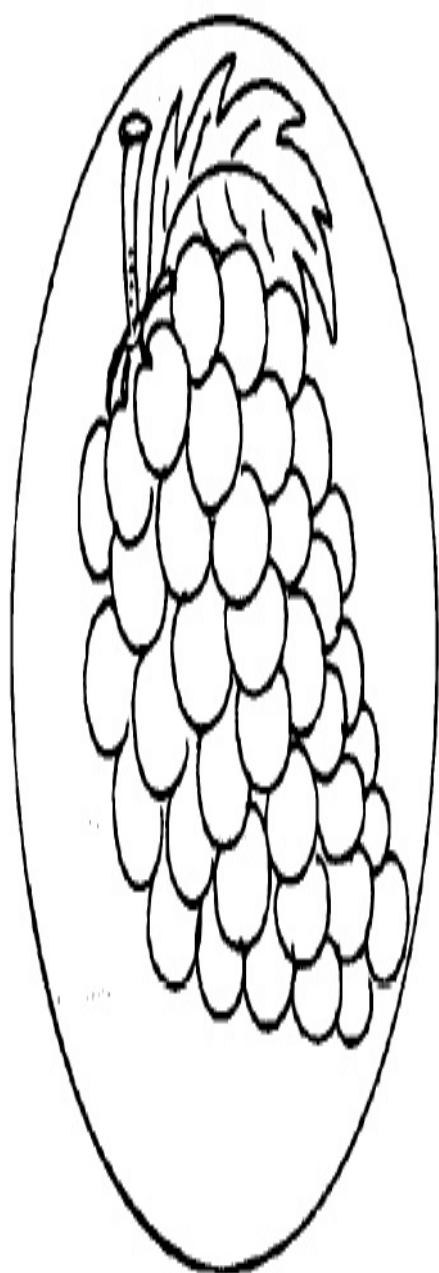


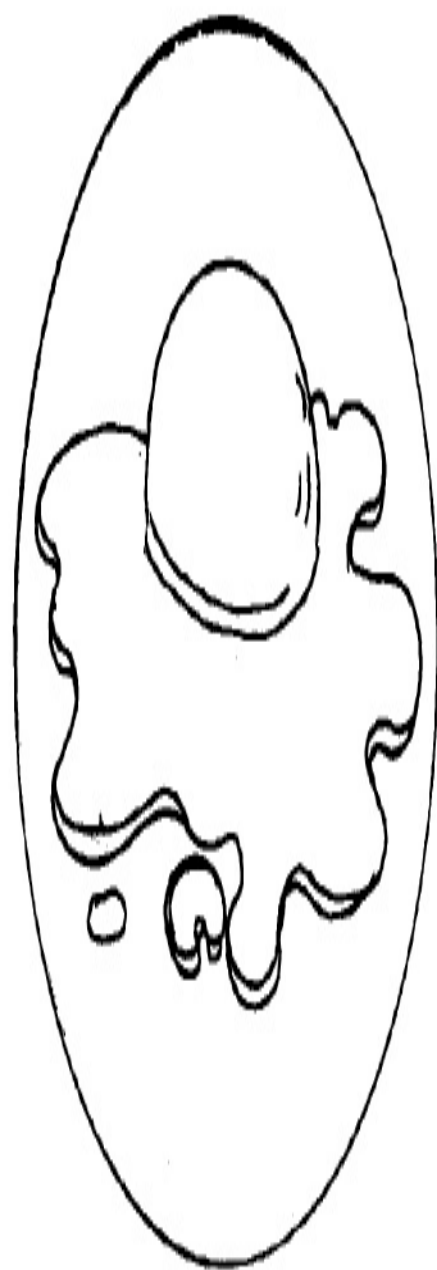


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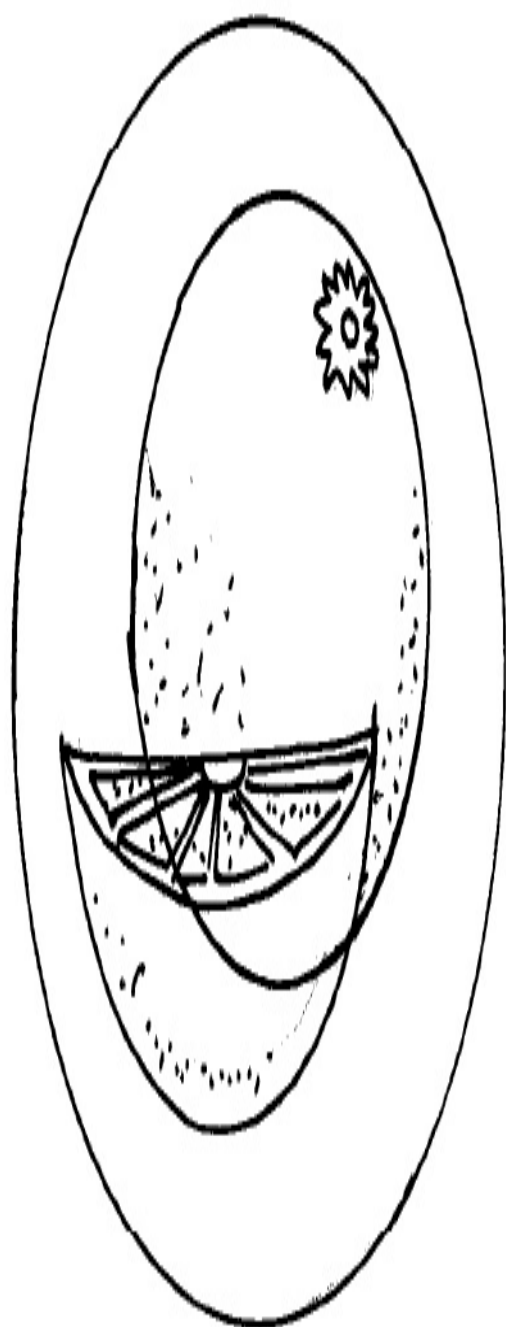
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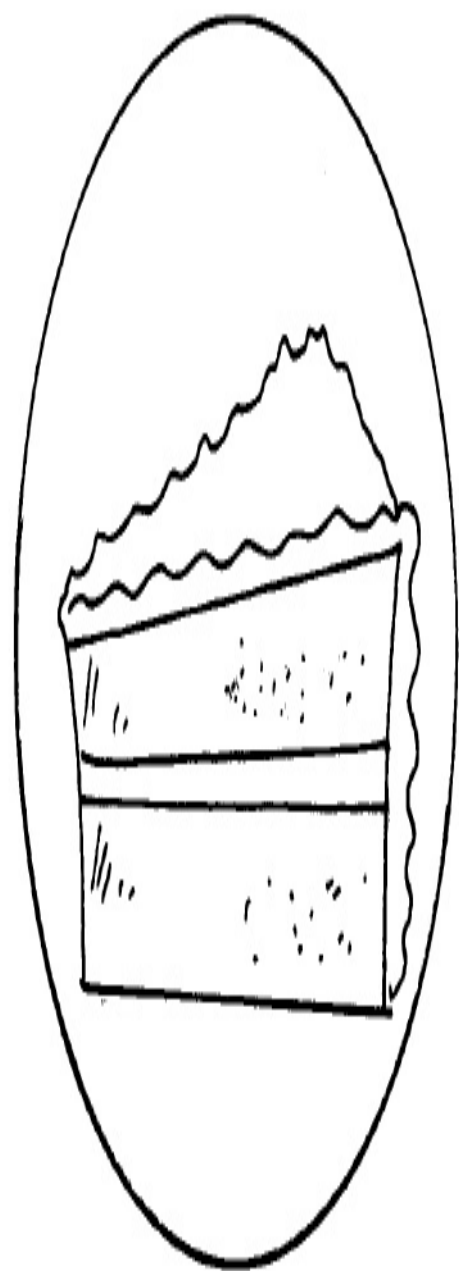
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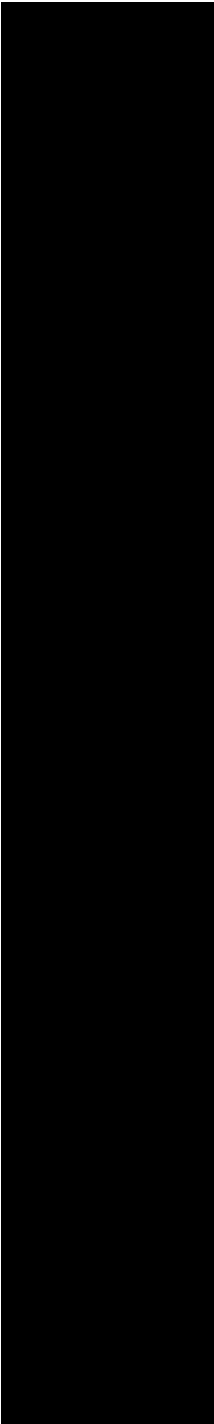
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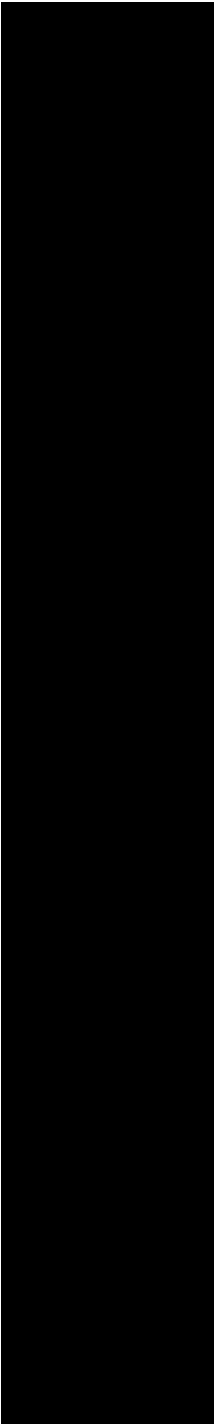
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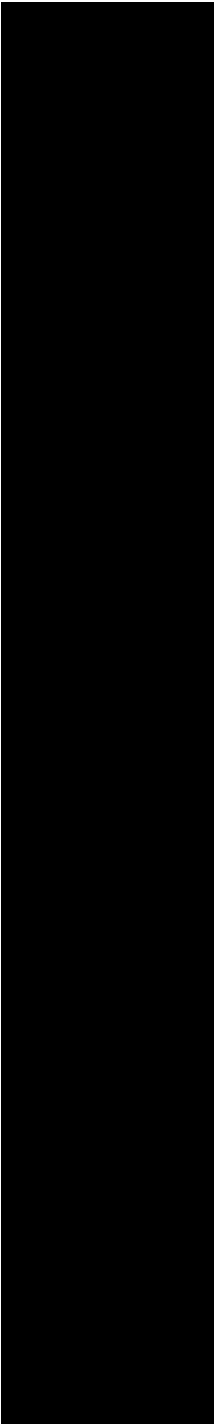
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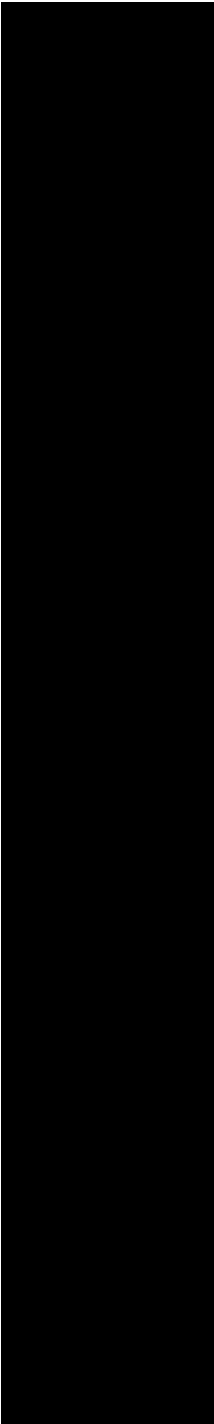














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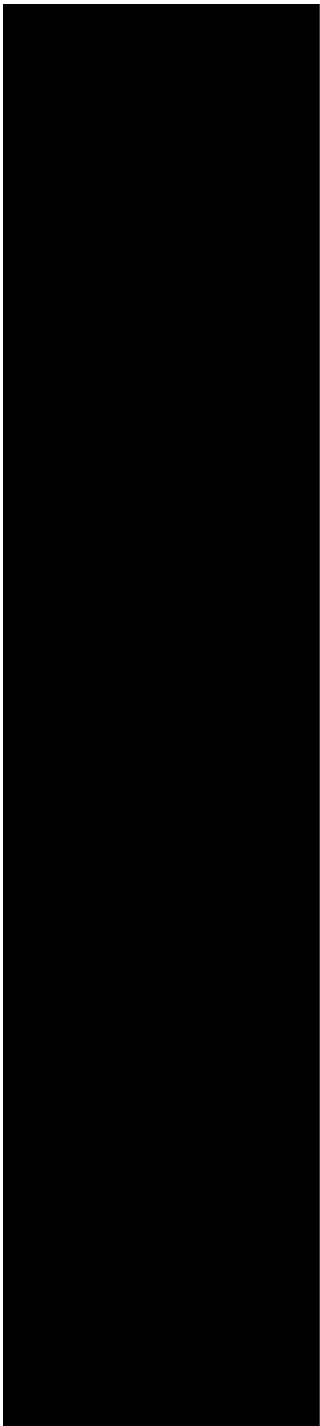






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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 75 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 5 million to 7 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 85 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 3 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 95 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1 million to 2 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 100 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 105 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million.

As the number of people in the United States who are 105 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 110 years of age or older is projected to increase from 250,000 to 500,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 110 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 115 years of age or older is projected to increase from 125,000 to 250,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 115 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 120 years of age or older is projected to increase from 62,500 to 125,000.

As the number of people in the United States who are 120 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 125 years of age or older is projected to increase from 31,250 to 62,500.

As the number of people in the United States who are 125 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 130 years of age or older is projected to increase from 15,625 to 31,250.

As the number of people in the United States who are 130 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 135 years of age or older is projected to increase from 7,812 to 15,625.

As the number of people in the United States who are 135 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 140 years of age or older is projected to increase from 3,906 to 7,812.

As the number of people in the United States who are 140 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 145 years of age or older is projected to increase from 1,953 to 3,906.

As the number of people in the United States who are 145 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 150 years of age or older is projected to increase from 977 to 1,953.

As the number of people in the United States who are 150 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 155 years of age or older is projected to increase from 488 to 977.

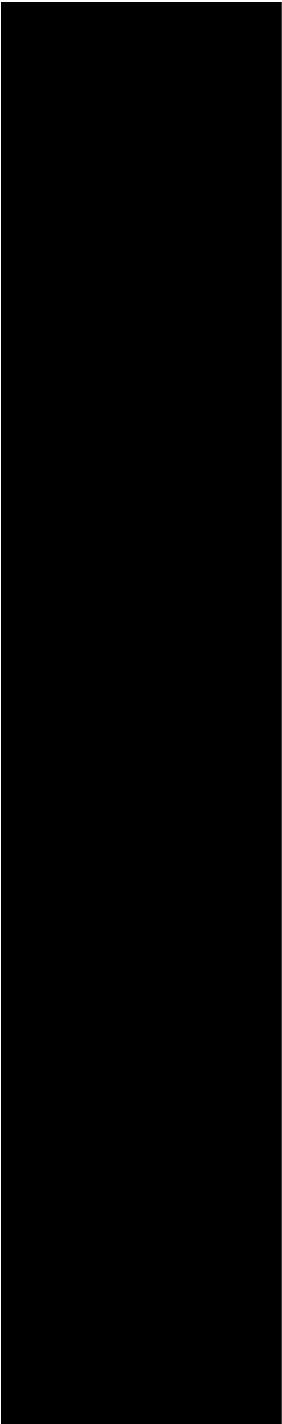
As the number of people in the United States who are 155 years of age or older increases, the number of people who are 160 years of age or older is projected to increase from 244 to 488.

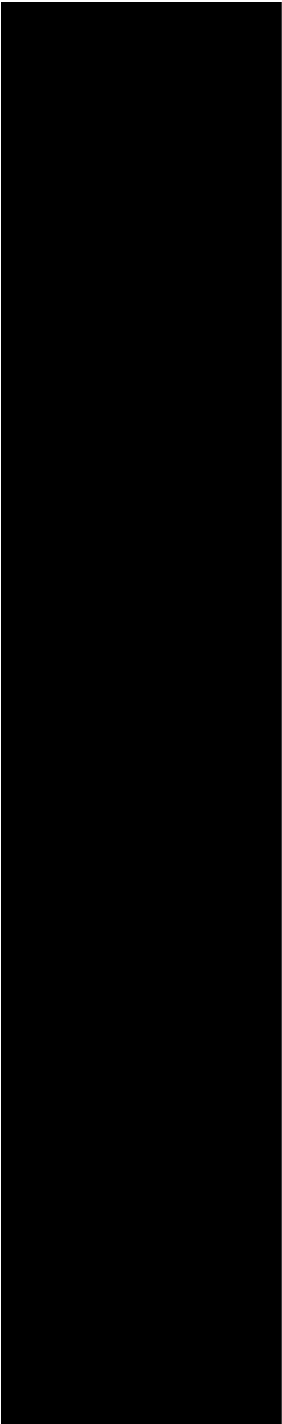


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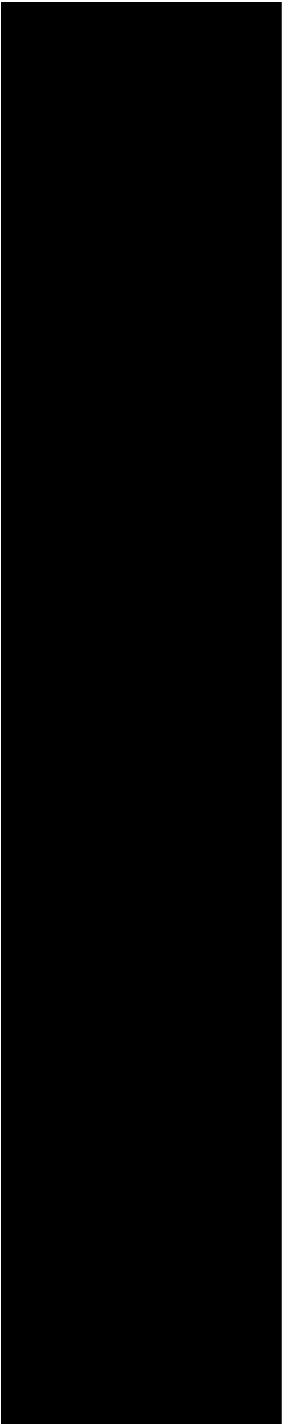


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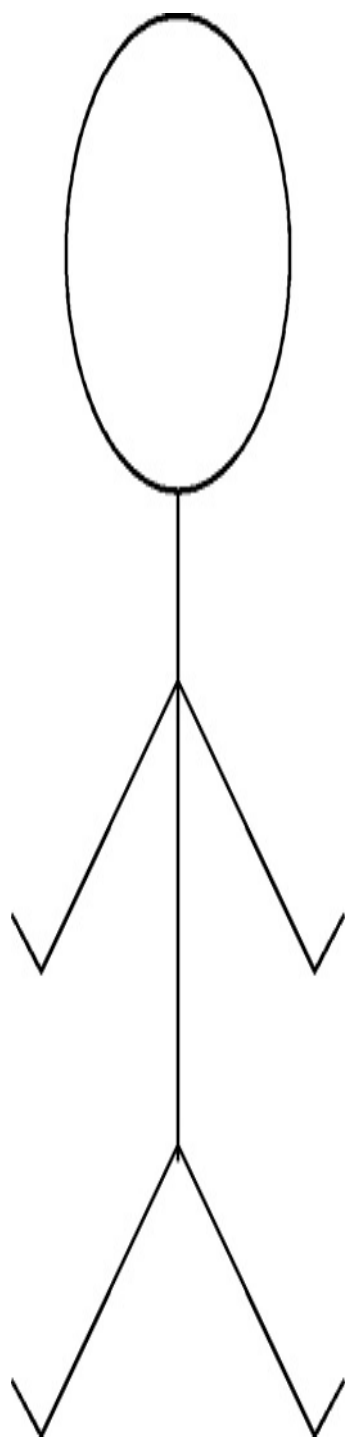
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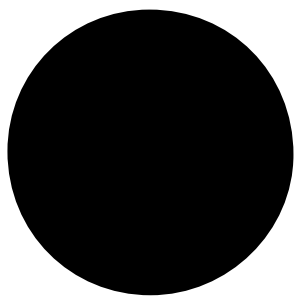


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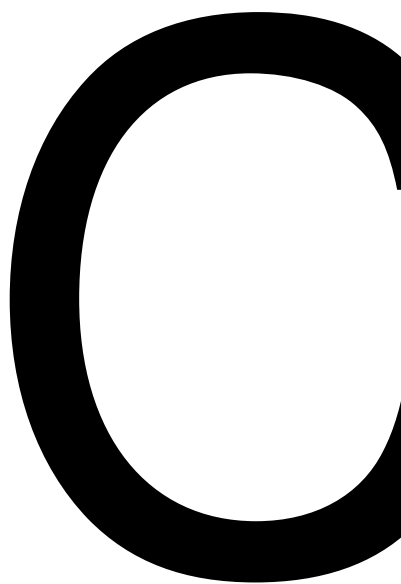
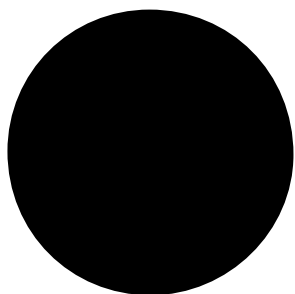
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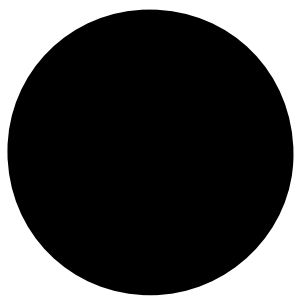
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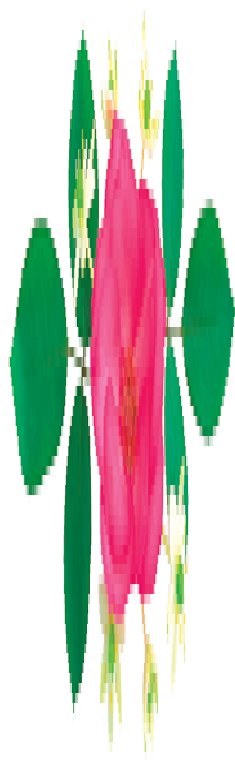
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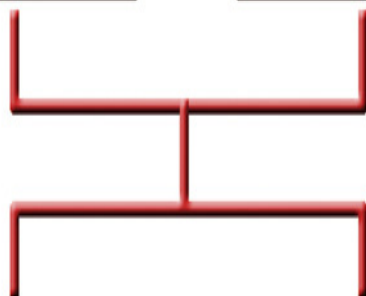
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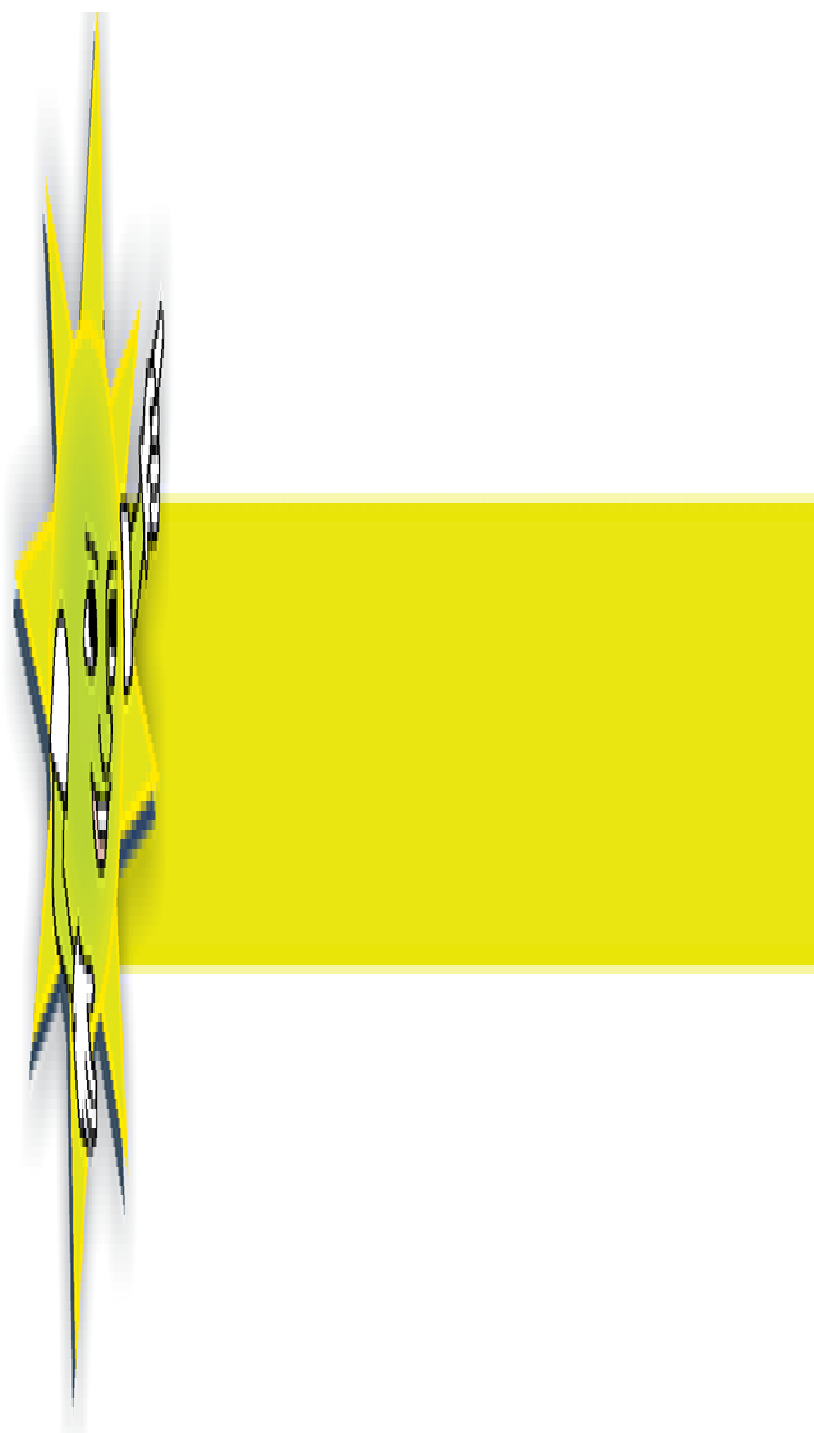
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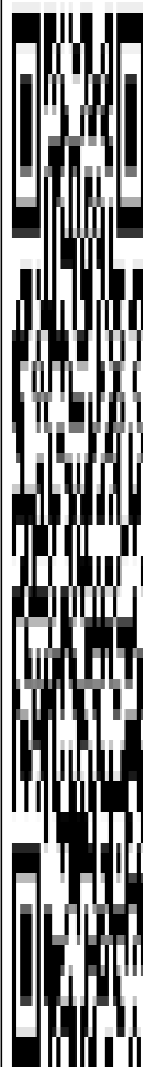


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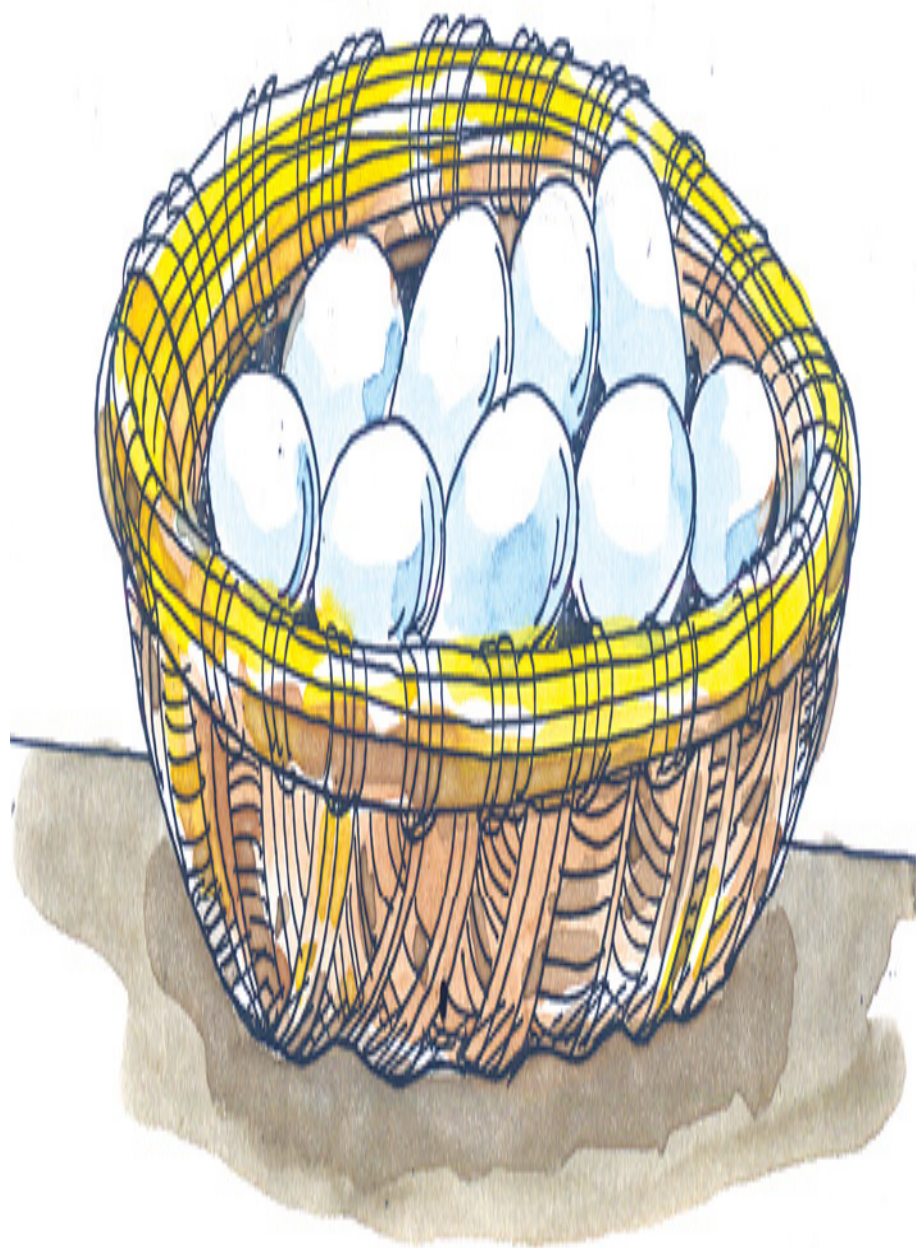
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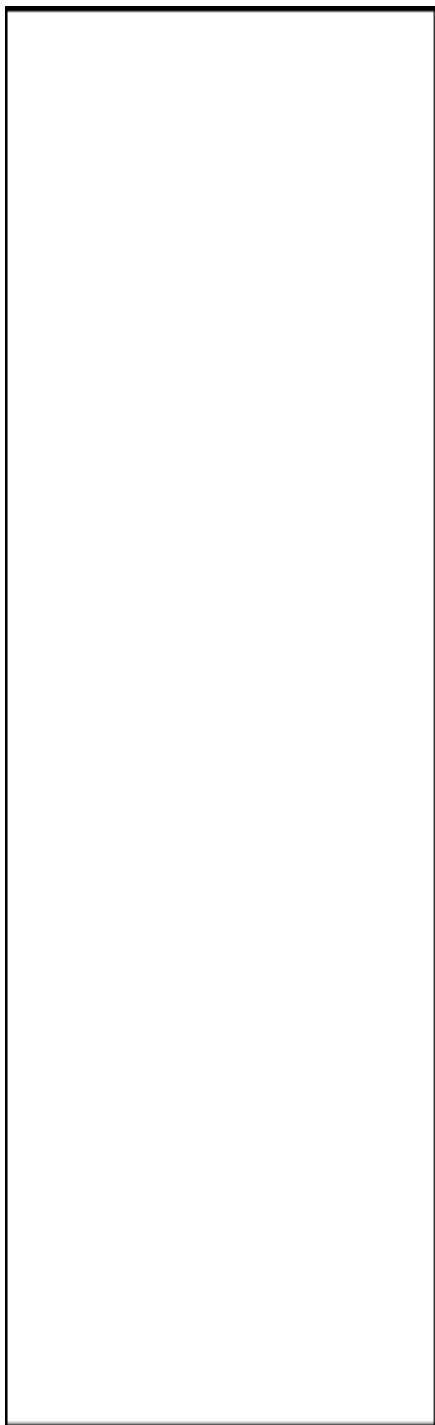
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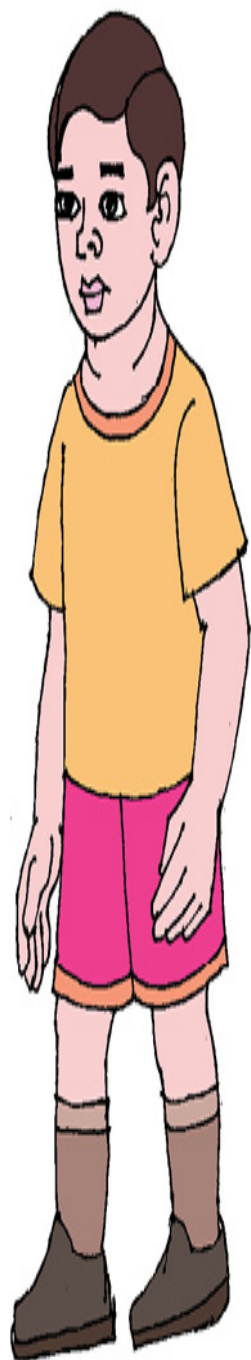
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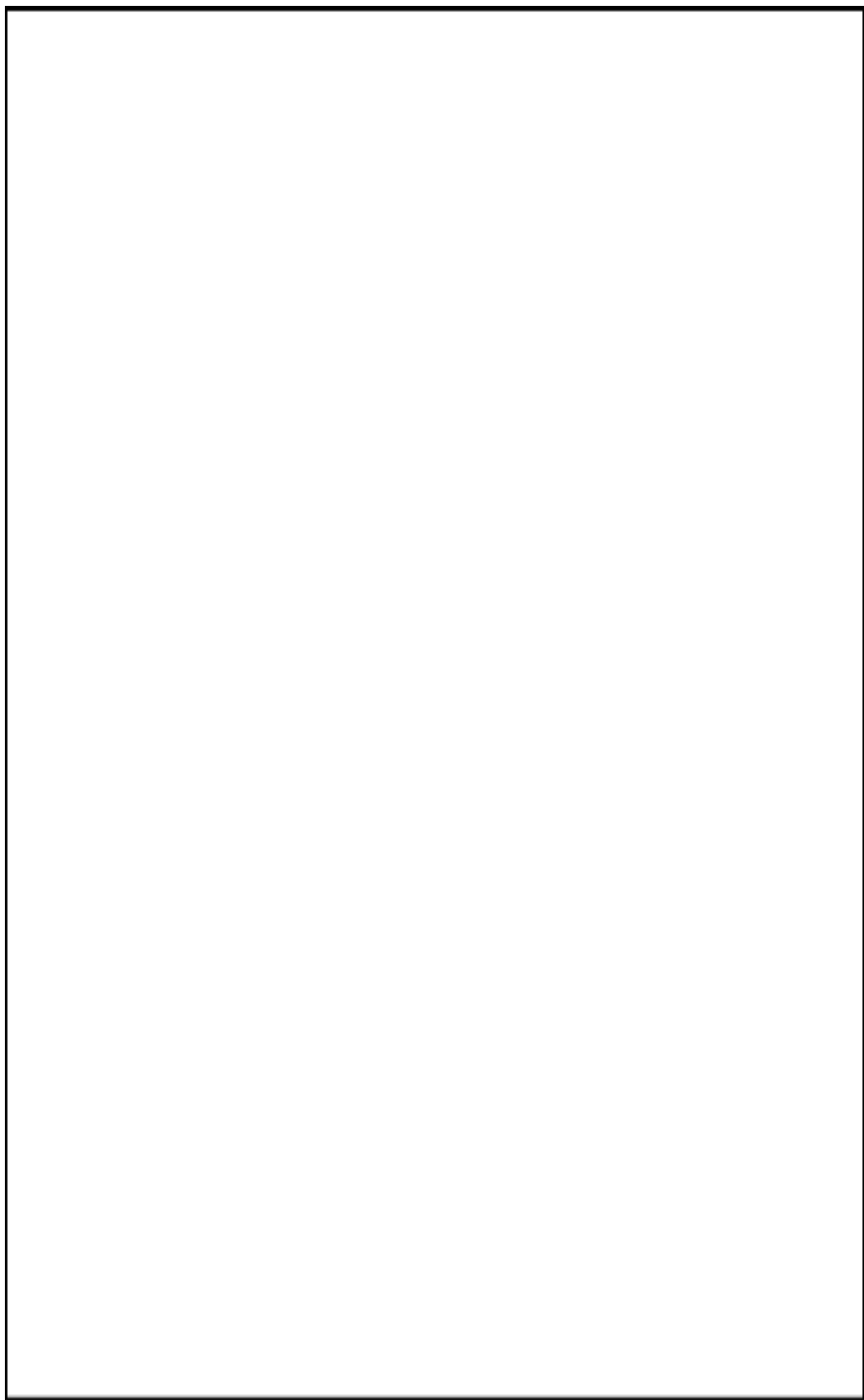
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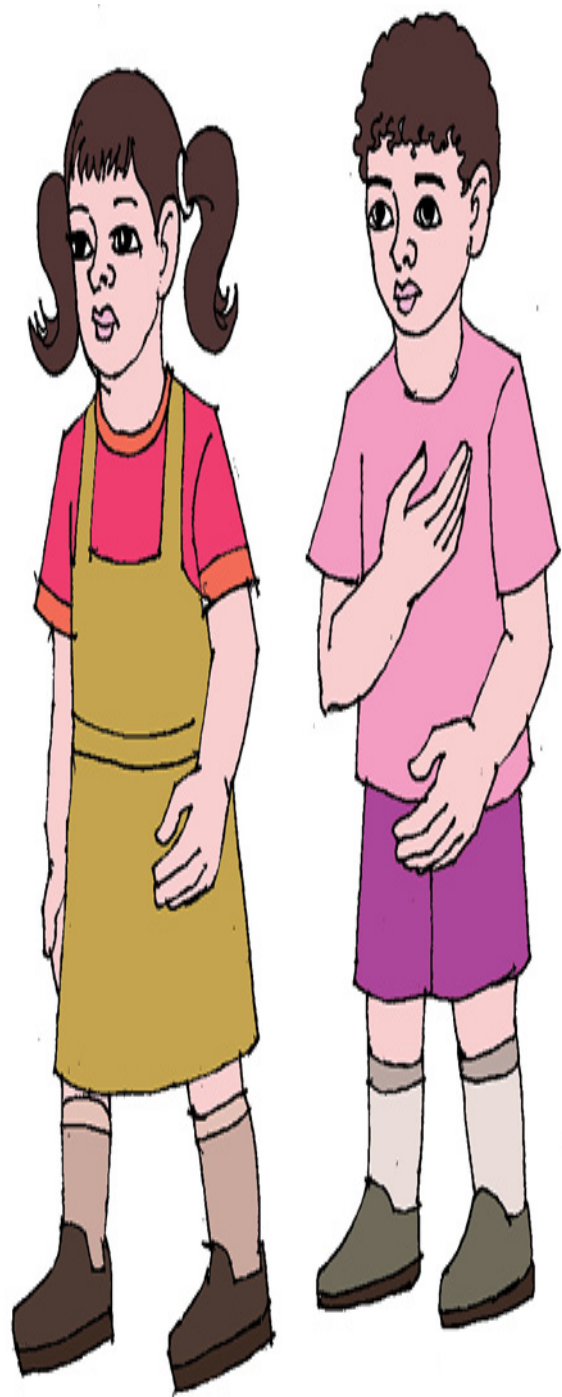
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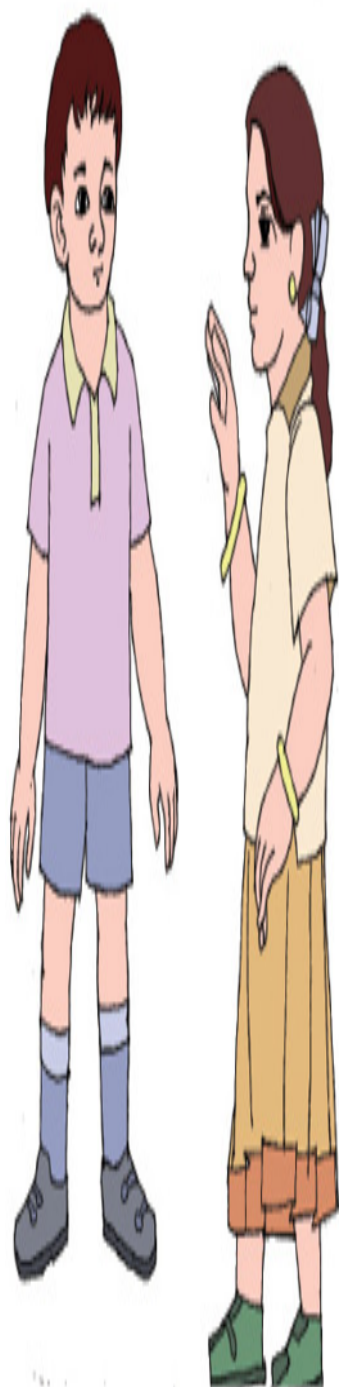
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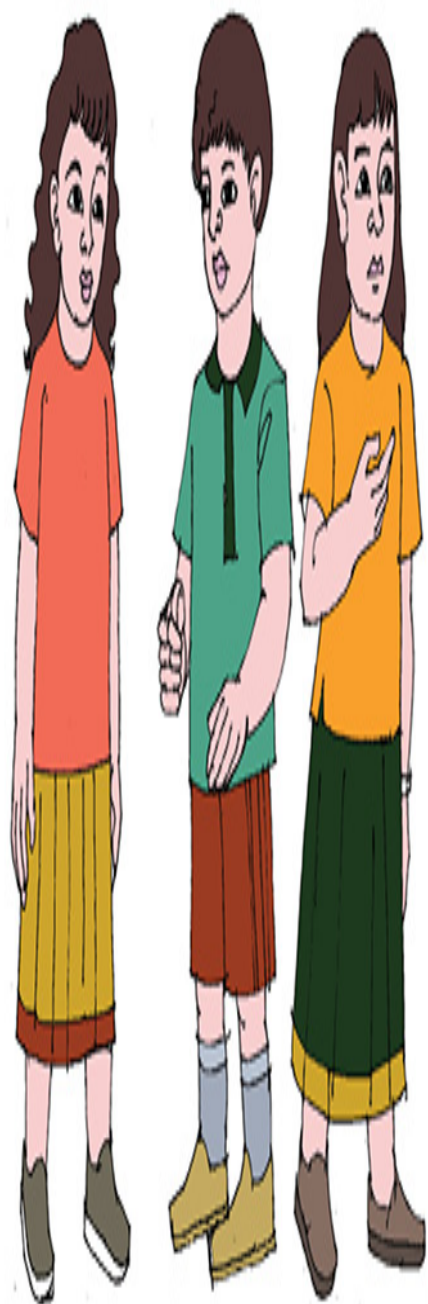
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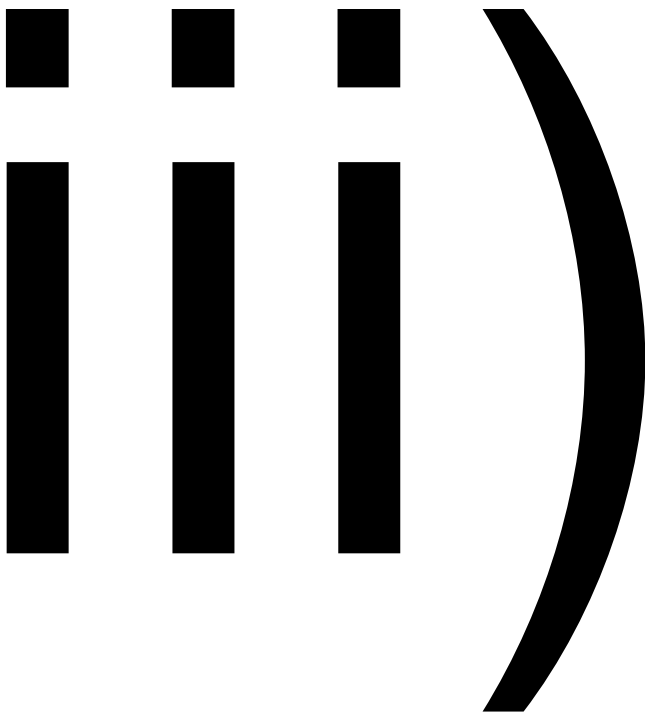
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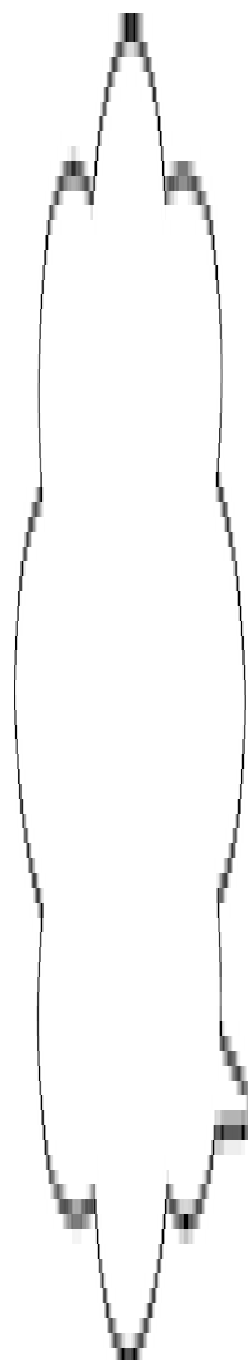
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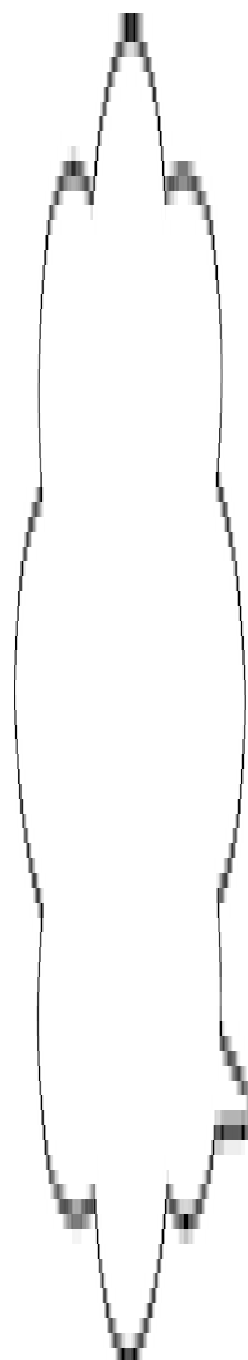
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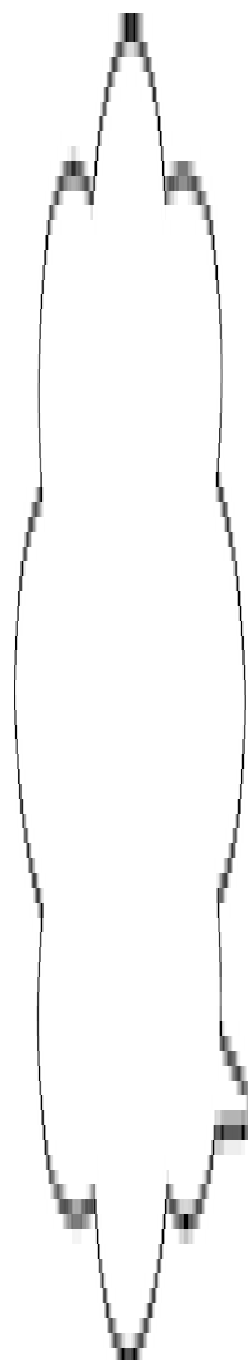




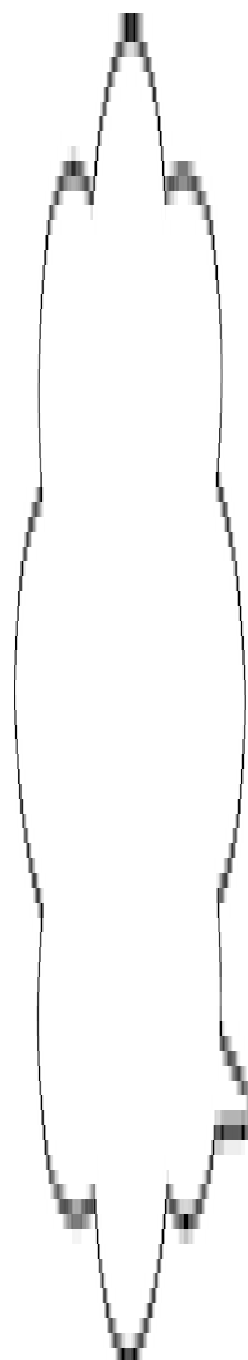




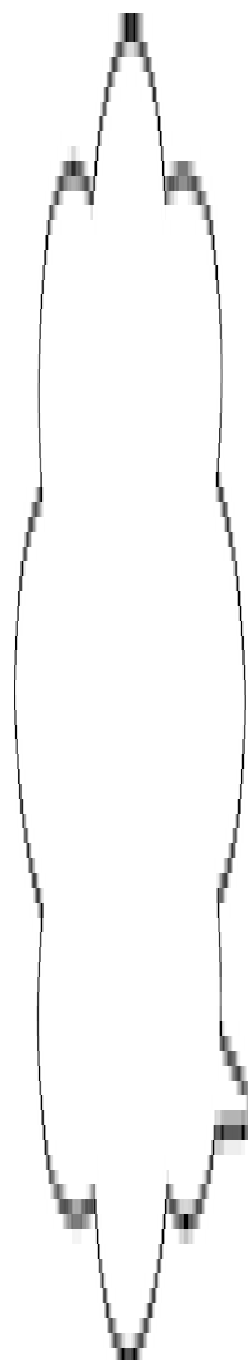




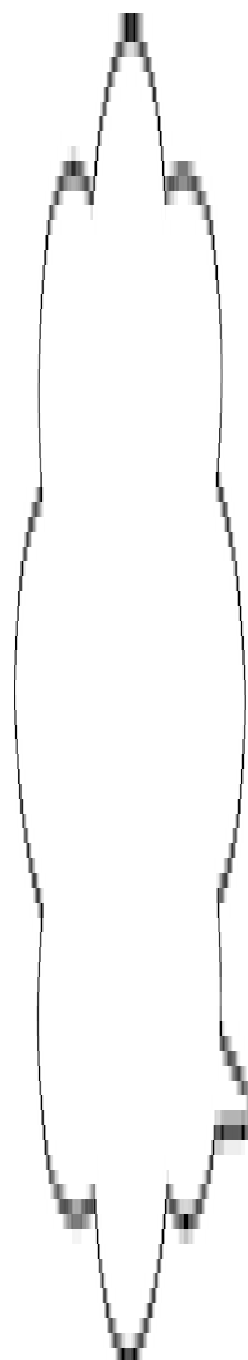




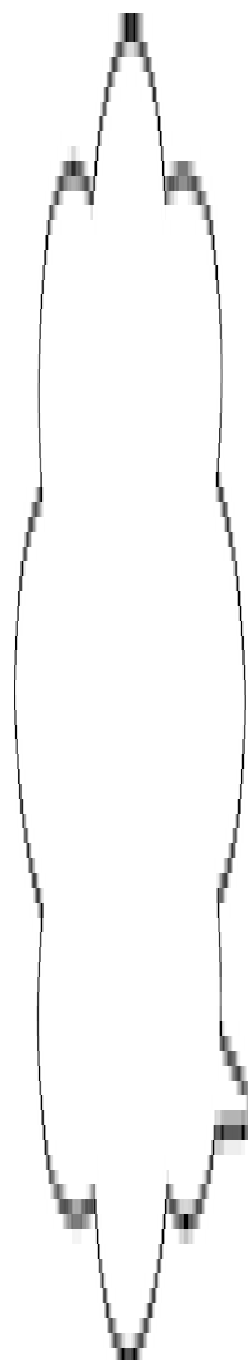




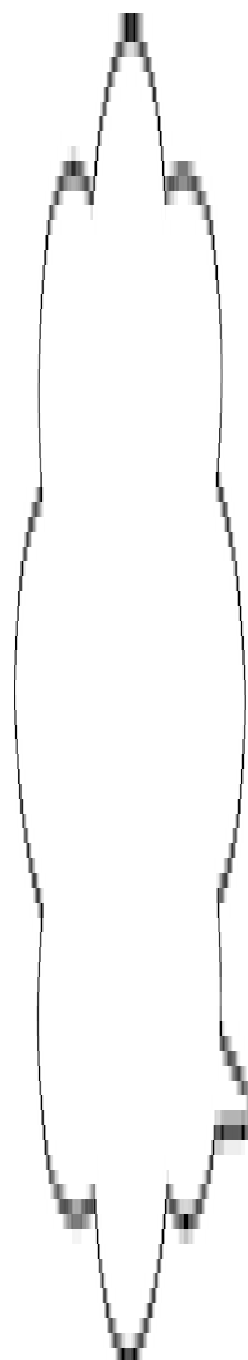




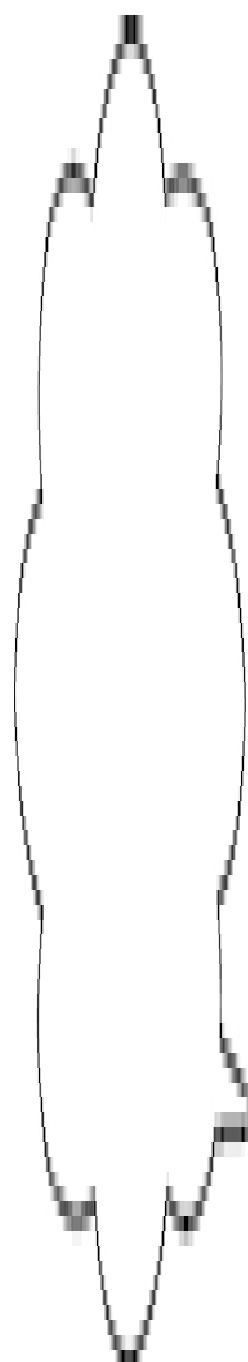




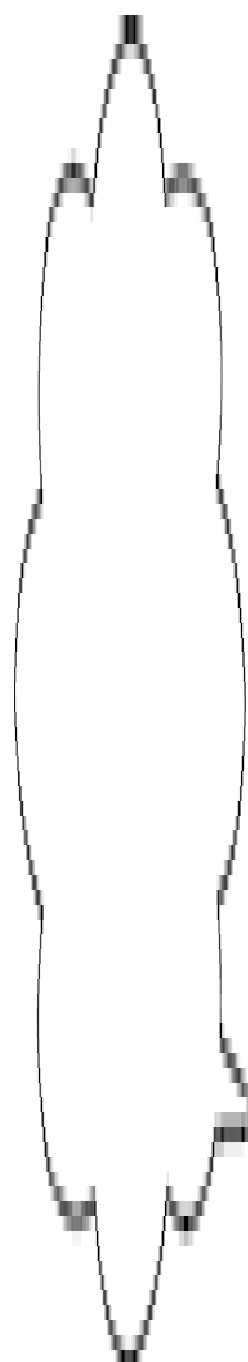




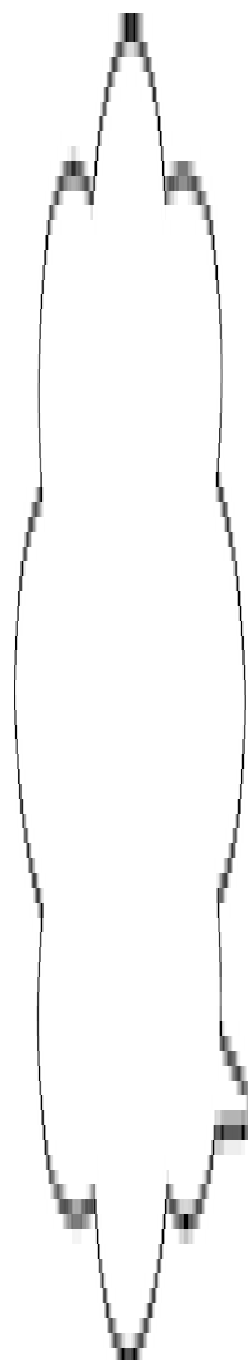




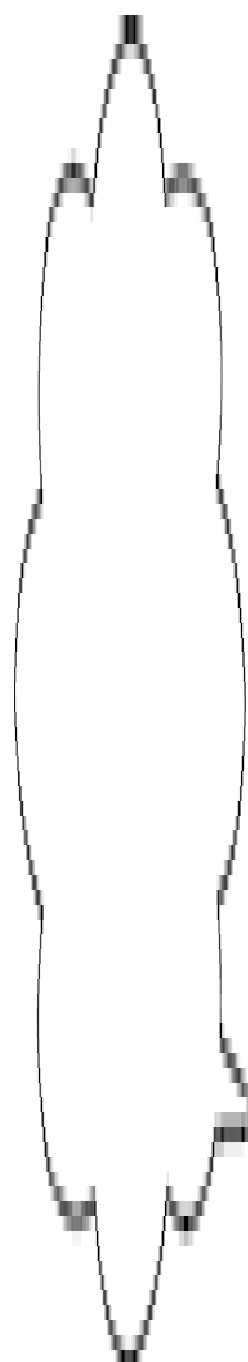














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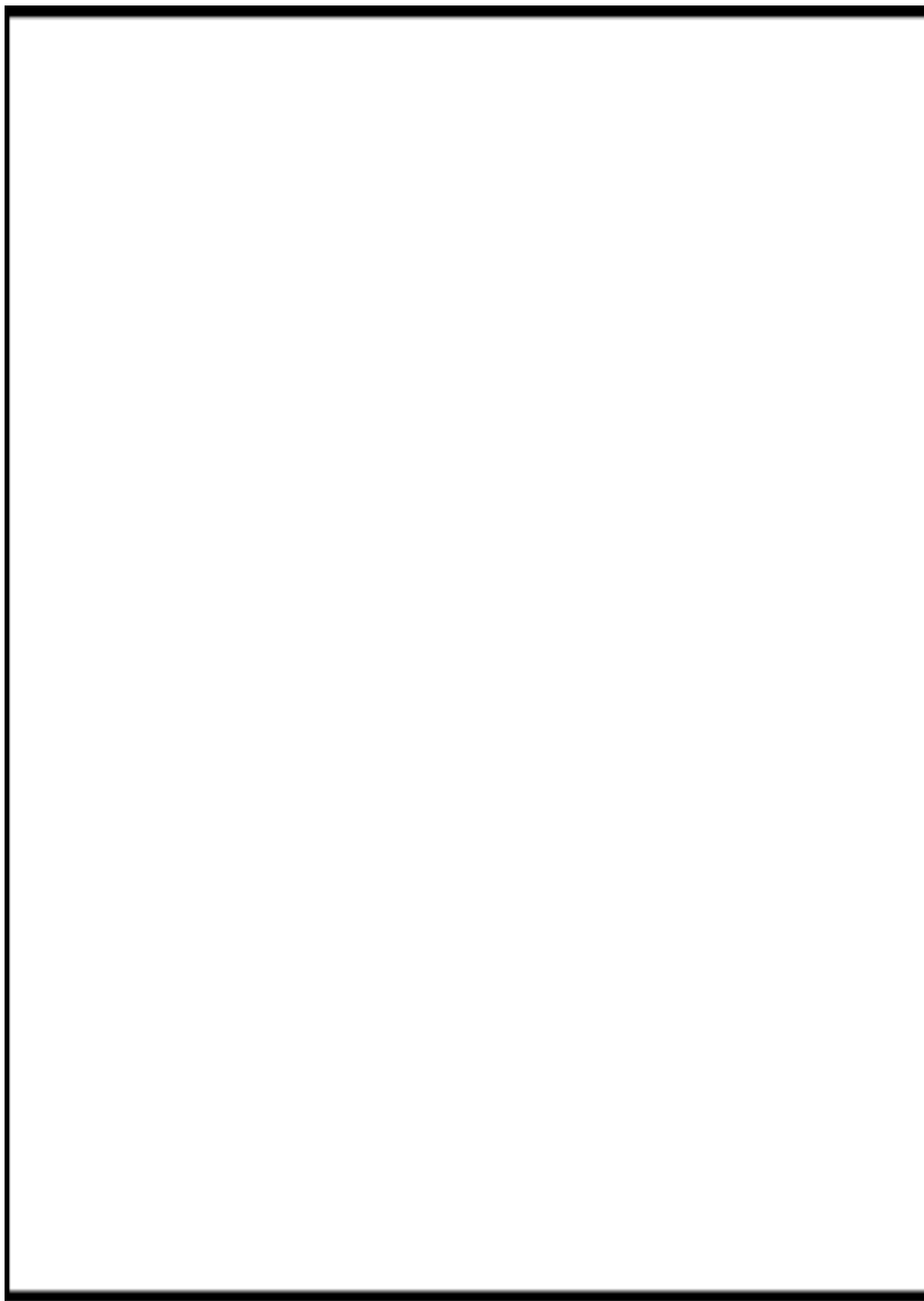
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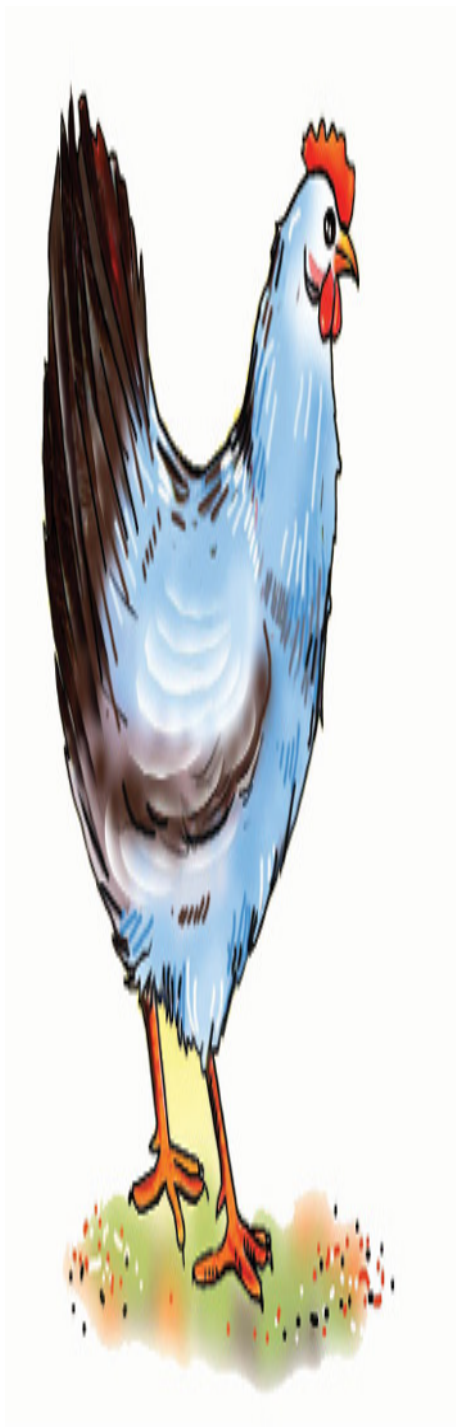
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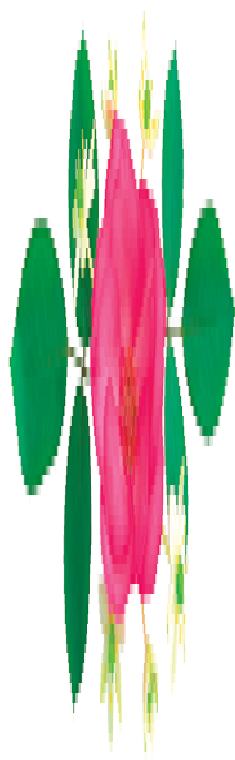
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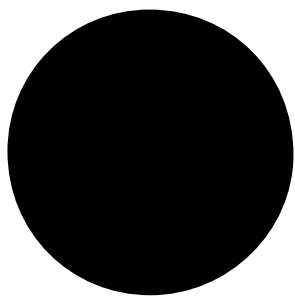


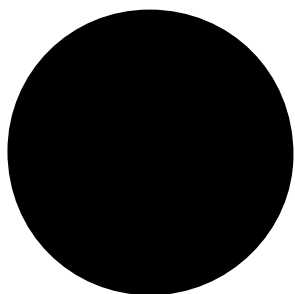
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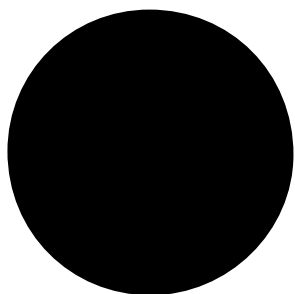
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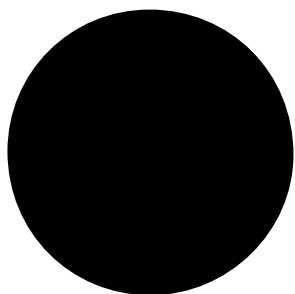
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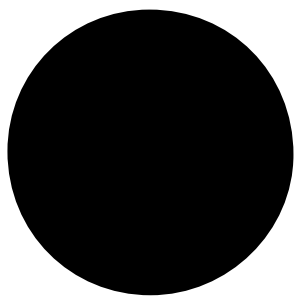
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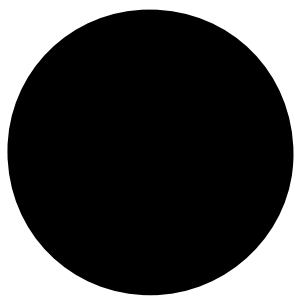


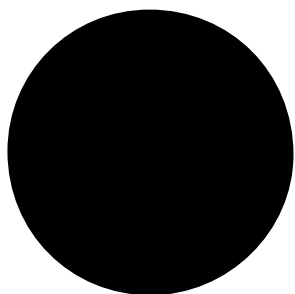




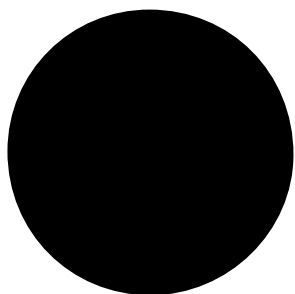


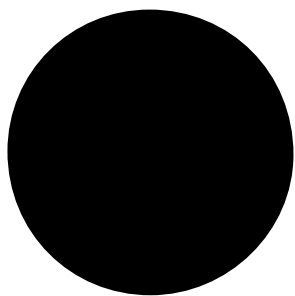






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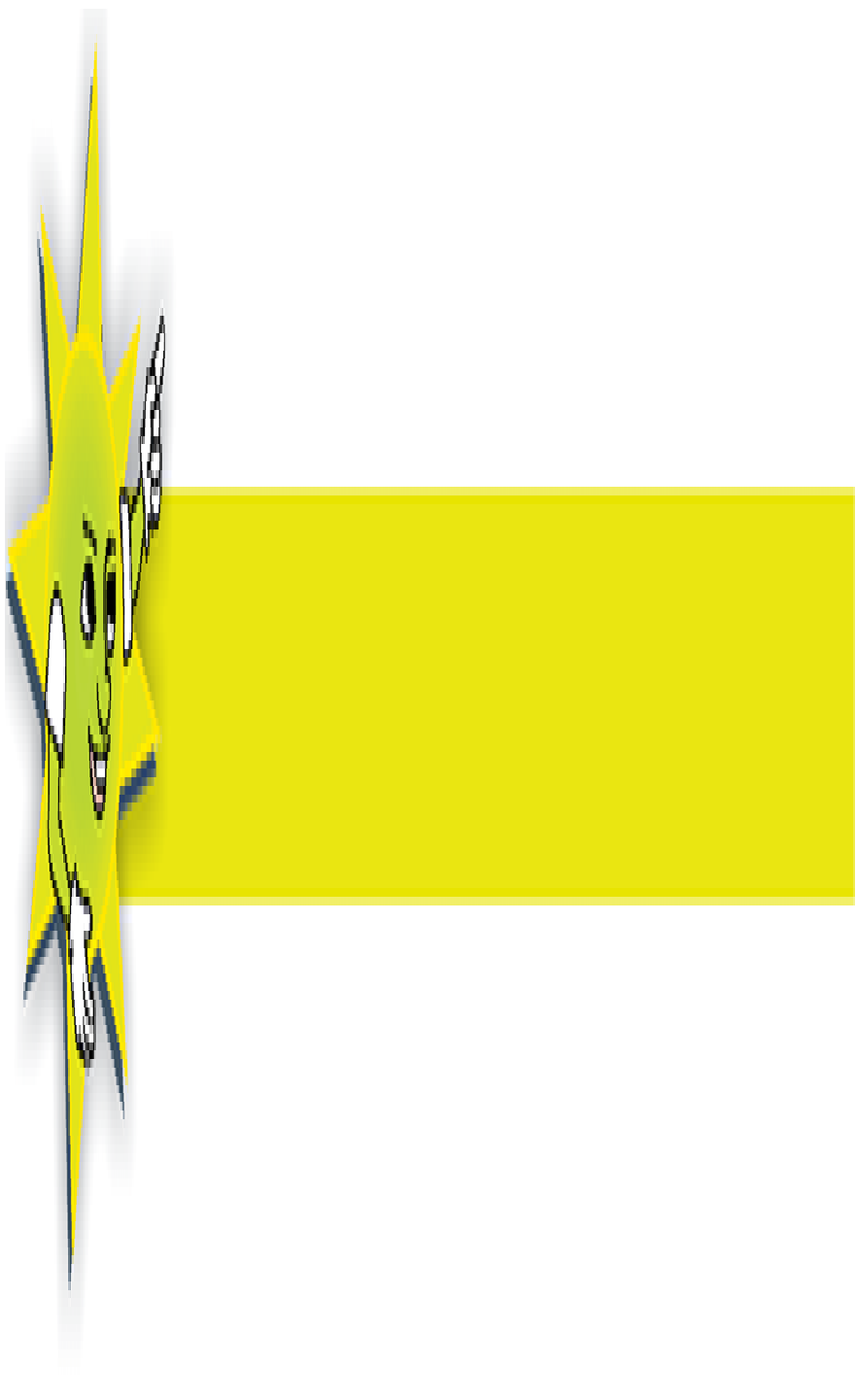
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The Department of Health (1995) has published a strategy for mental health care, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The strategy states that 'the mental health of people in the public sector is a priority for the Department of Health' and that 'the Department will work to ensure that people in the public sector have access to the same high quality mental health services as the general population'.

The Department of Health has also published a number of guidelines for the management of mental health problems in the public sector. These guidelines are designed to help public sector employers to identify and manage mental health problems in their workforce. The guidelines state that 'public sector employers should have a policy on mental health problems in the workplace' and that 'public sector employers should ensure that people with mental health problems are able to continue to work, where possible, in their own jobs'.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low qualifications. In 1980, people with low qualifications made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people with low qualifications in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low qualifications in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low incomes. In 1980, people with low incomes made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people with low incomes in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low incomes in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low skills. In 1980, people with low skills made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people with low skills in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low skills in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low motivation. In 1980, people with low motivation made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people with low motivation in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low motivation in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low commitment. In 1980, people with low commitment made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people with low commitment in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low commitment in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with low loyalty. In 1980, people with low loyalty made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people with low loyalty in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with low loyalty in the workforce.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

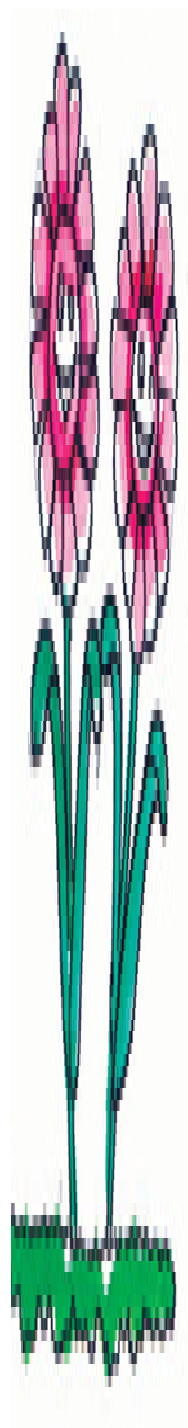
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, people over 50 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1980, people under 25 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people under 25 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 25 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, people over 65 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years of age. In 1980, people under 16 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people under 16 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 16 years of age in the workforce.

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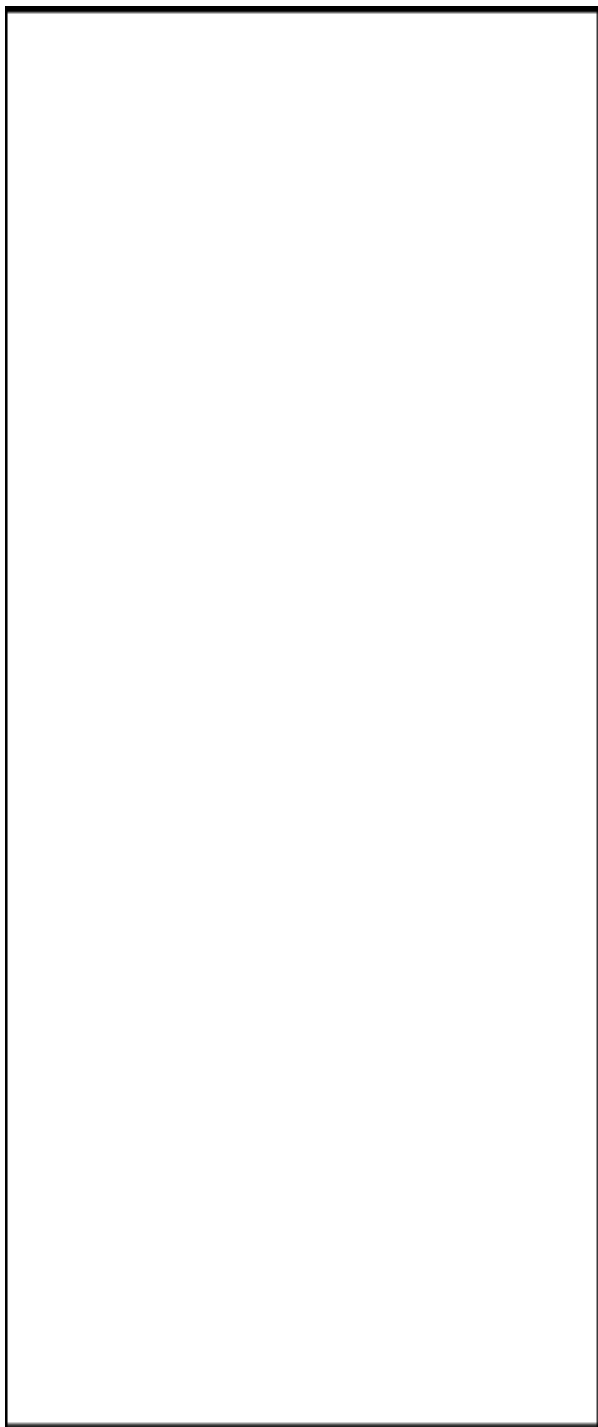
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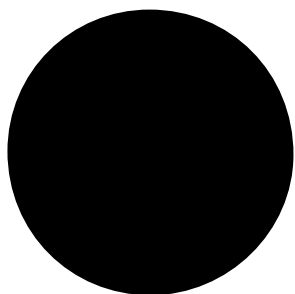
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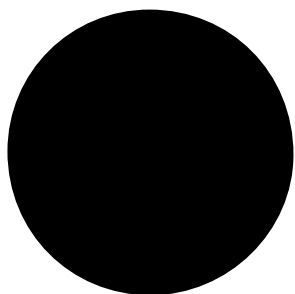


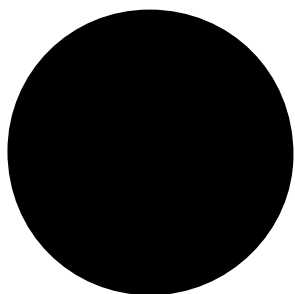
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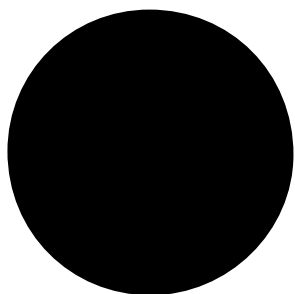
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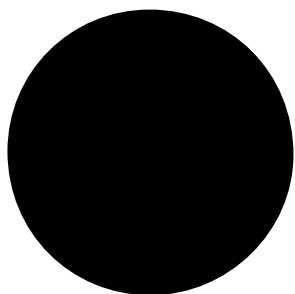


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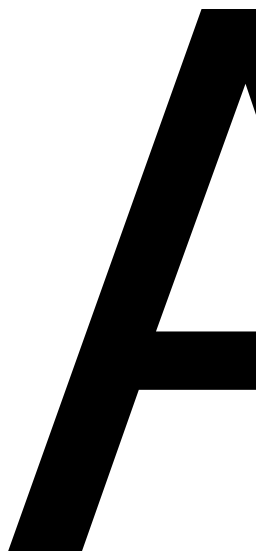


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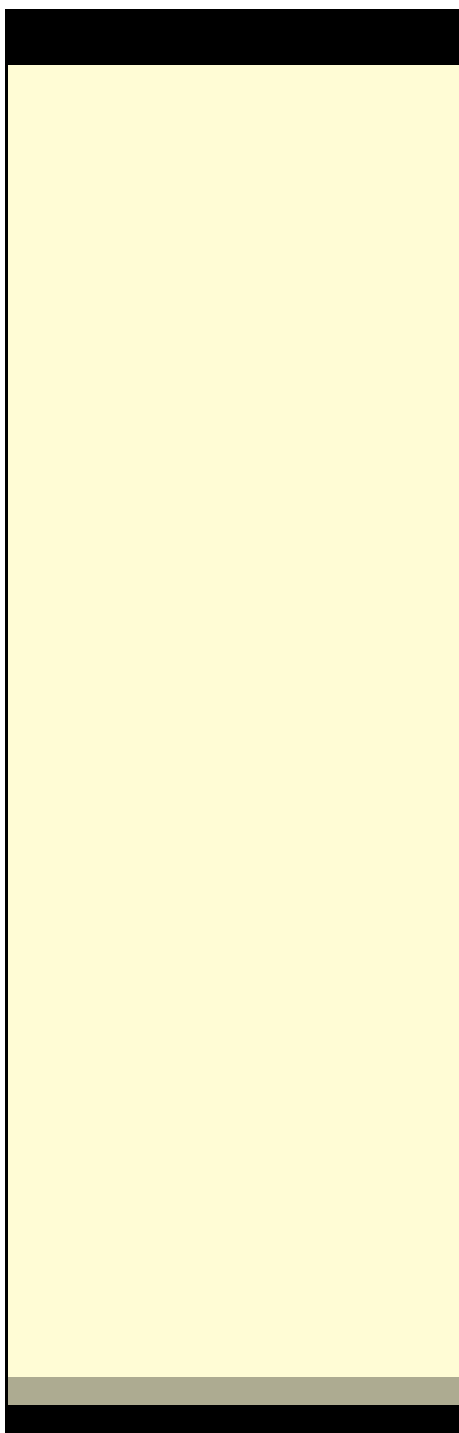
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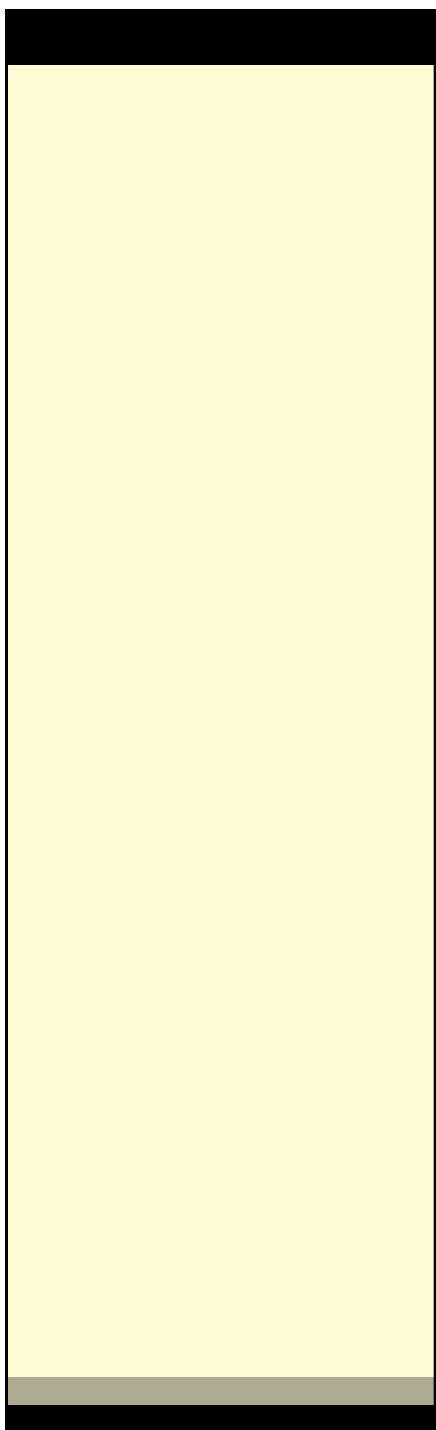
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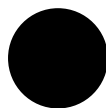
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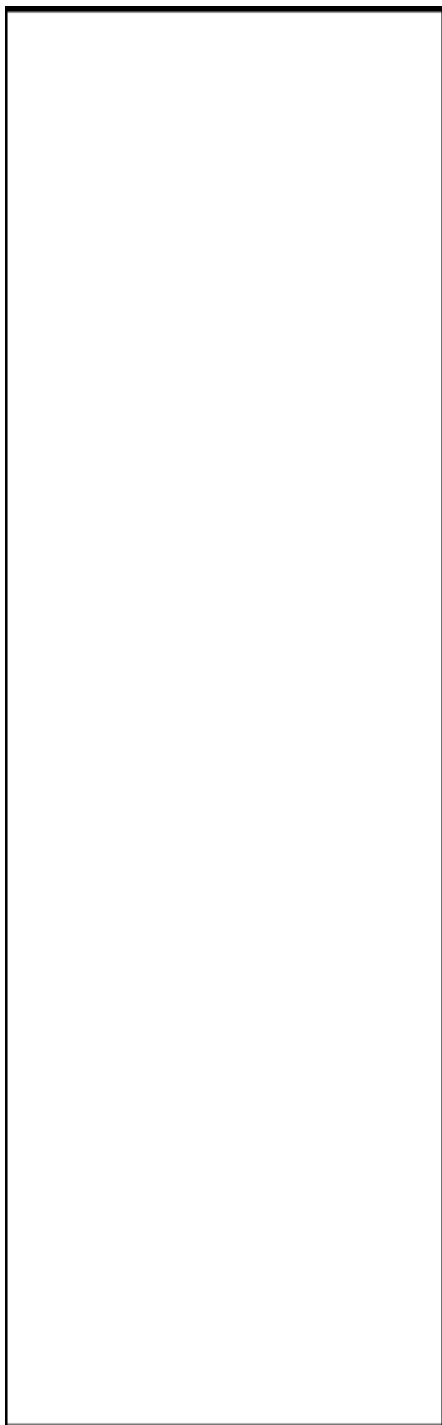














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Parent's signature

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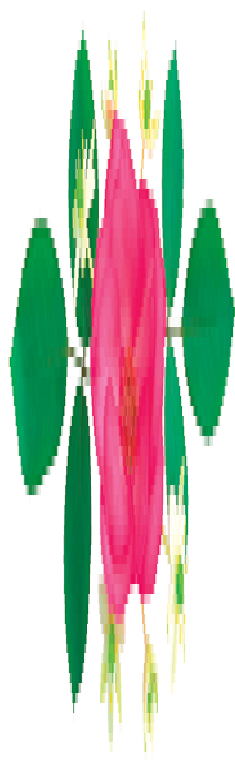
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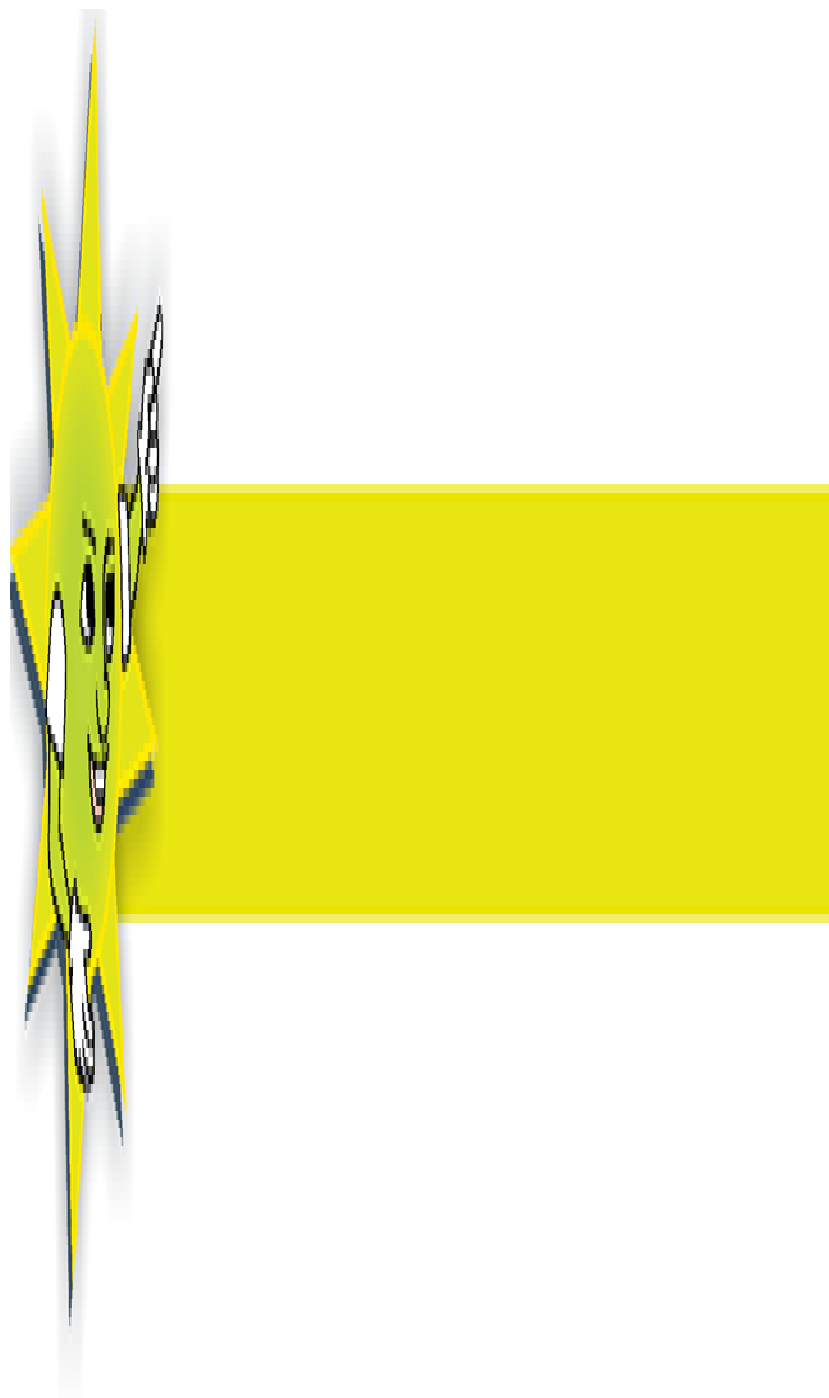
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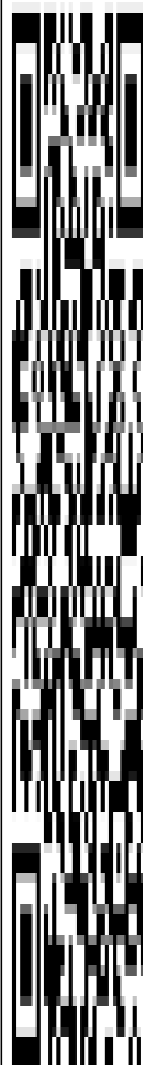
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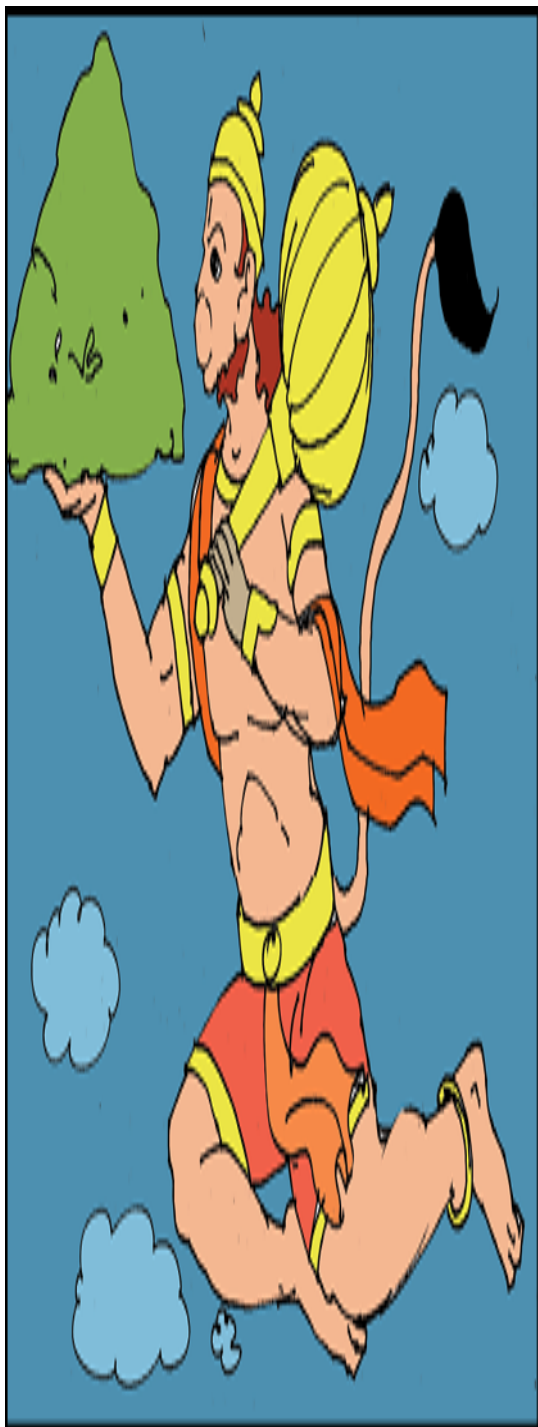
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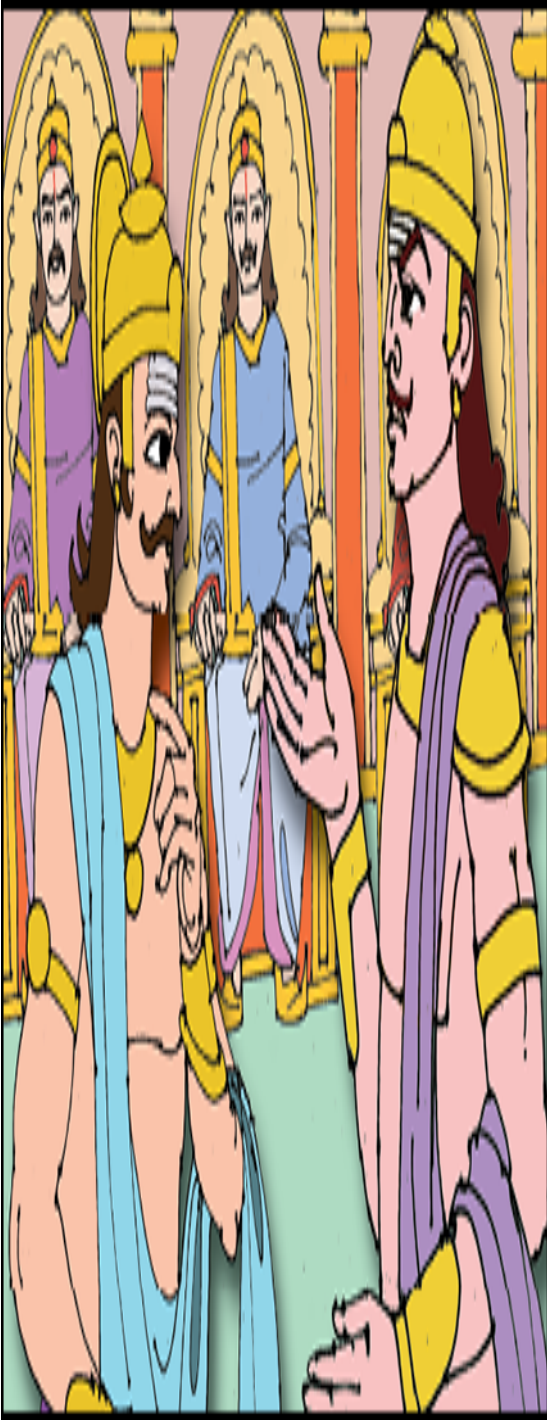




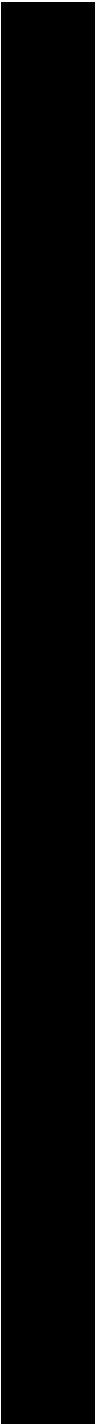
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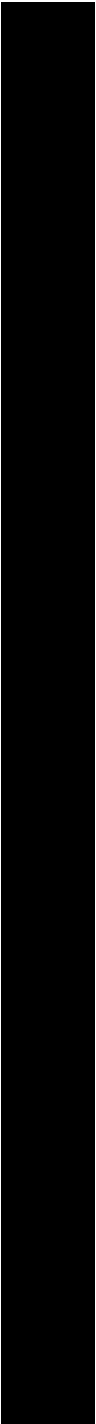


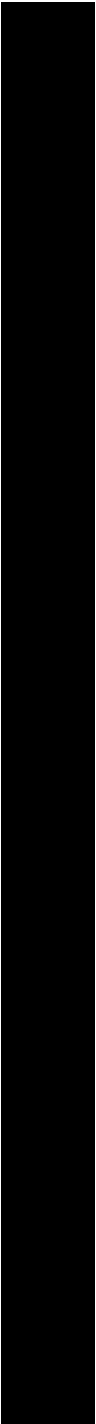


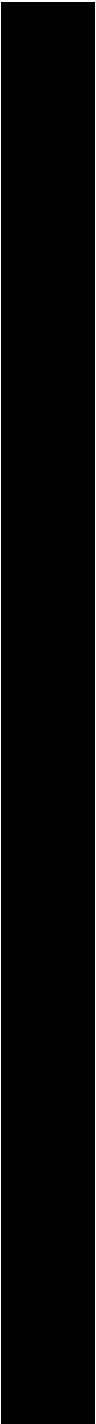














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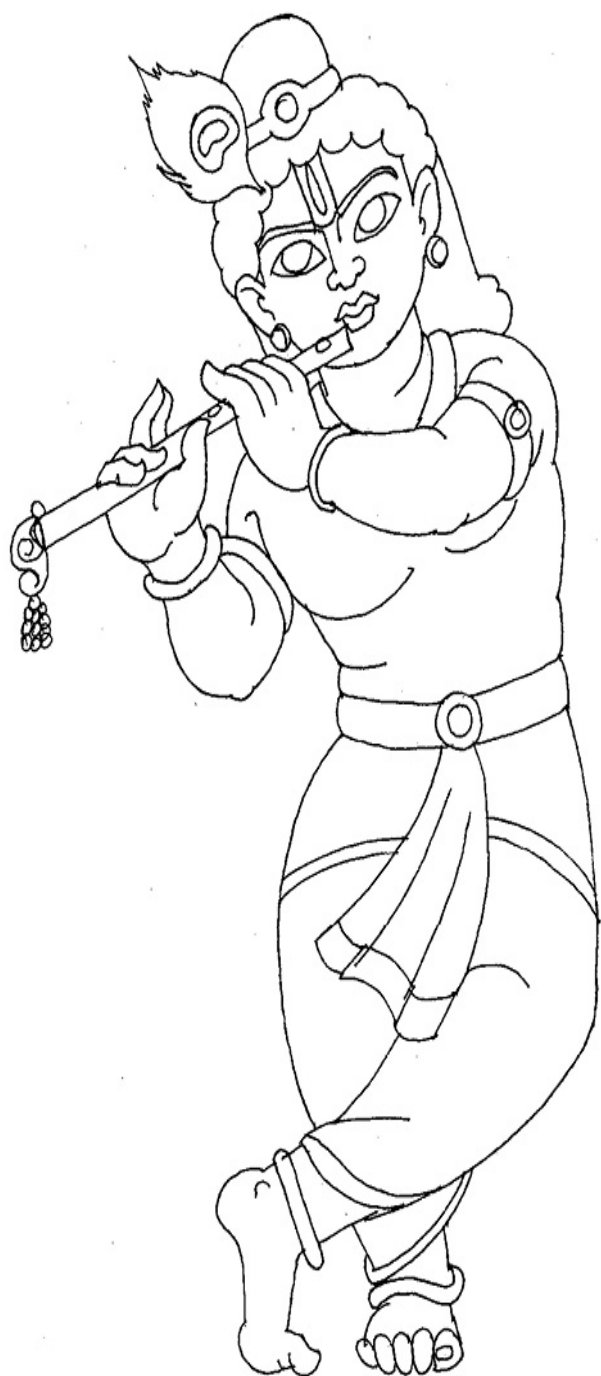
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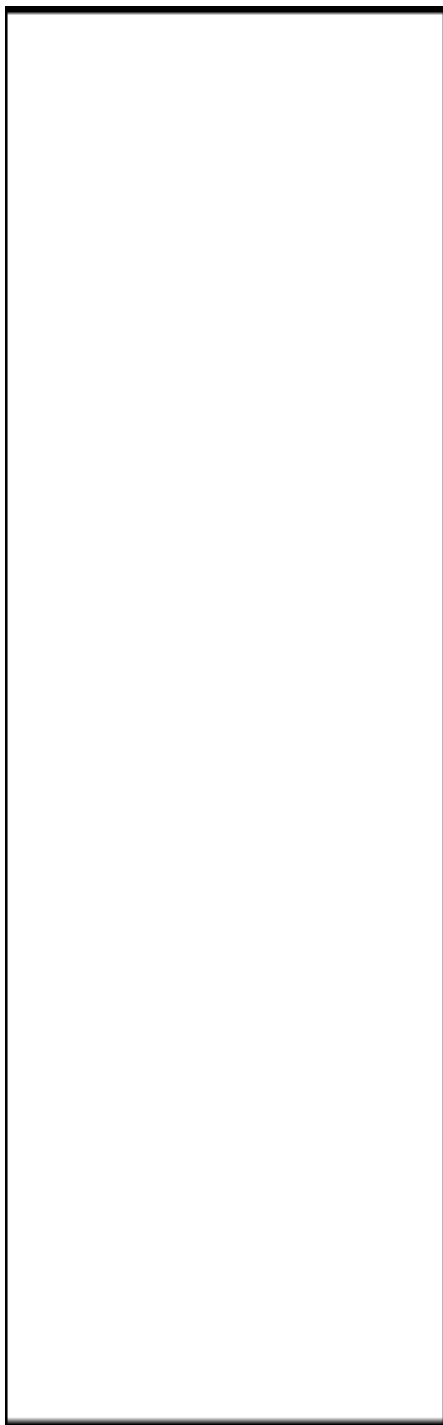
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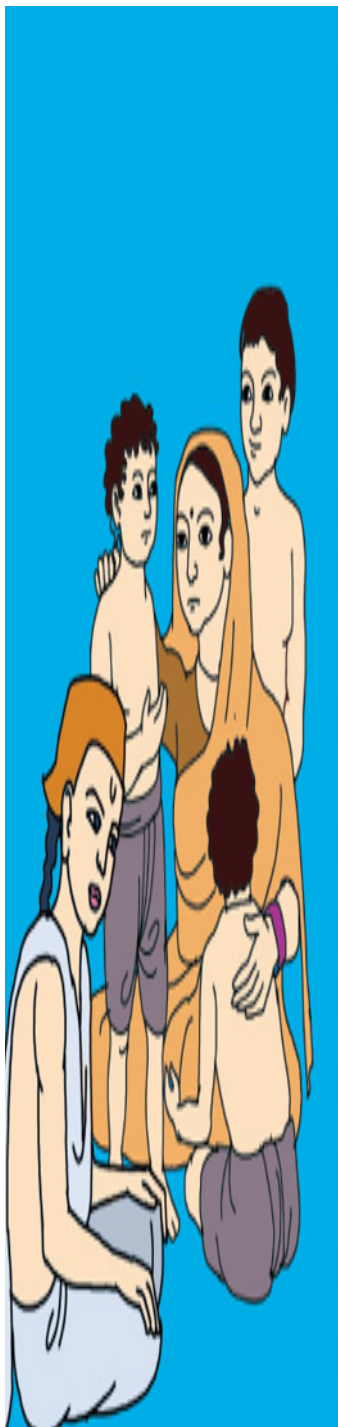
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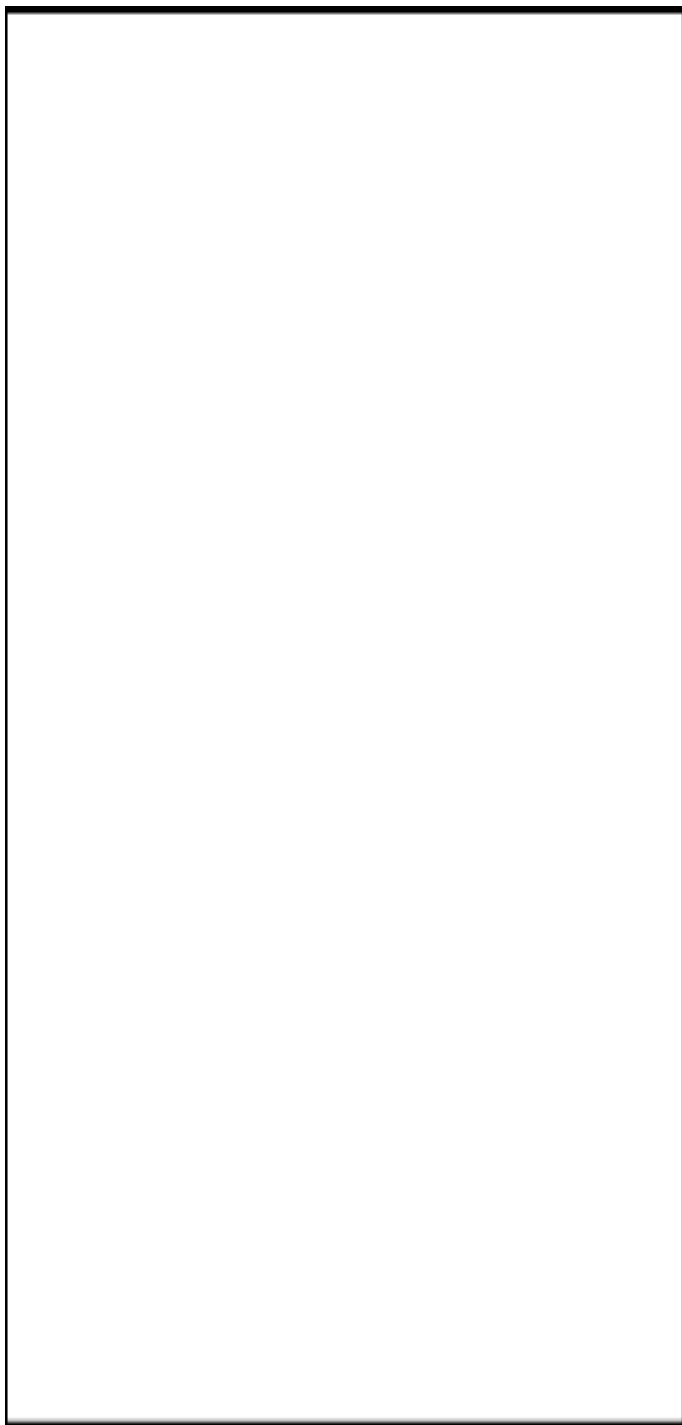
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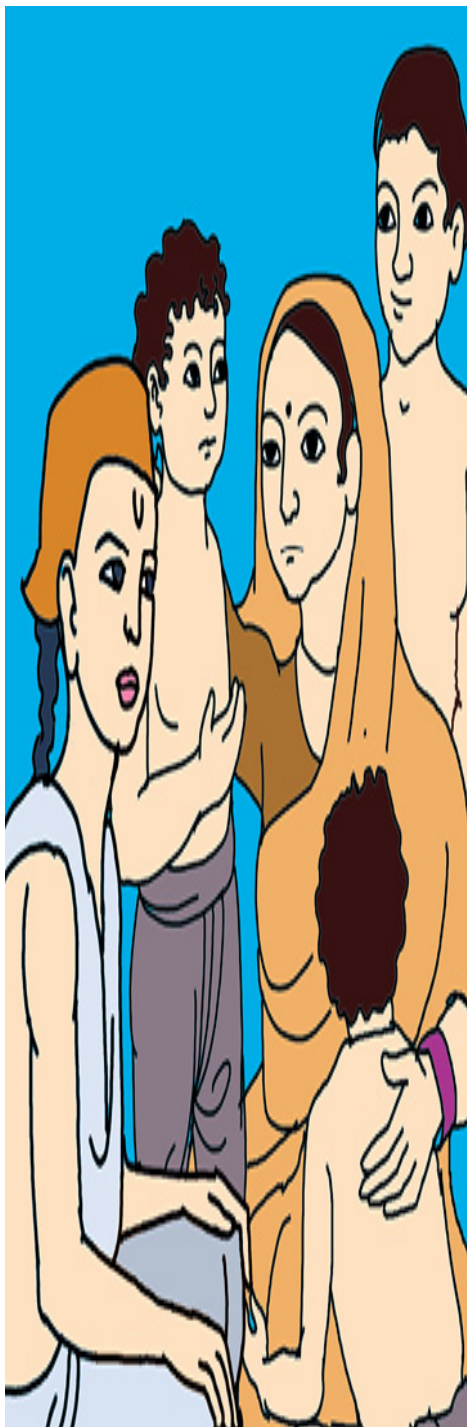


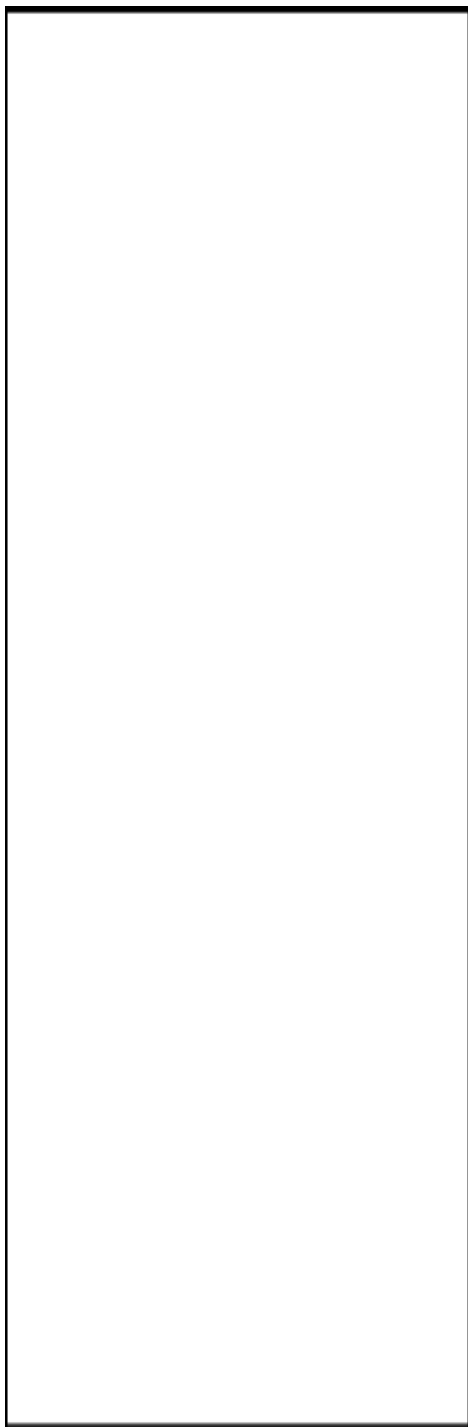


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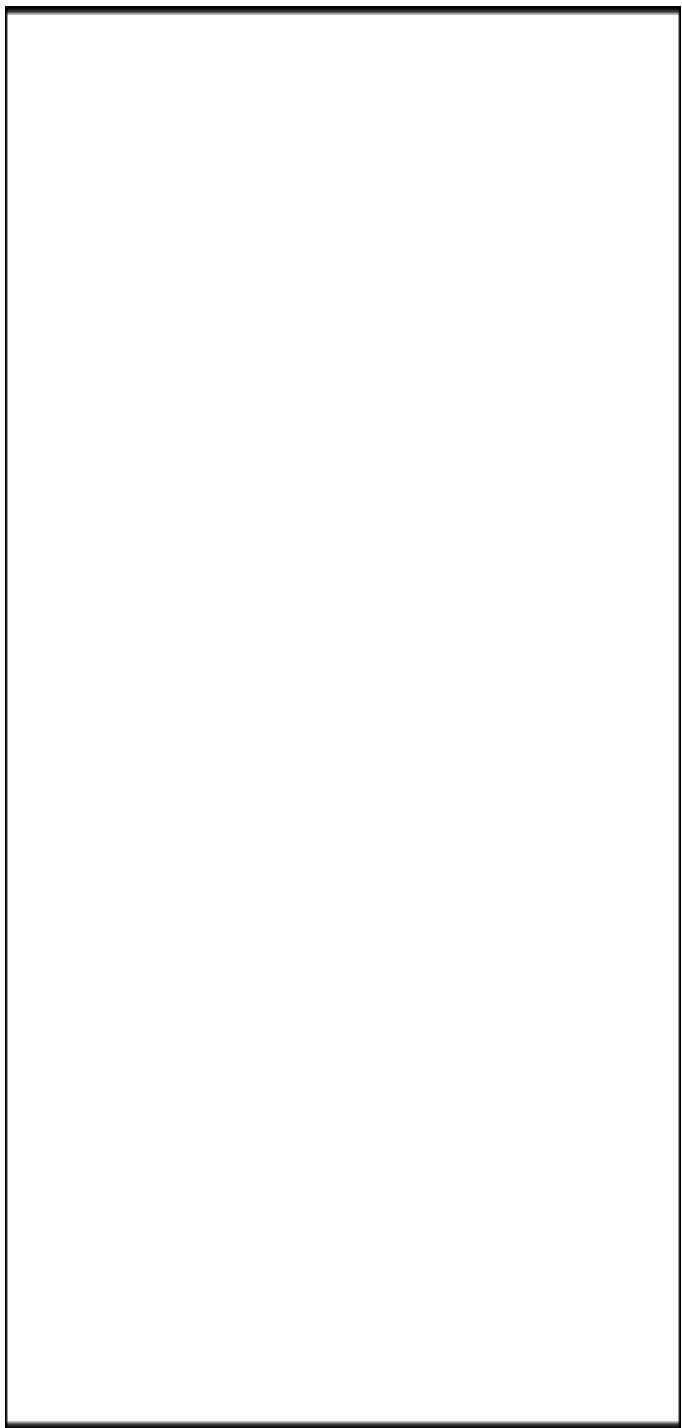
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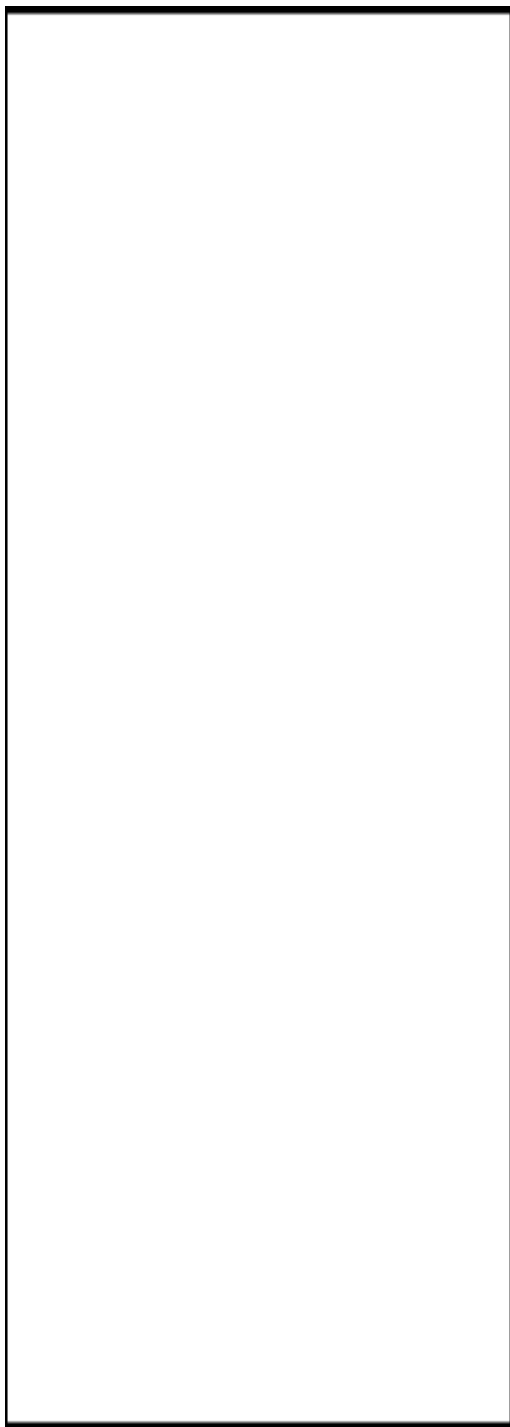


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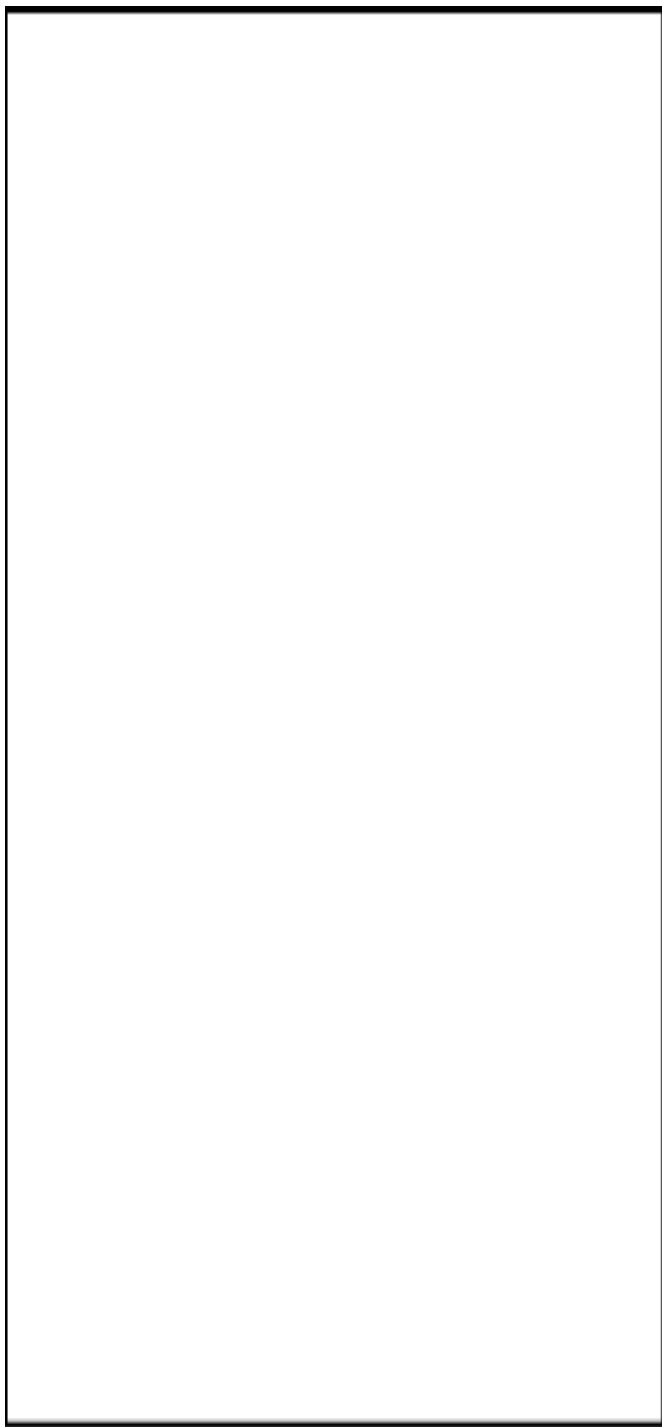
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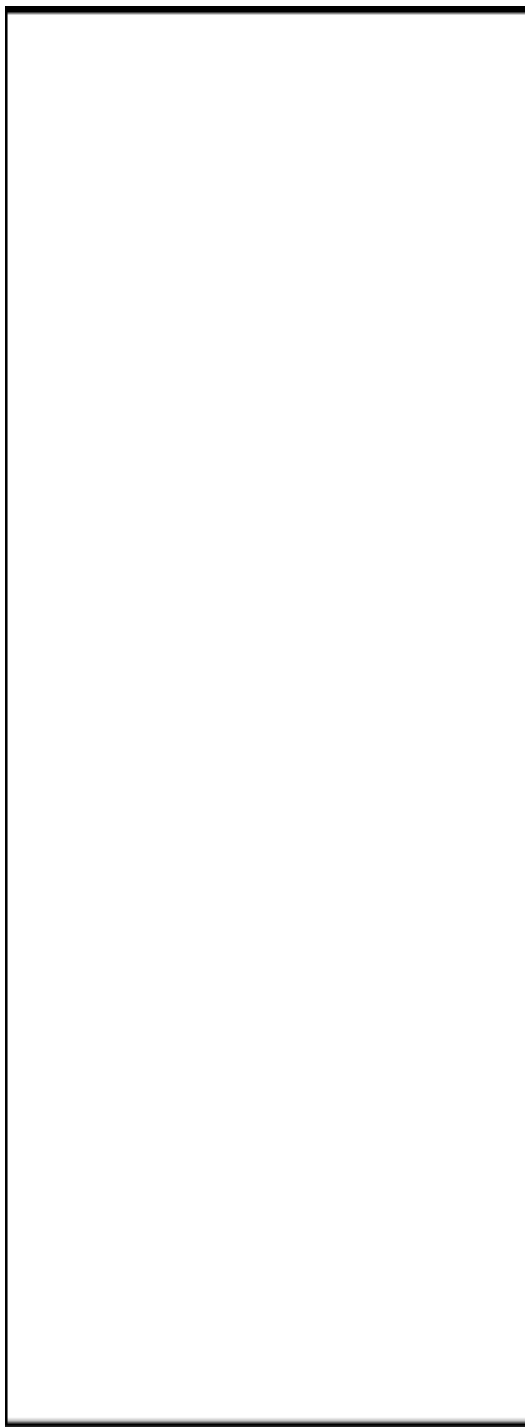


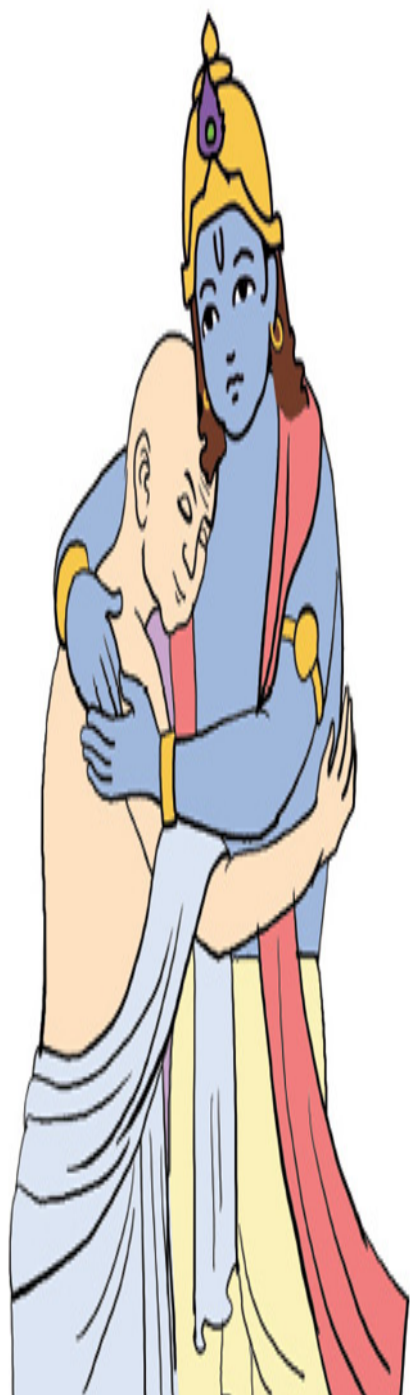
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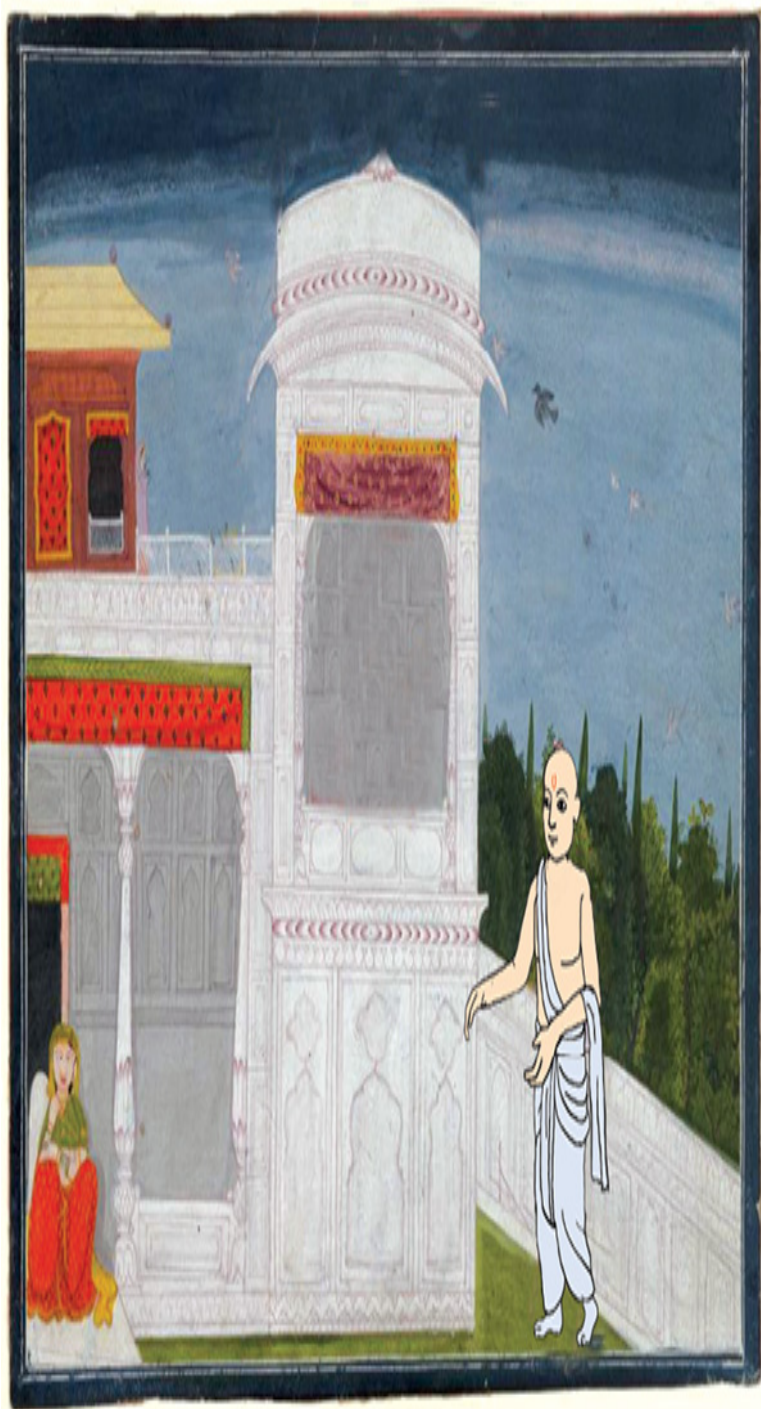
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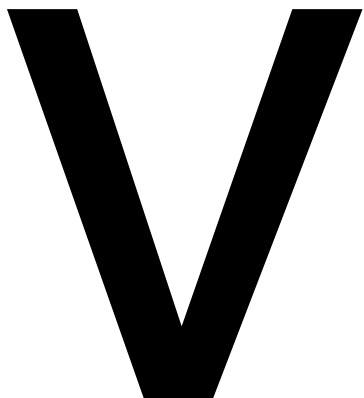
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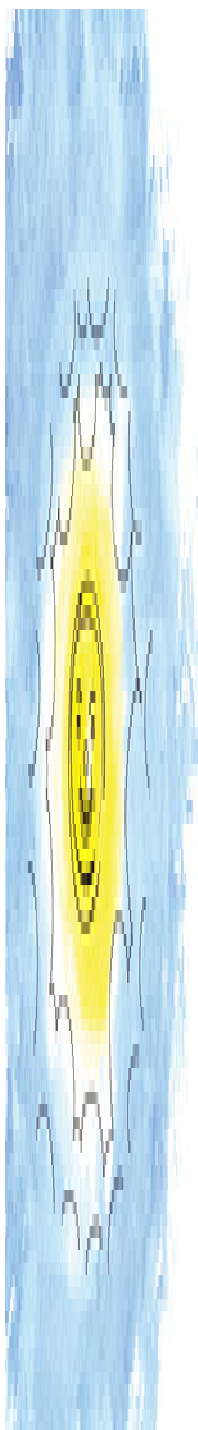
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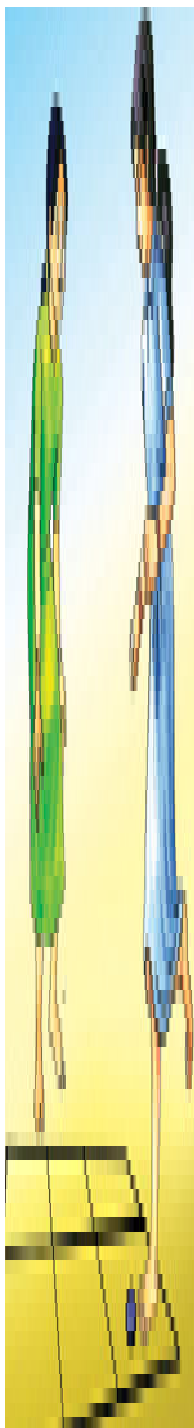


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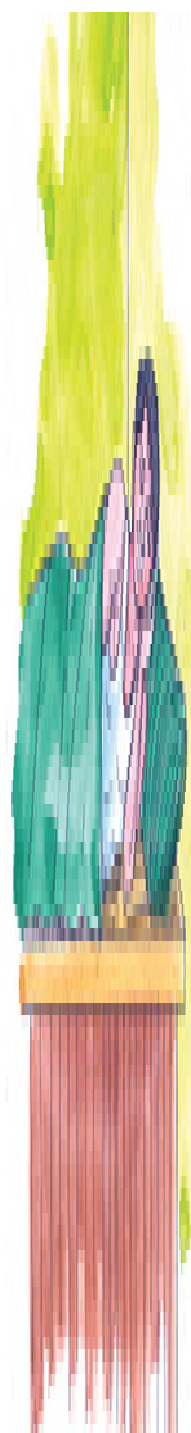
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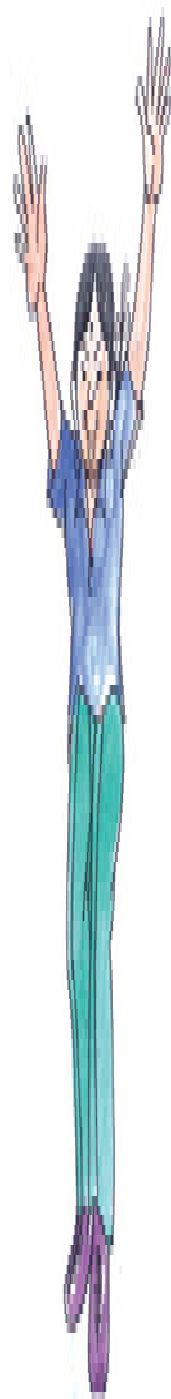
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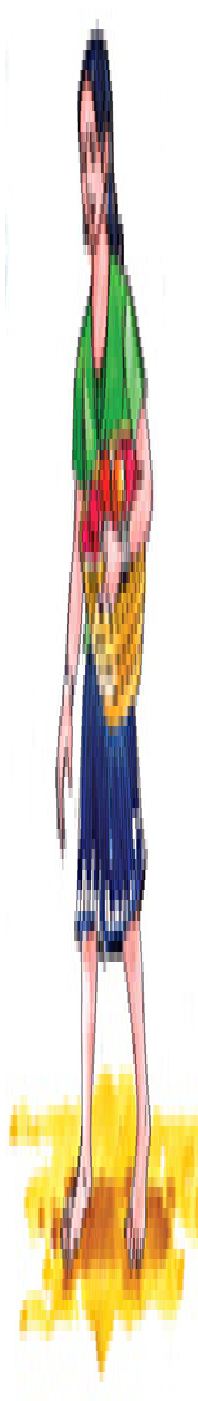
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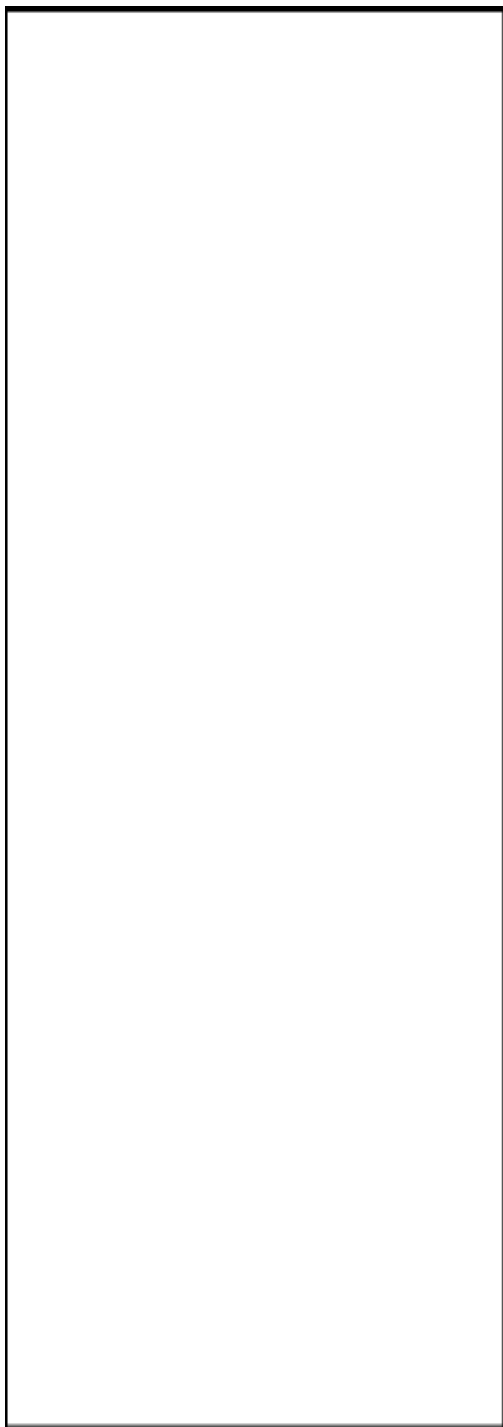
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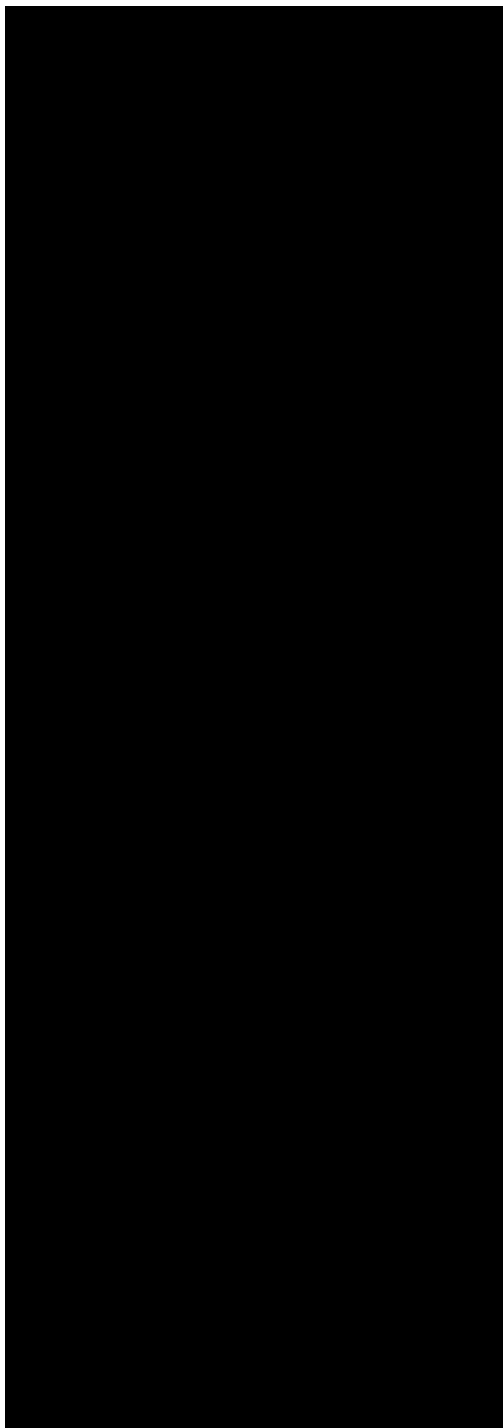
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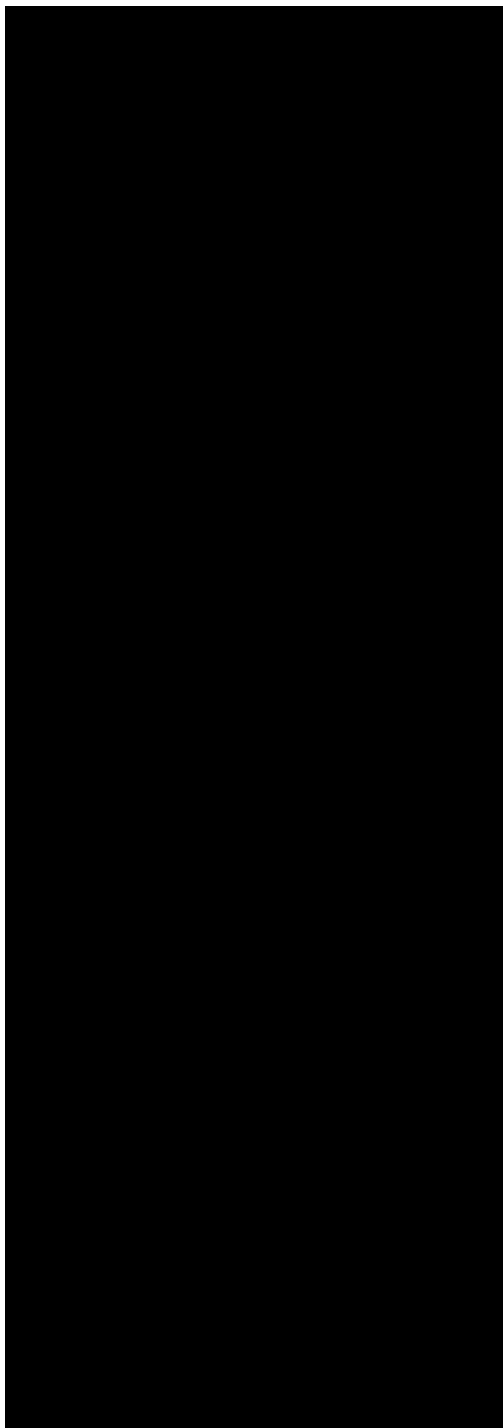


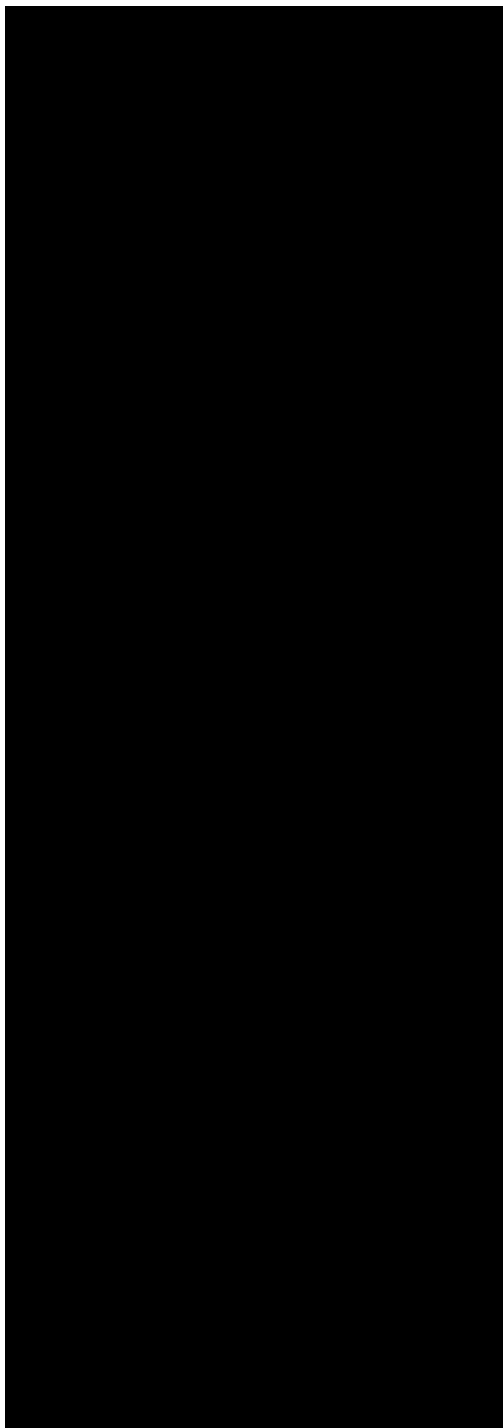












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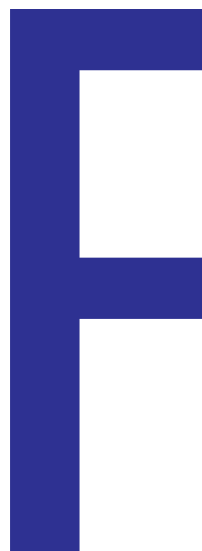
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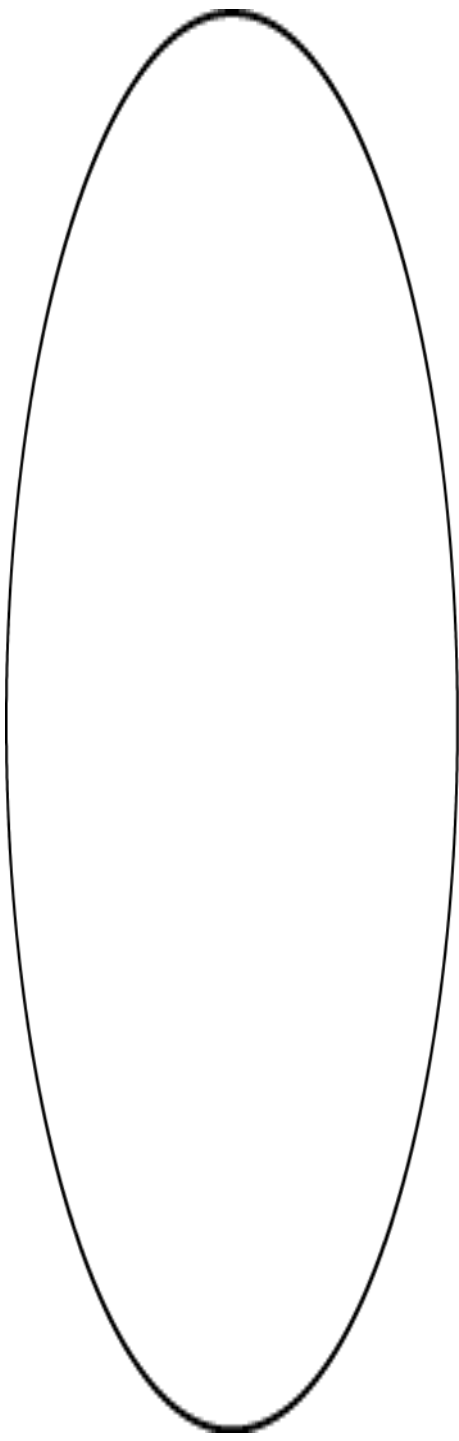
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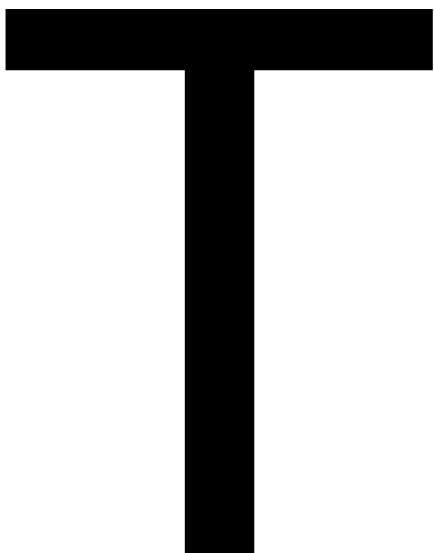
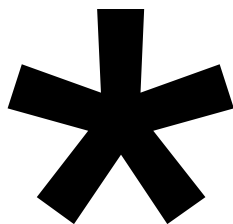
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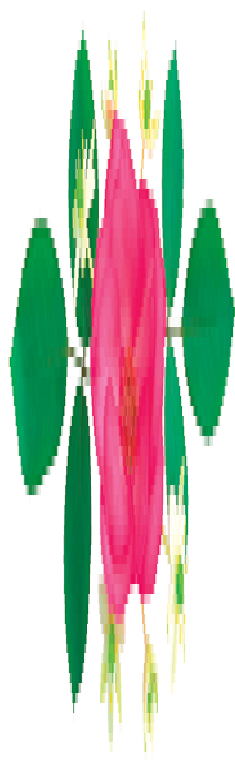
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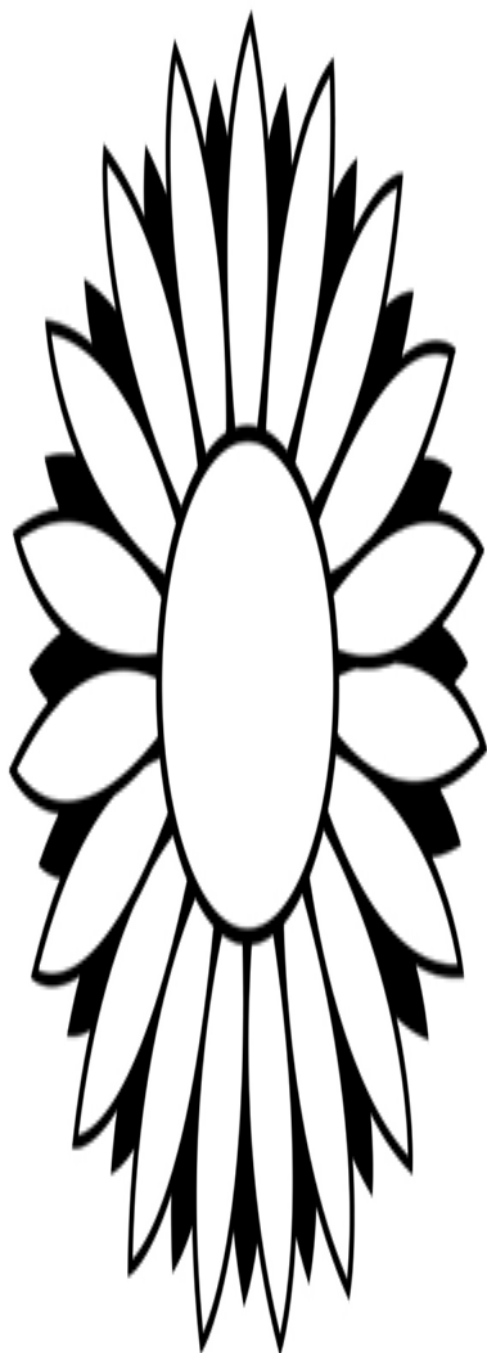
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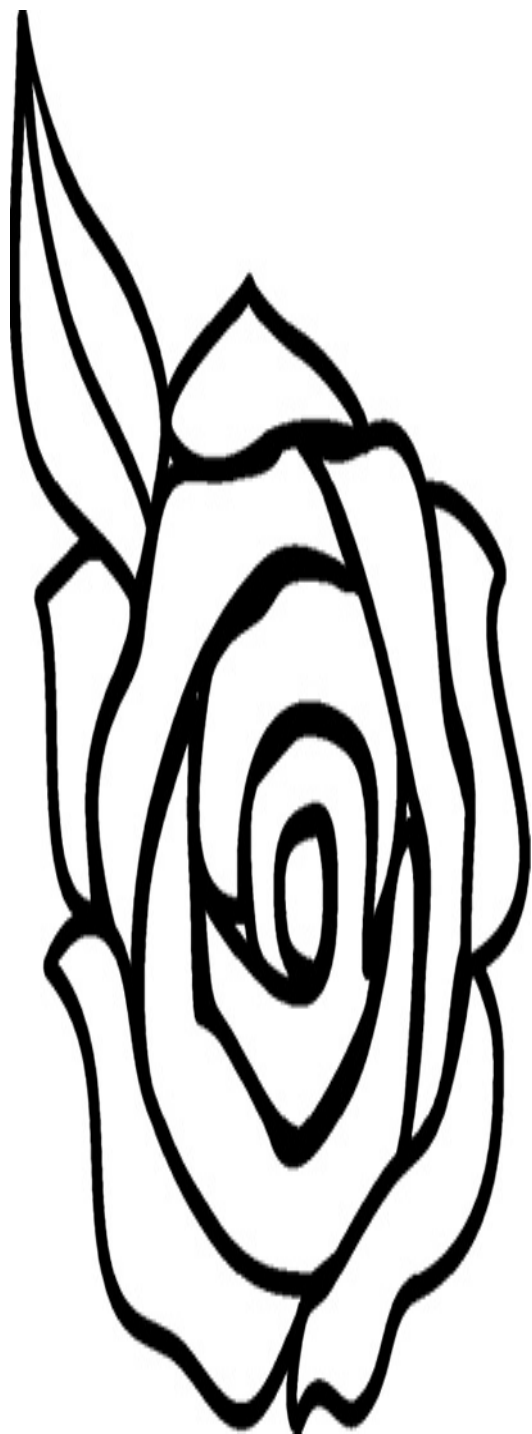
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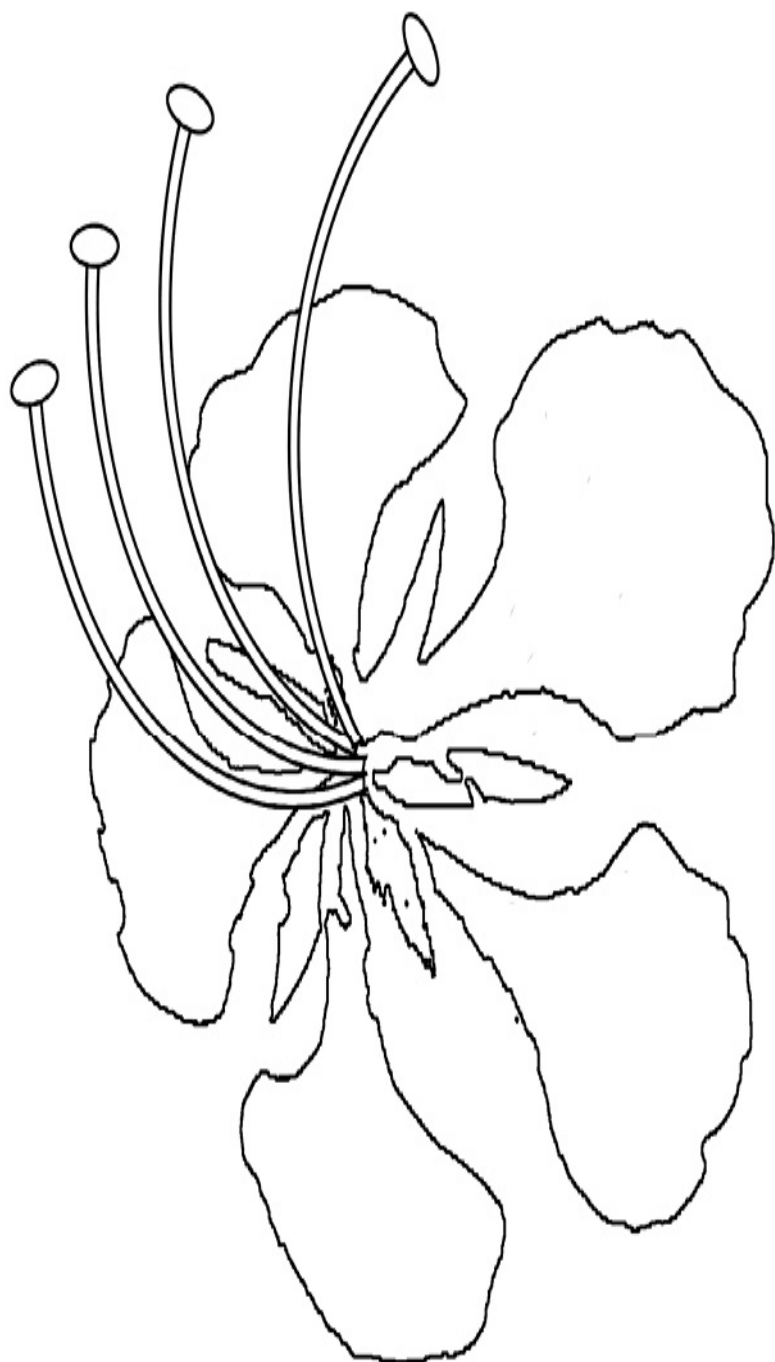
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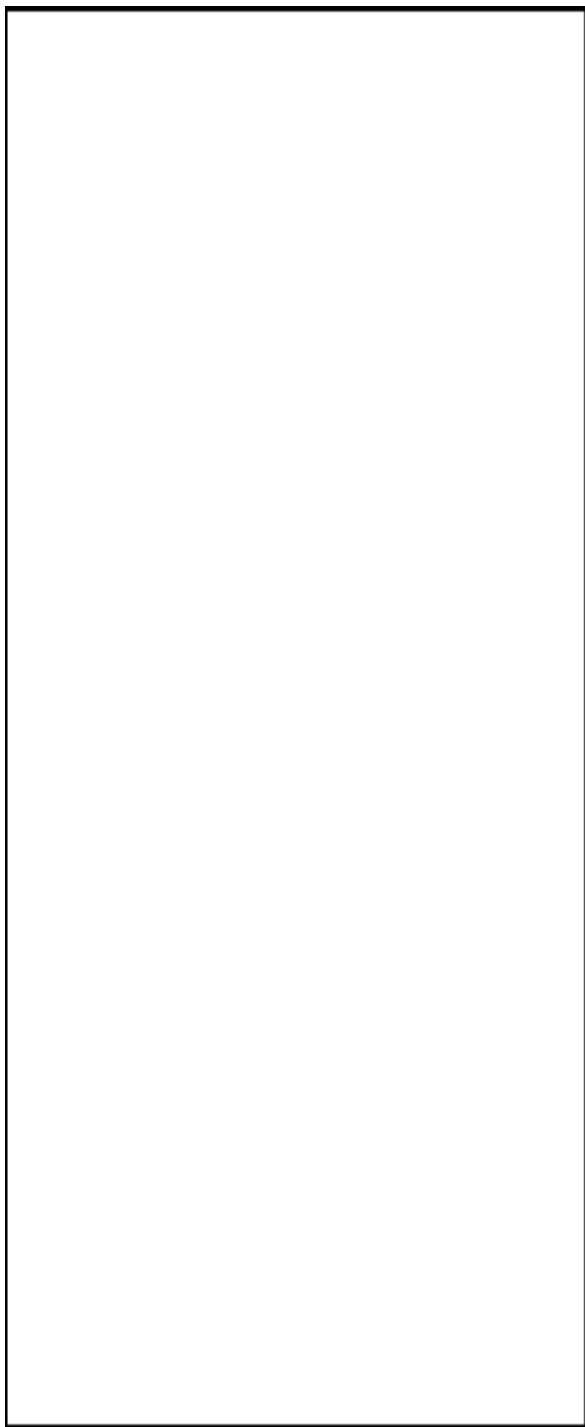
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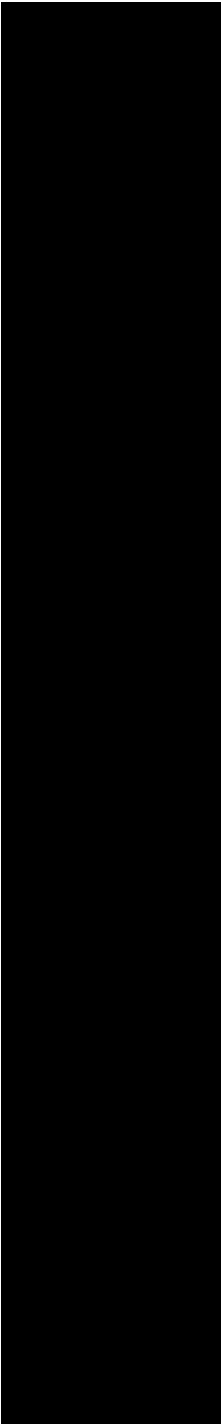
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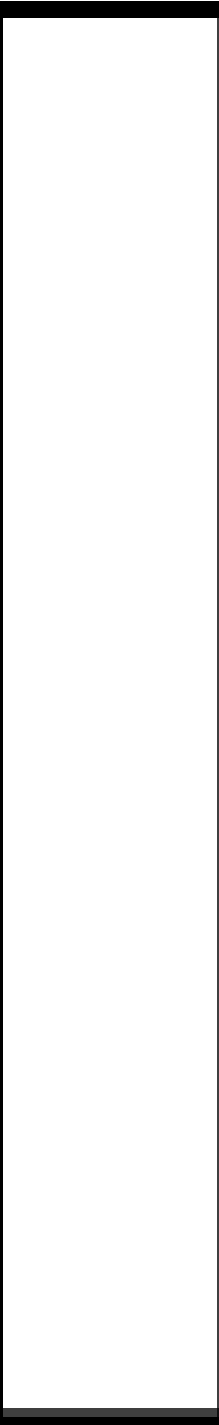
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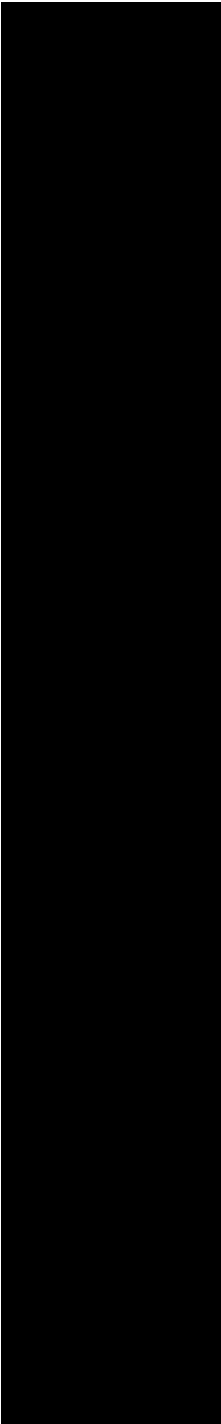
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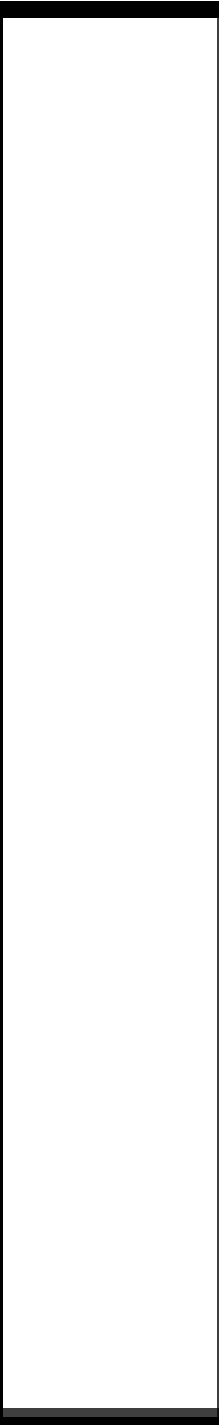
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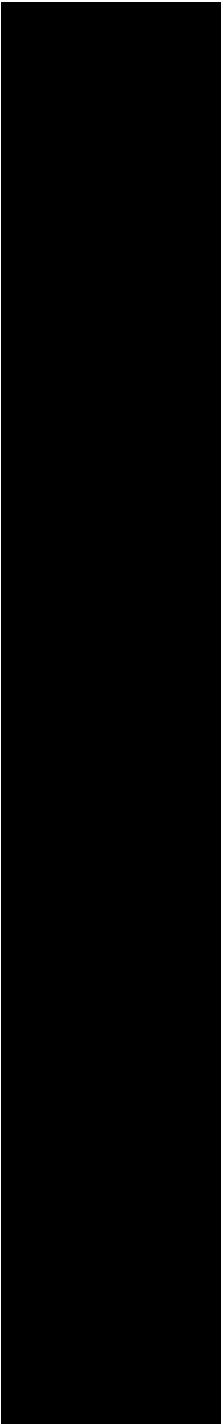
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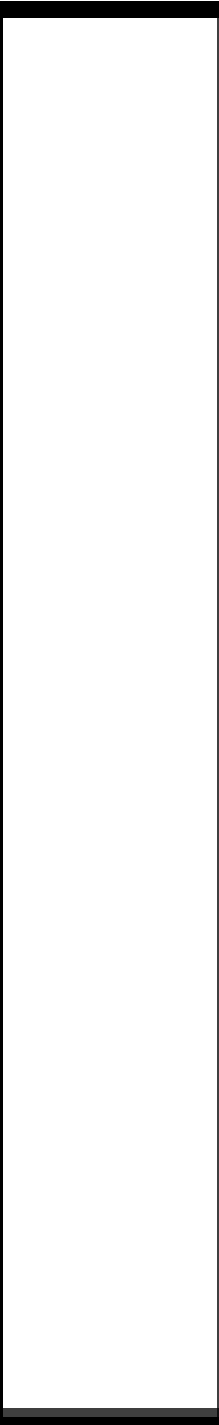


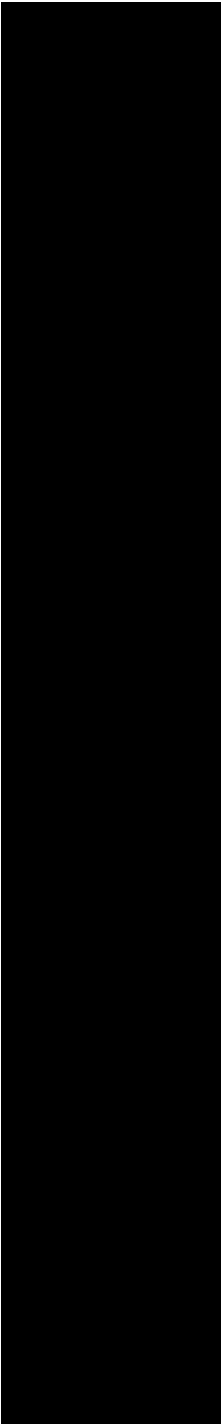


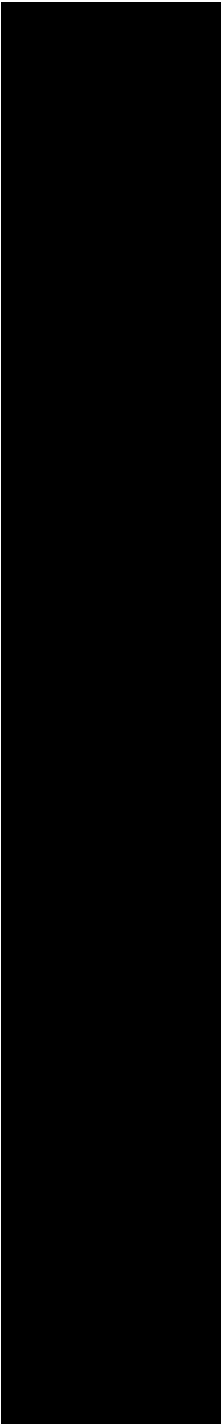


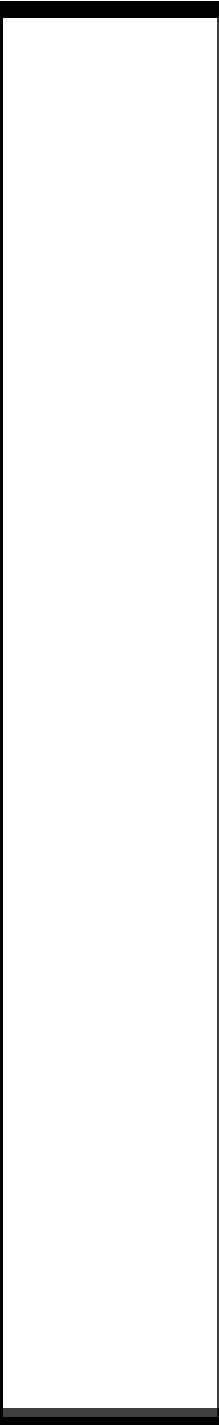


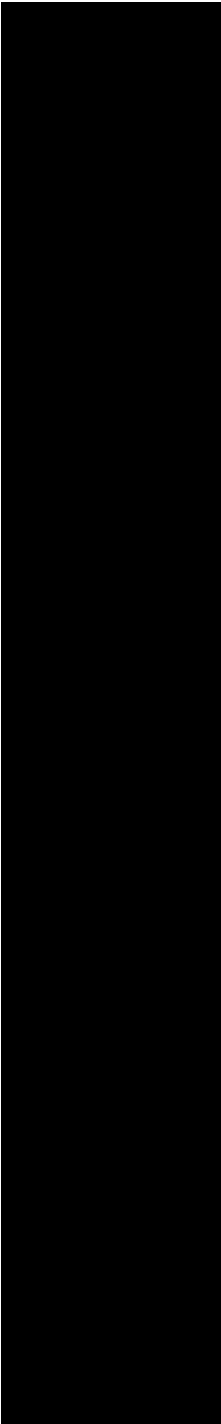


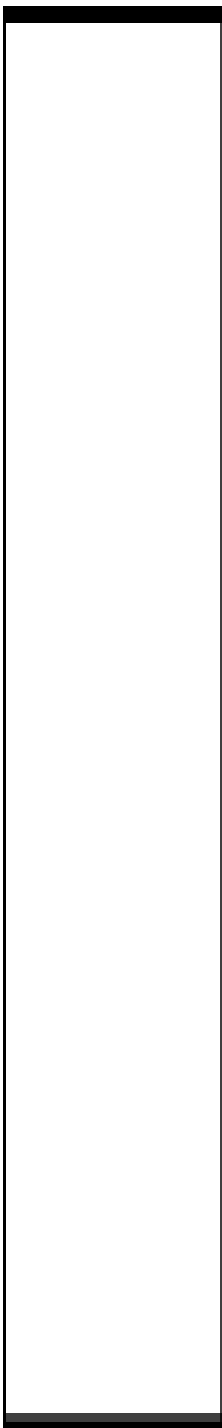


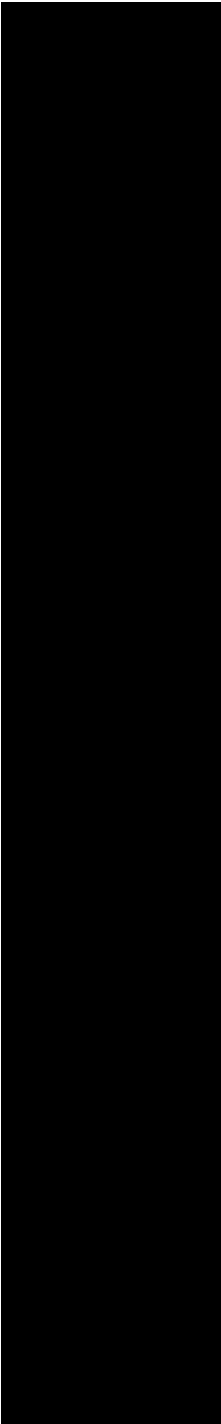


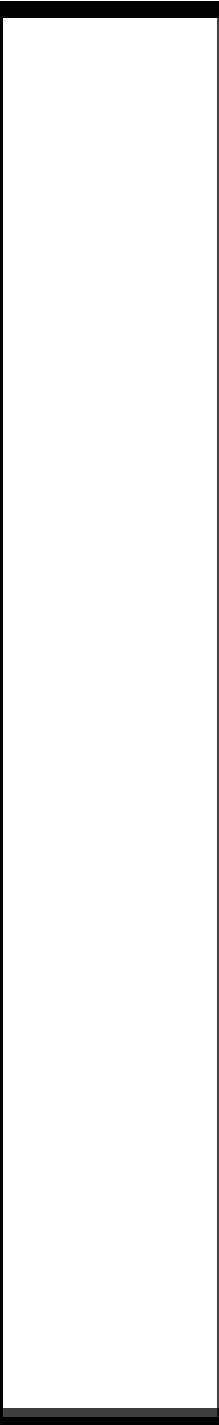


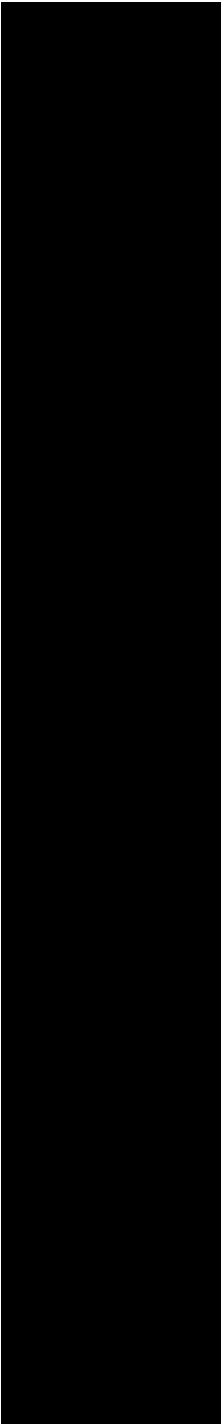


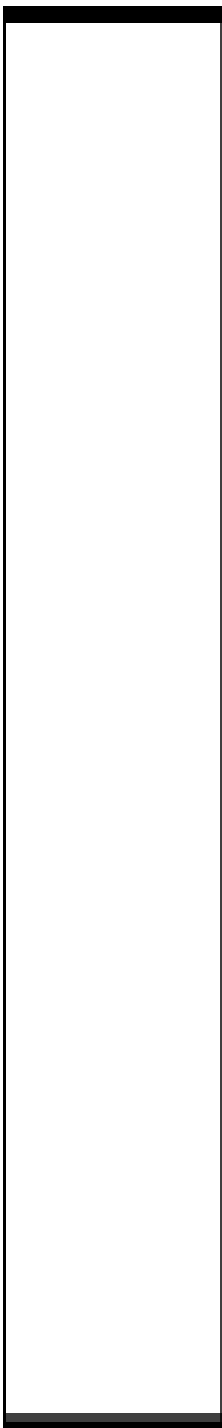


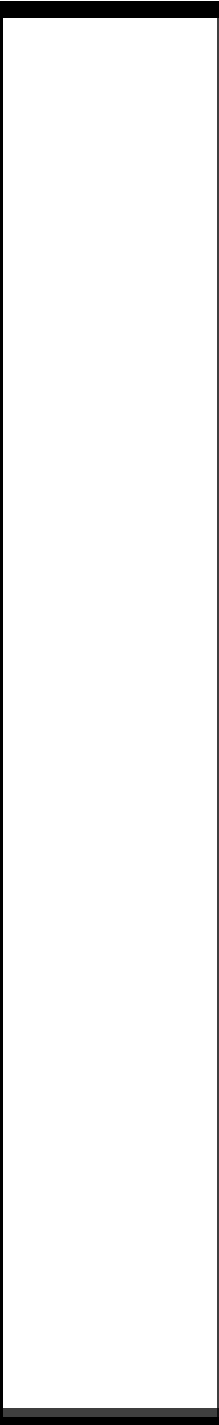


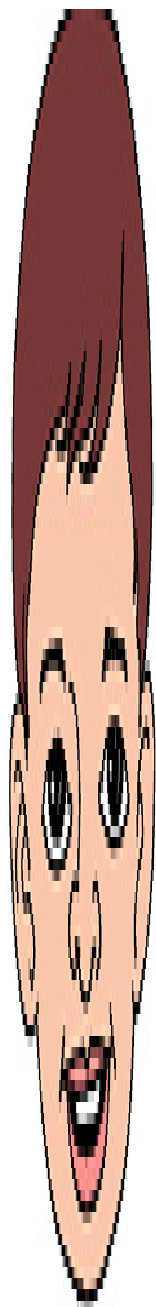


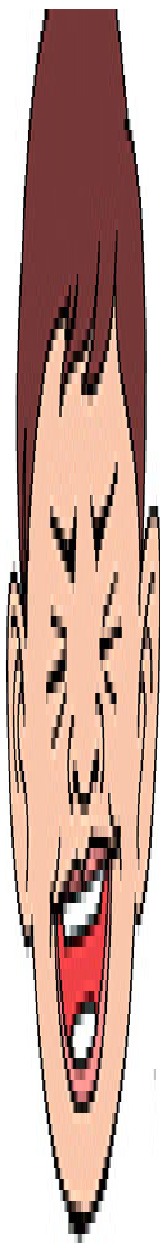


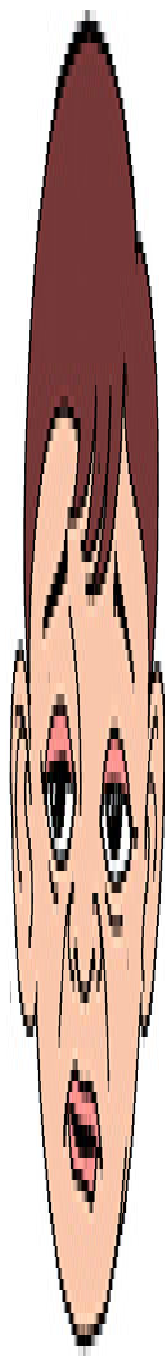


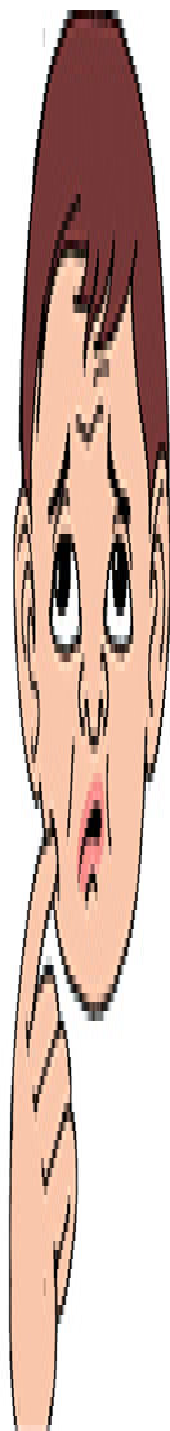


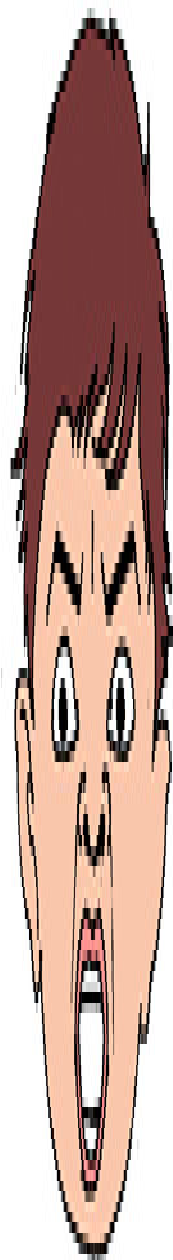


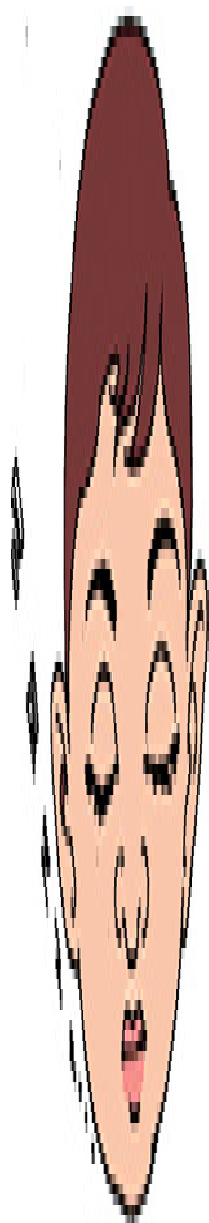


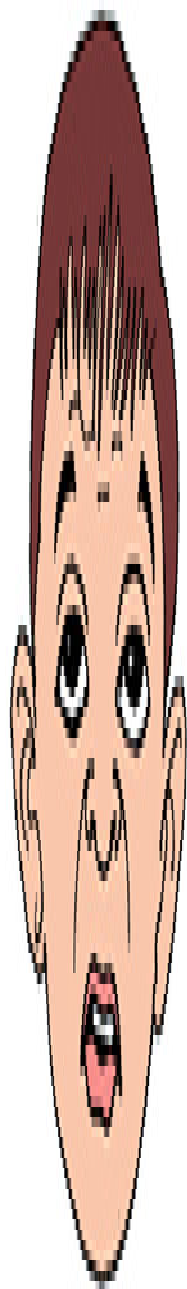


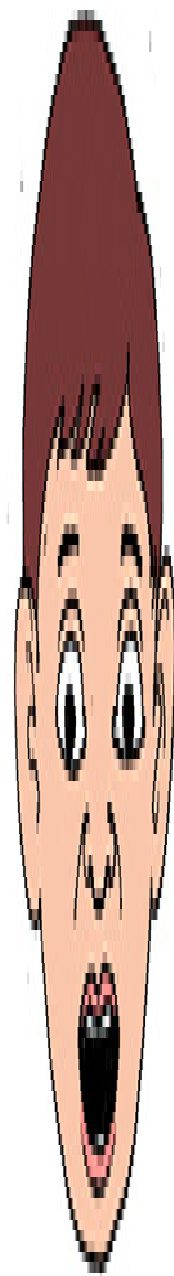










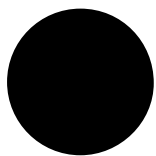




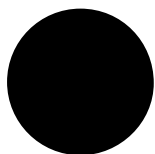
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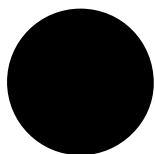
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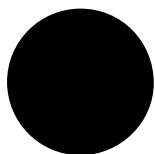
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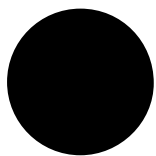


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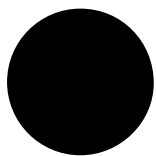


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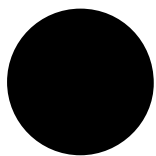
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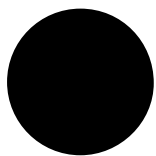
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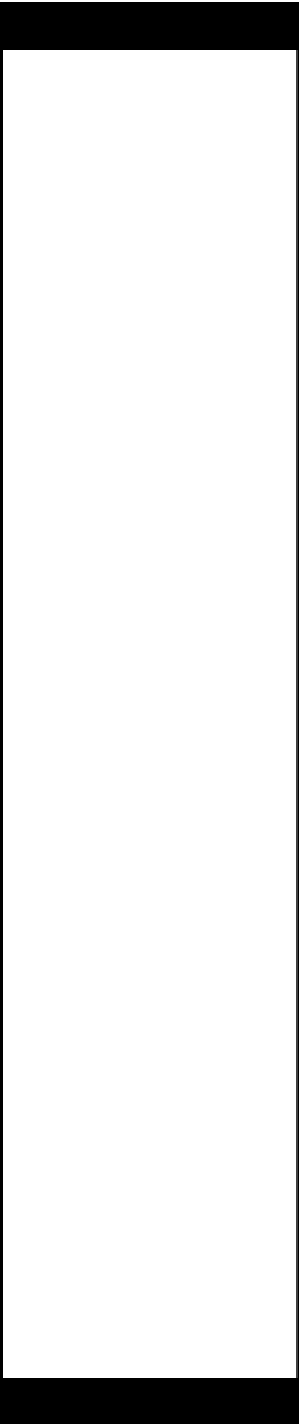


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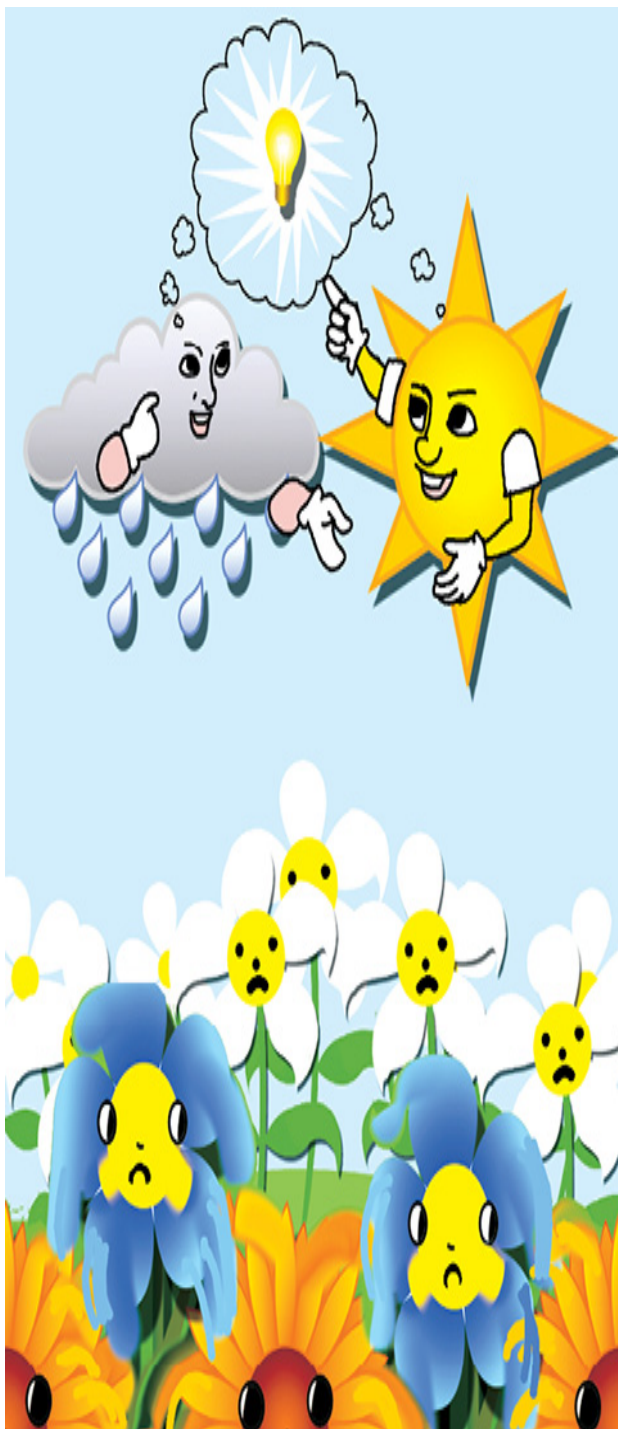






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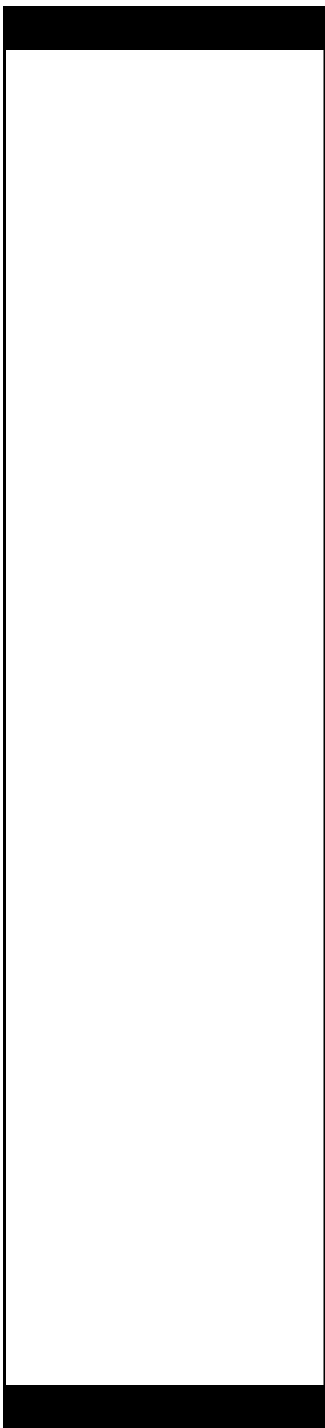
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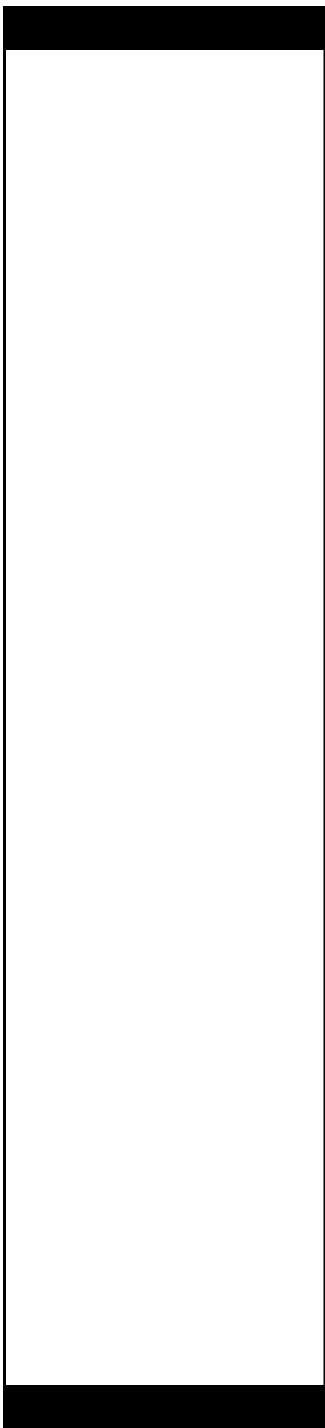


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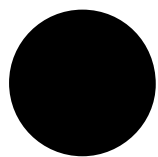




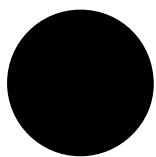
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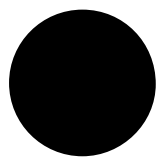
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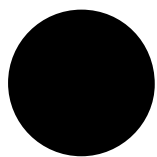
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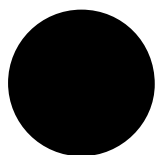
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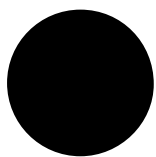
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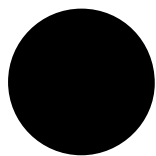


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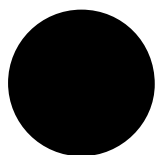


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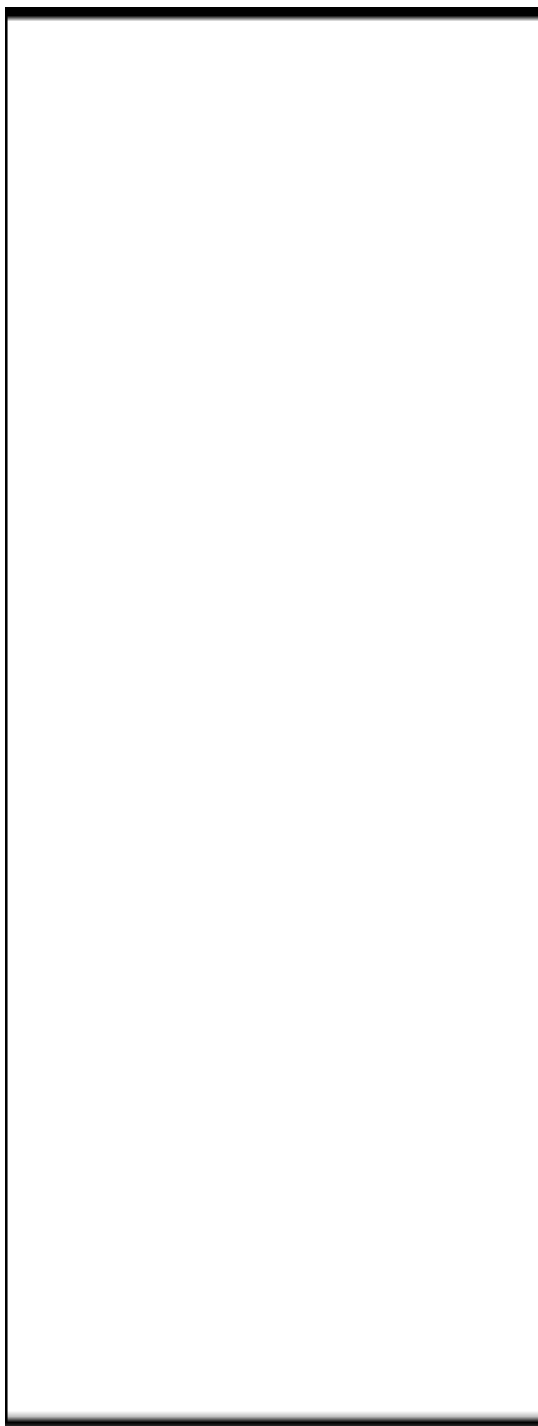


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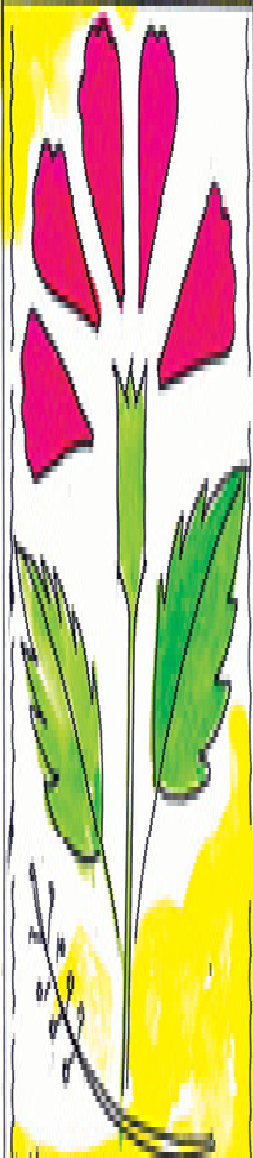


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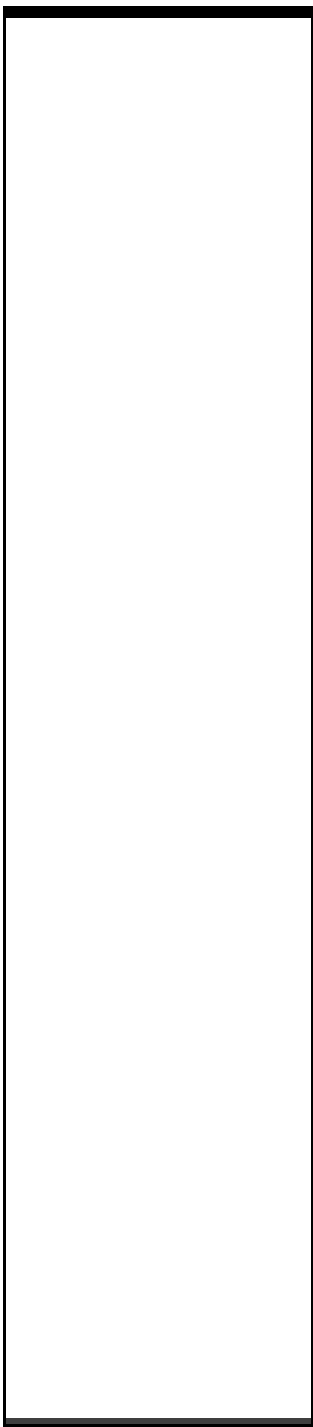
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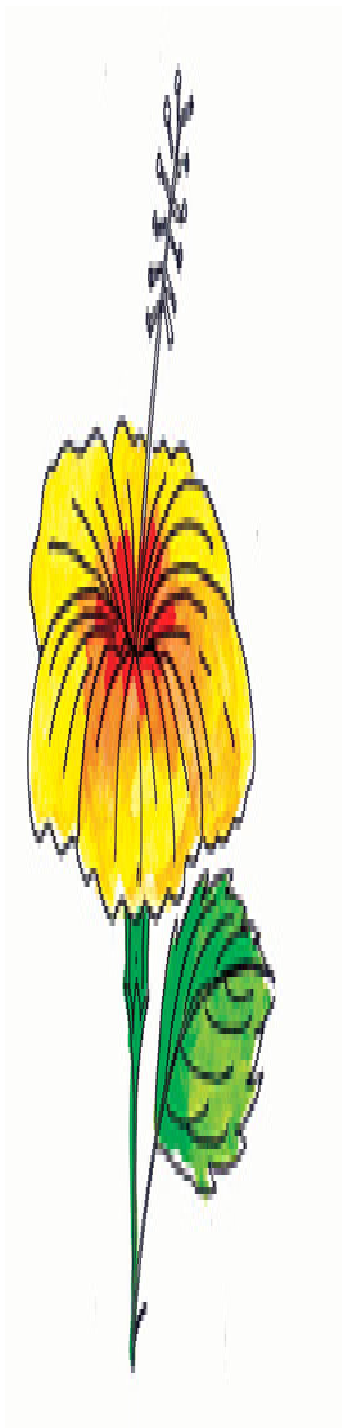


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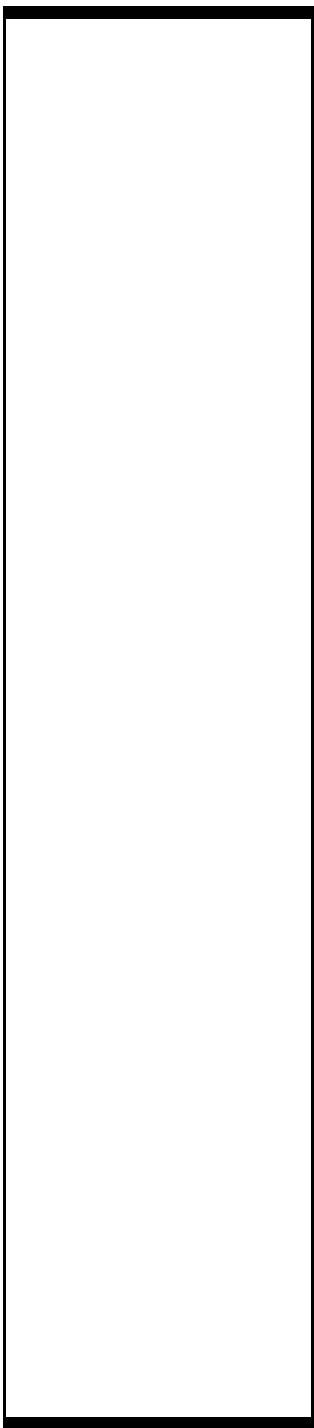
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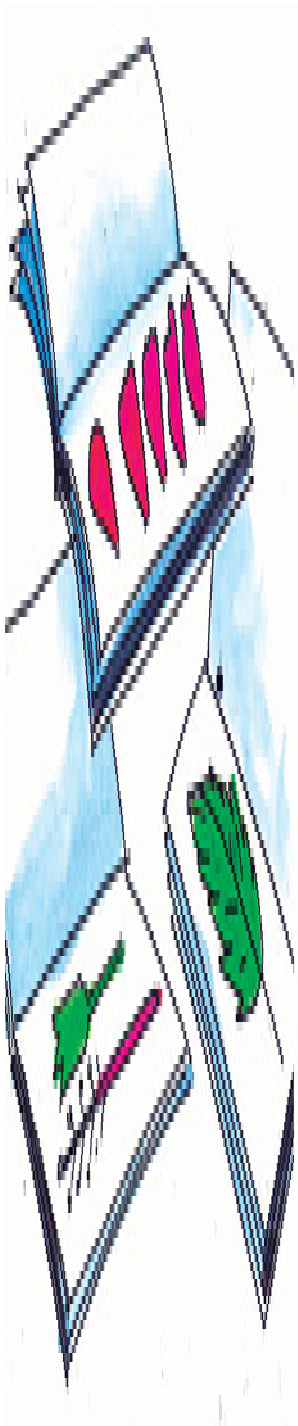
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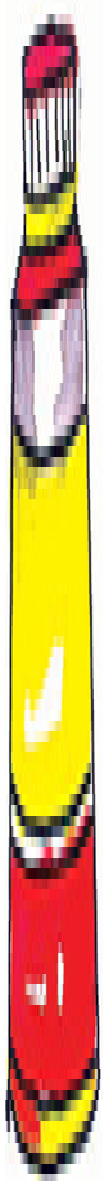
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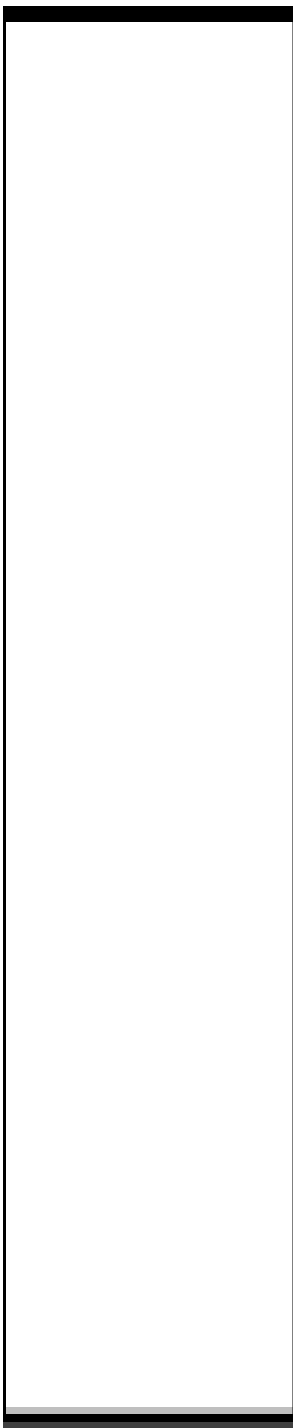
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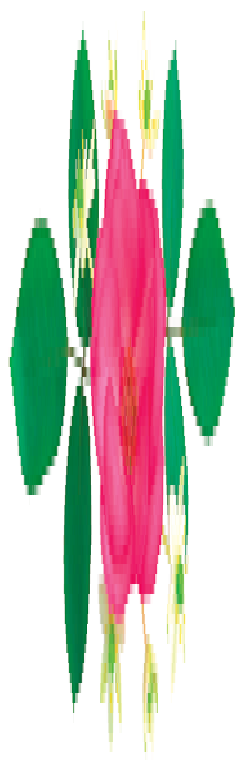
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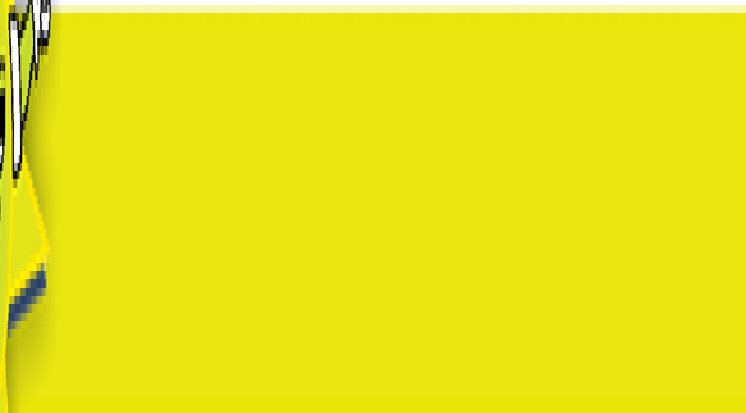
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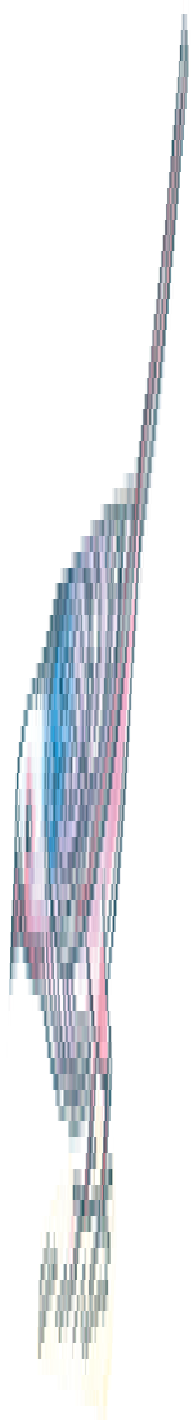
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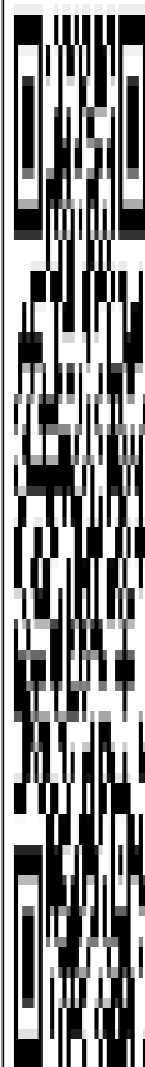






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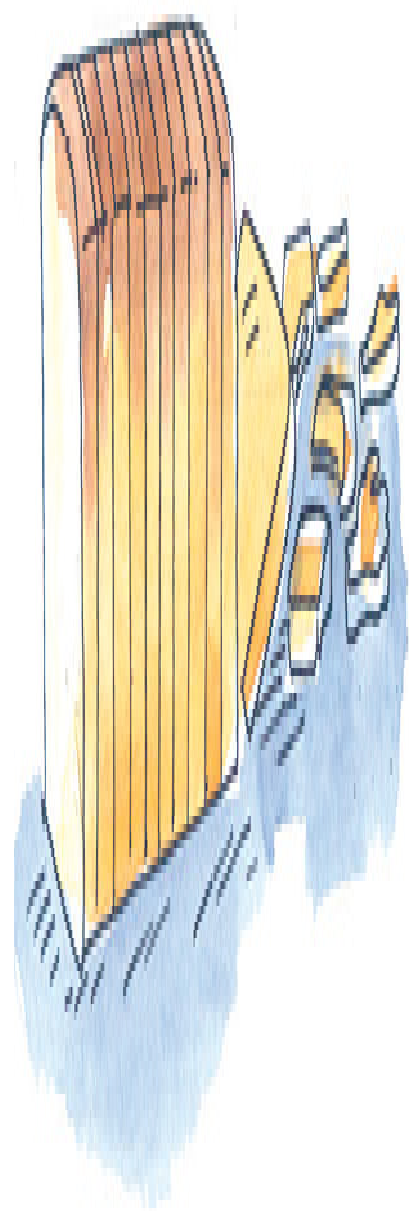
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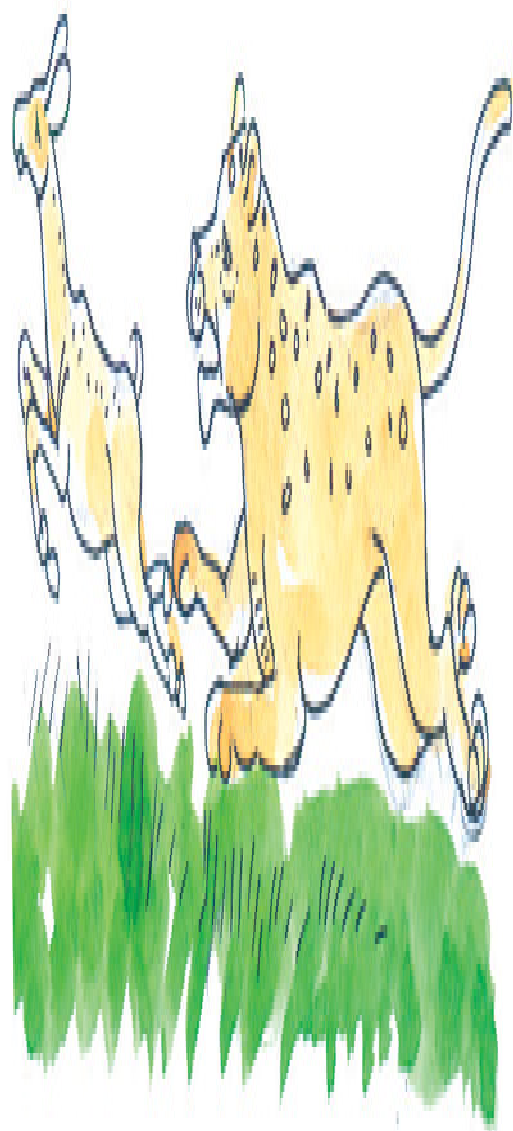
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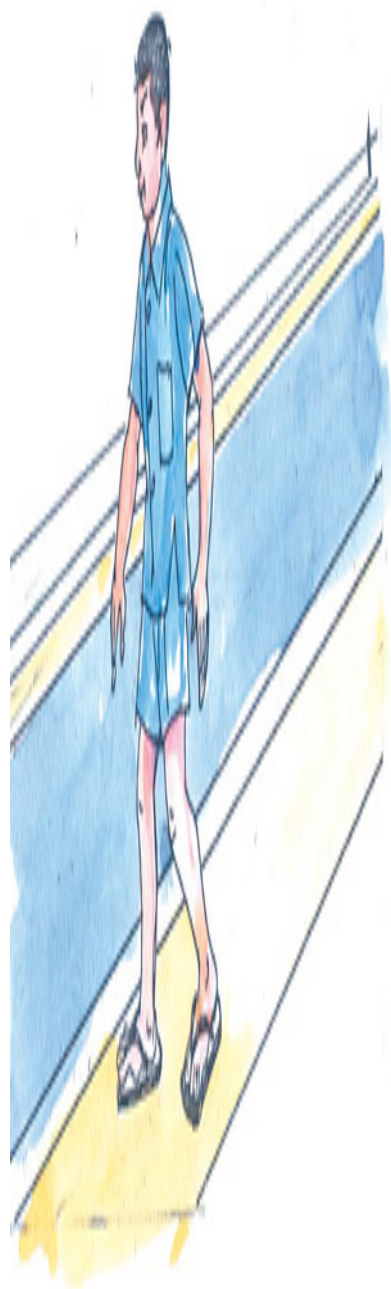
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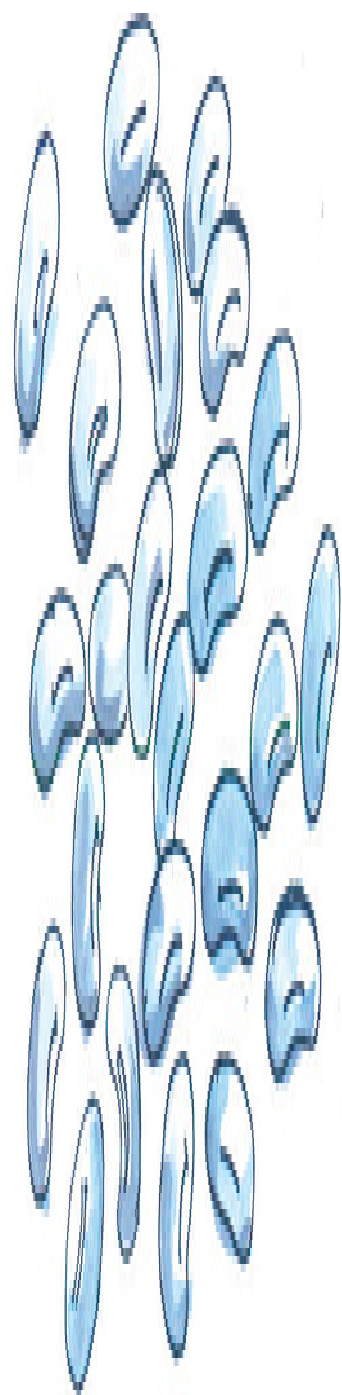
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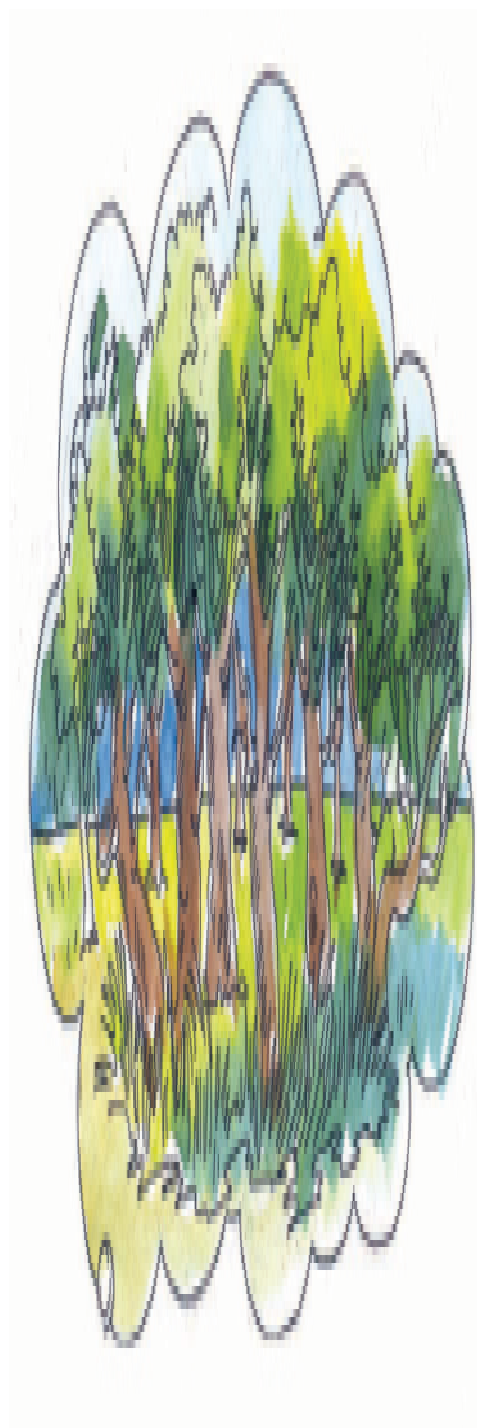
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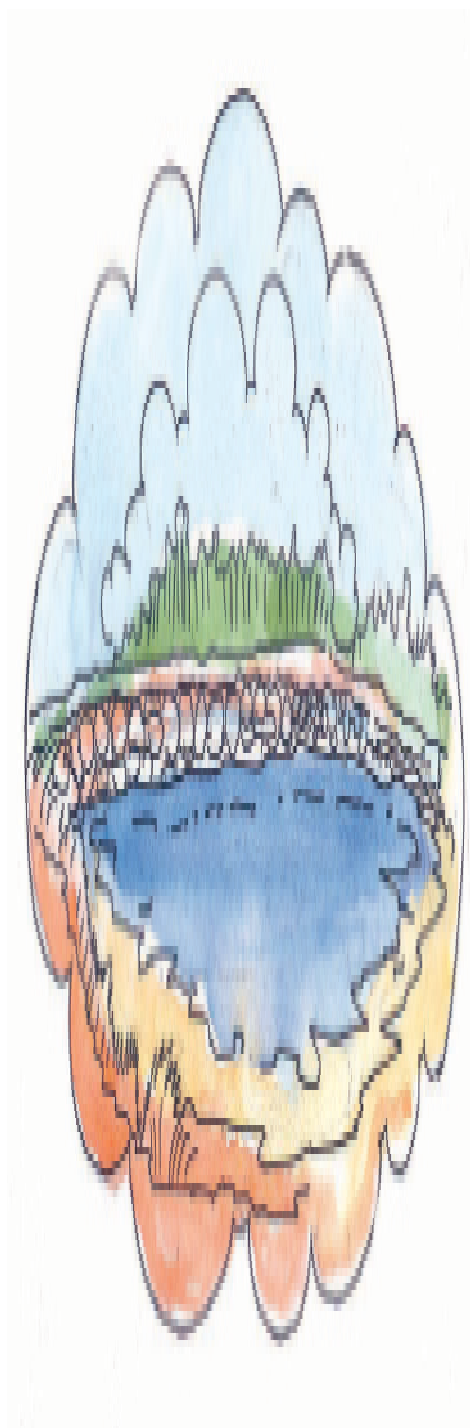


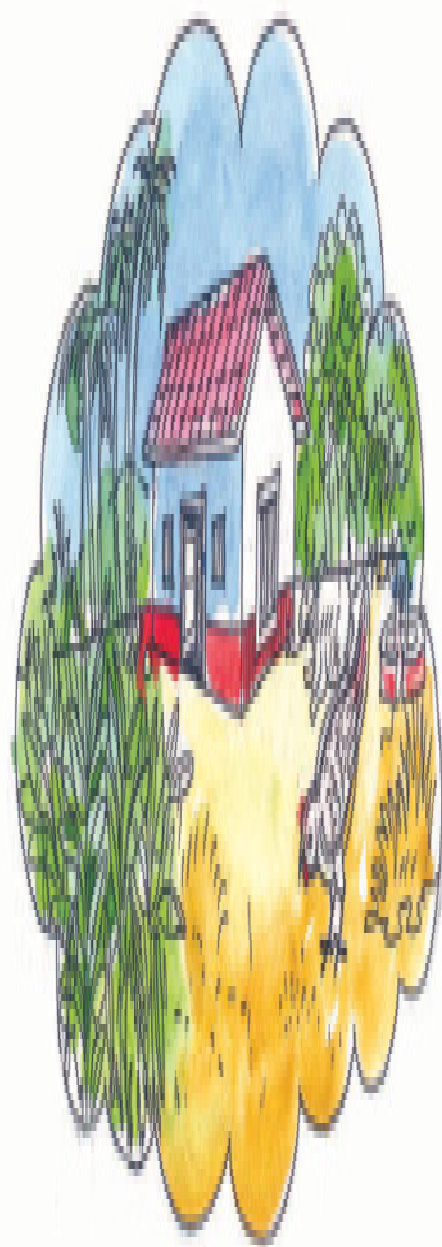
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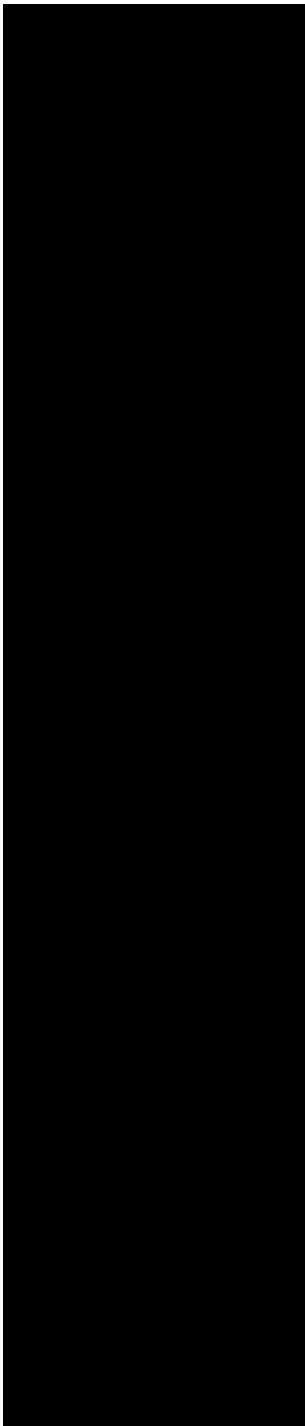


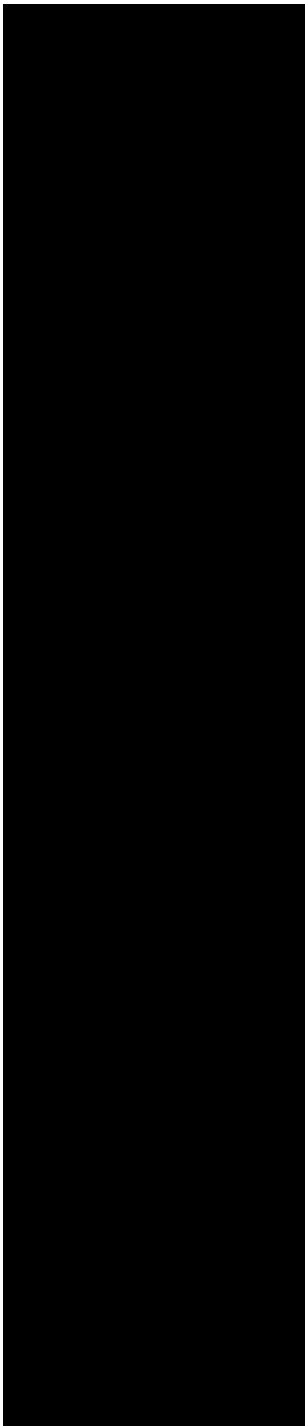


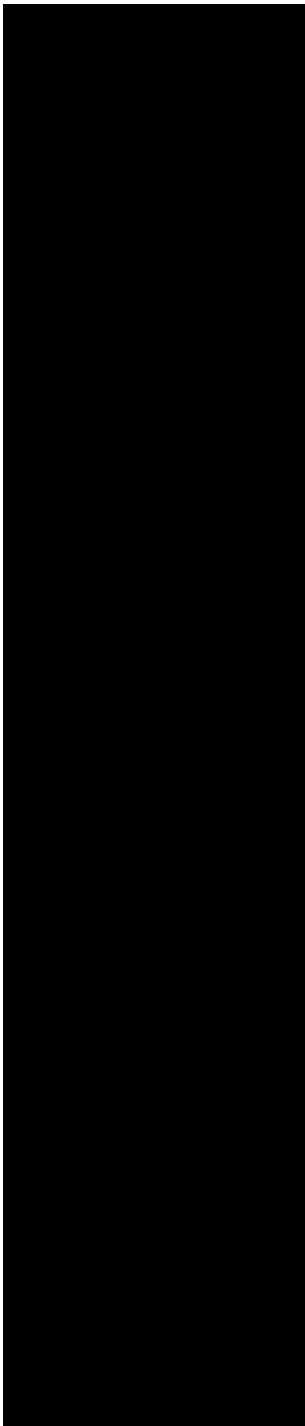
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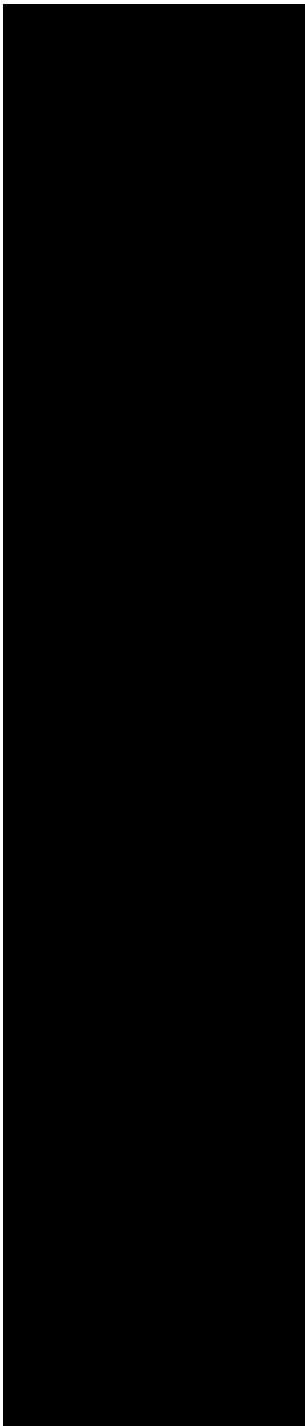
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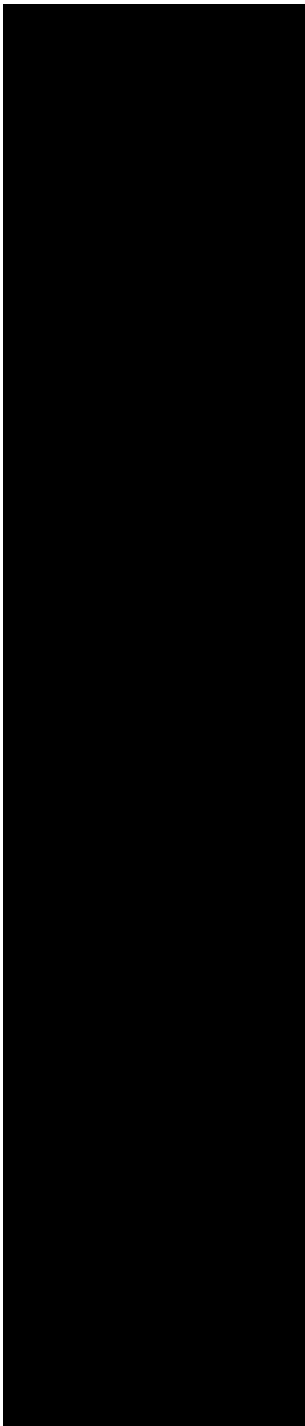
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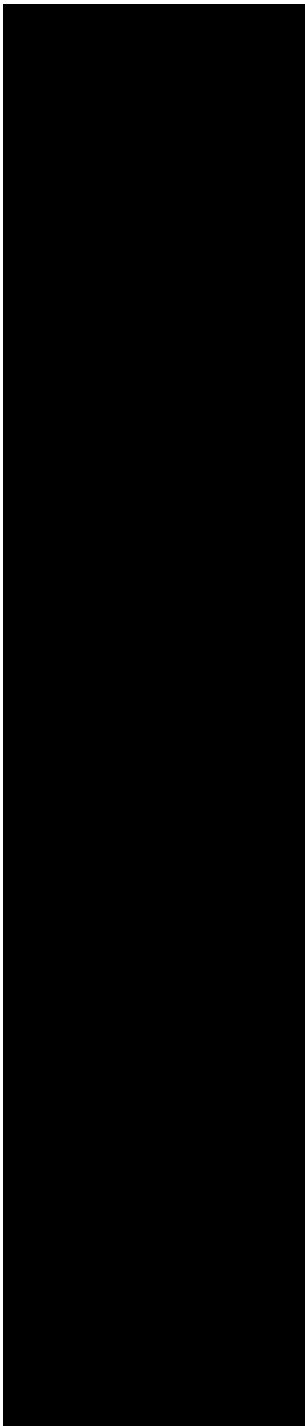


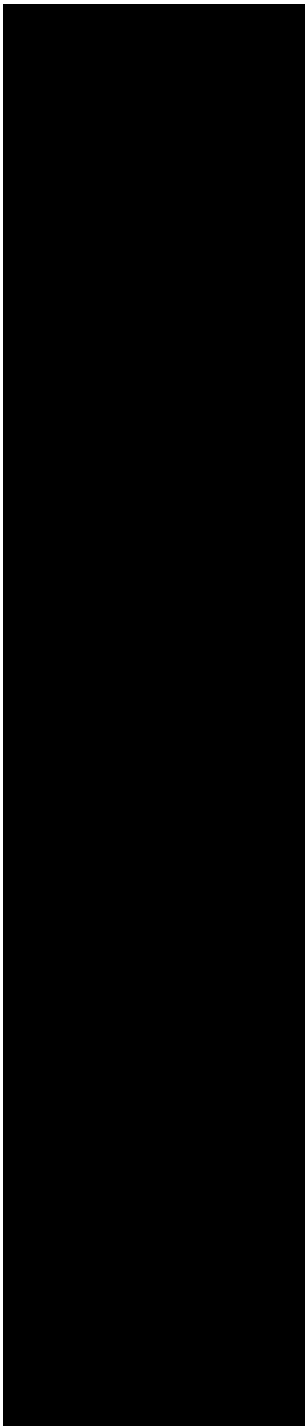


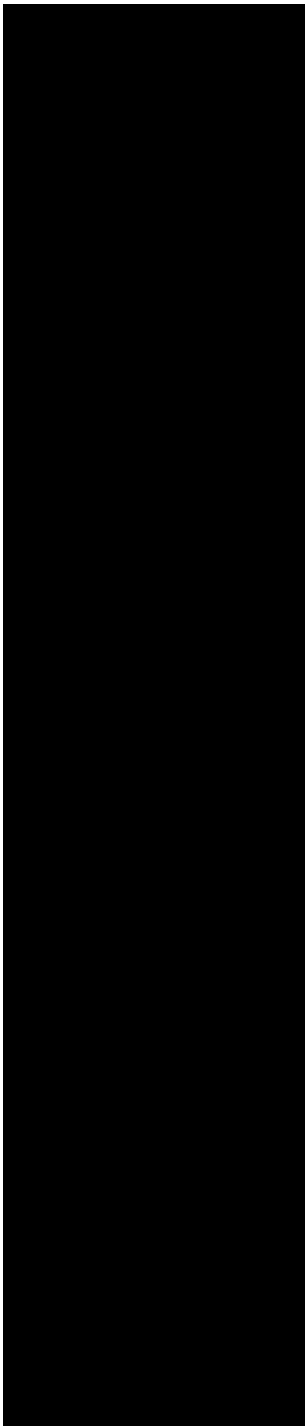


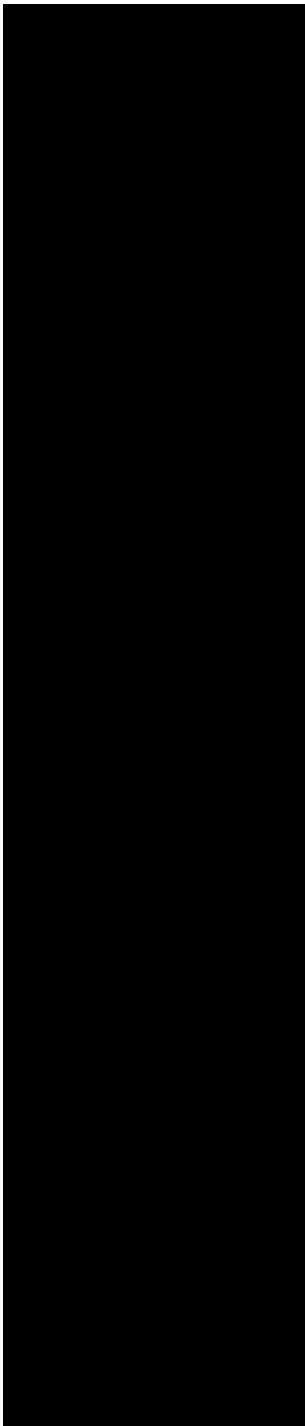








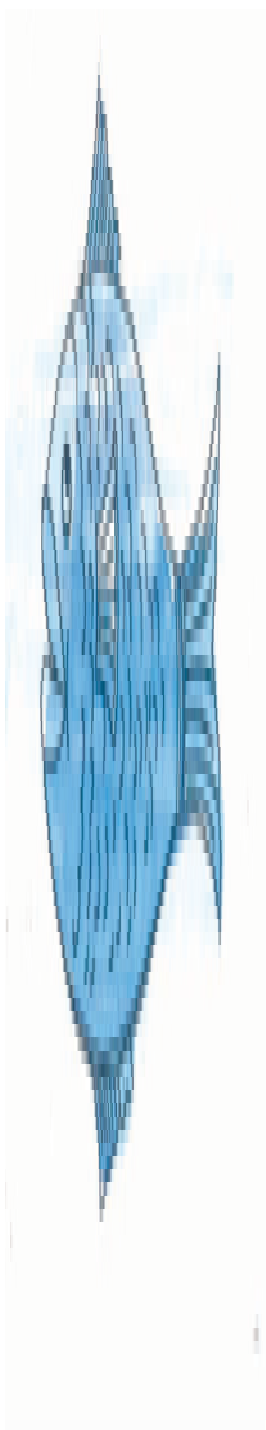




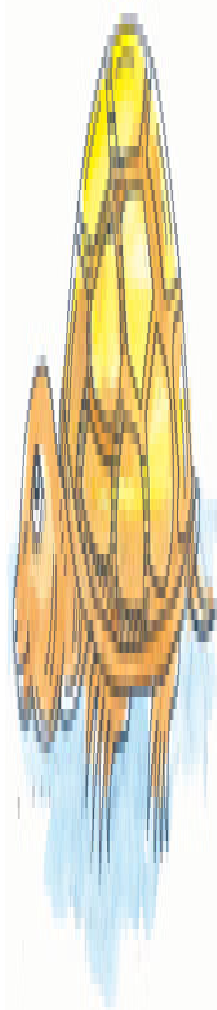


















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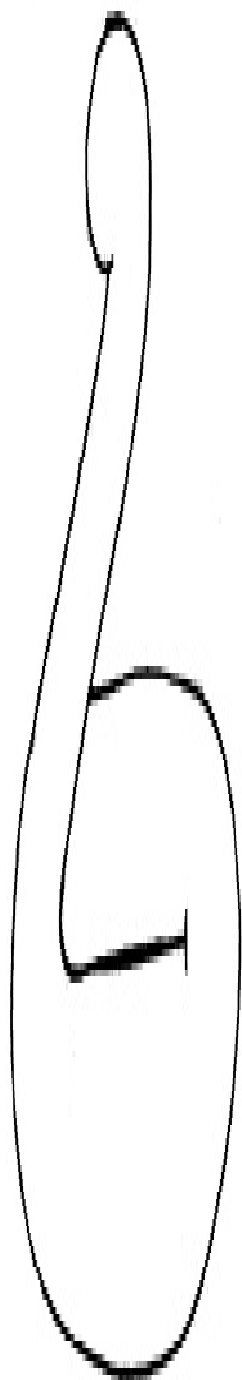
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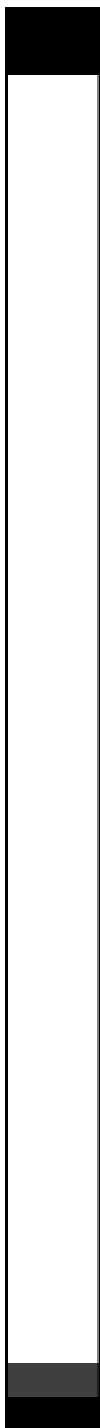
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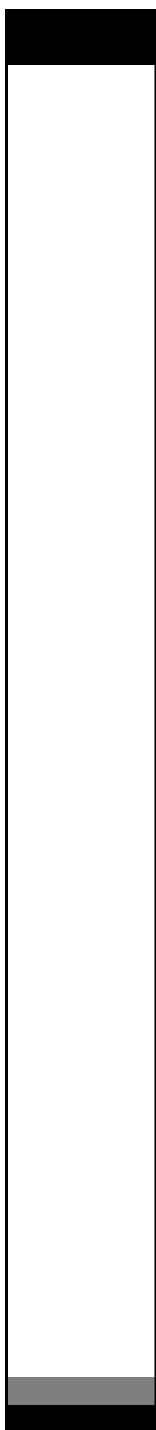


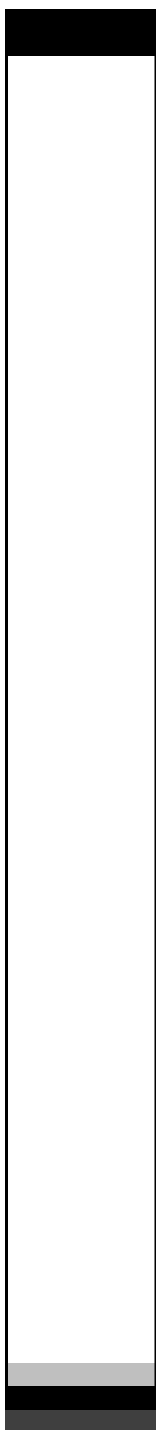
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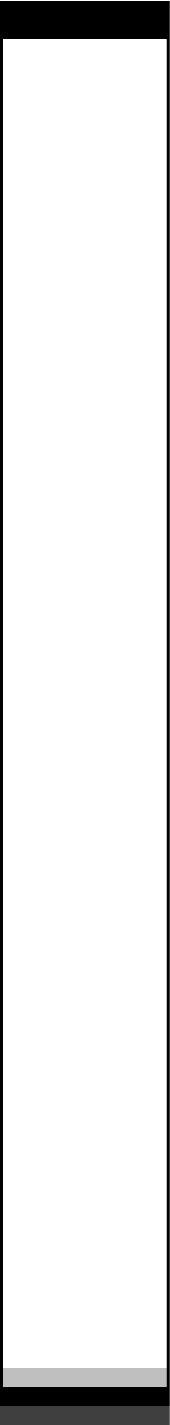


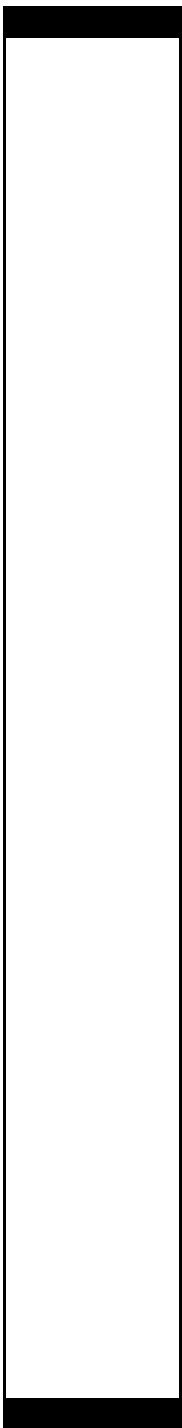


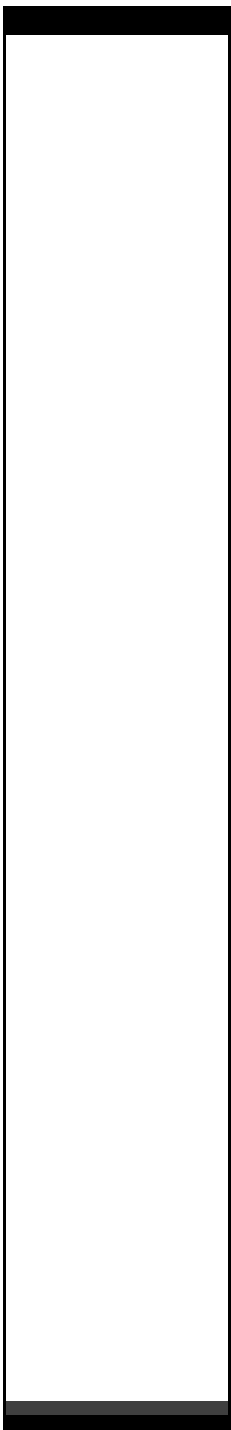












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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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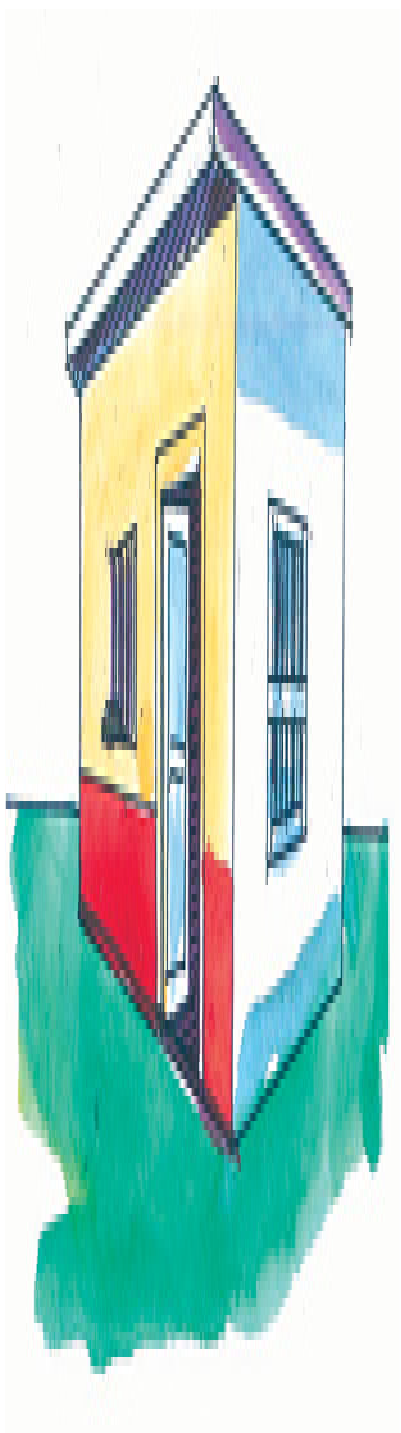
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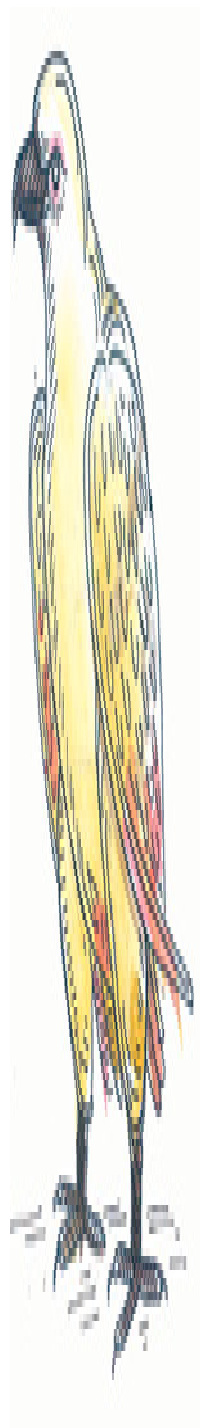


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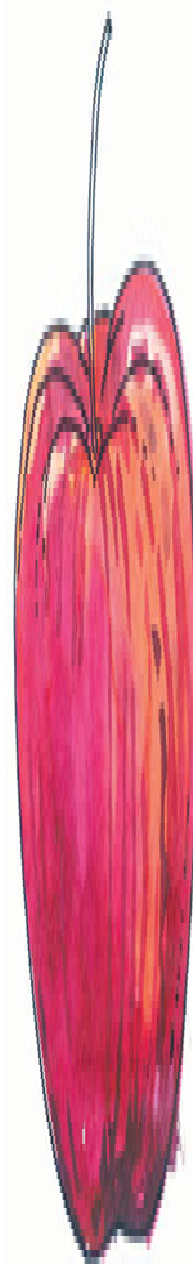
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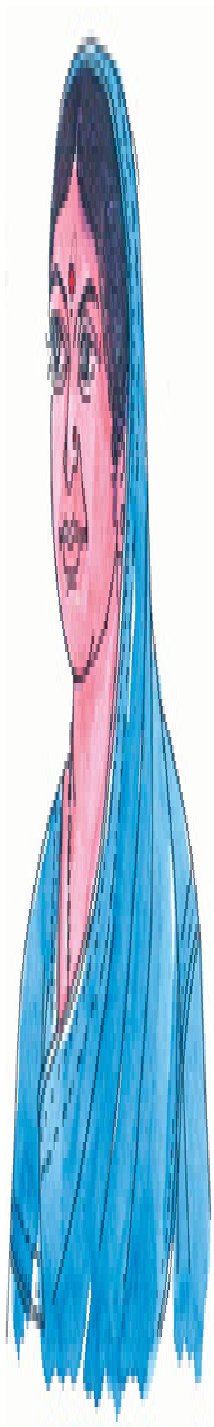
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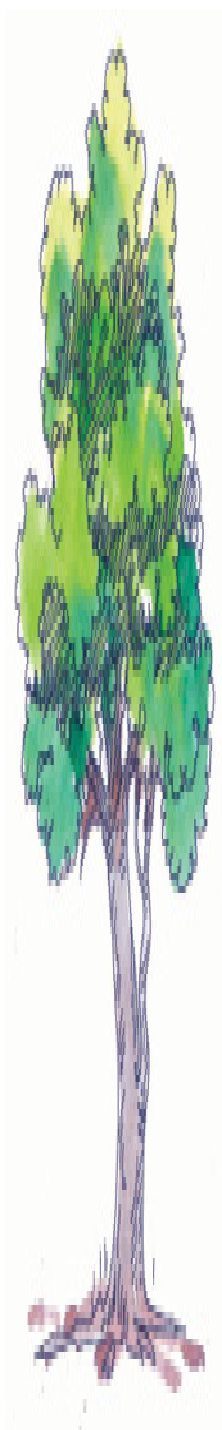
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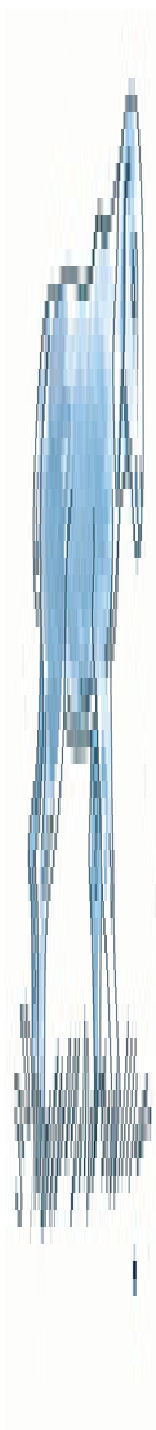




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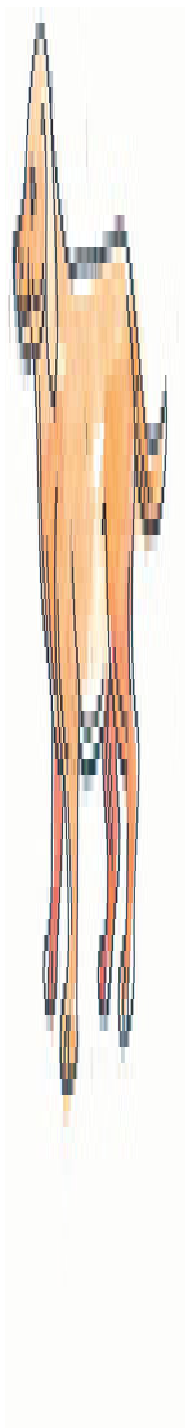
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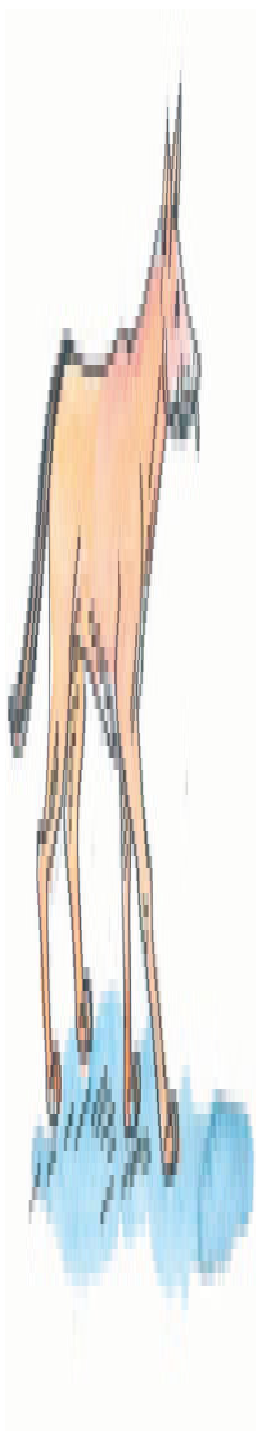




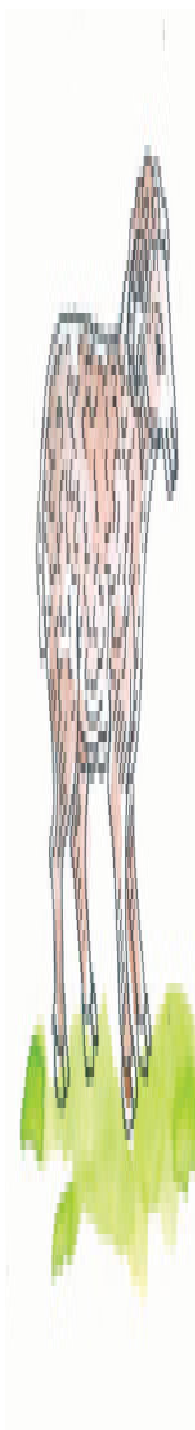


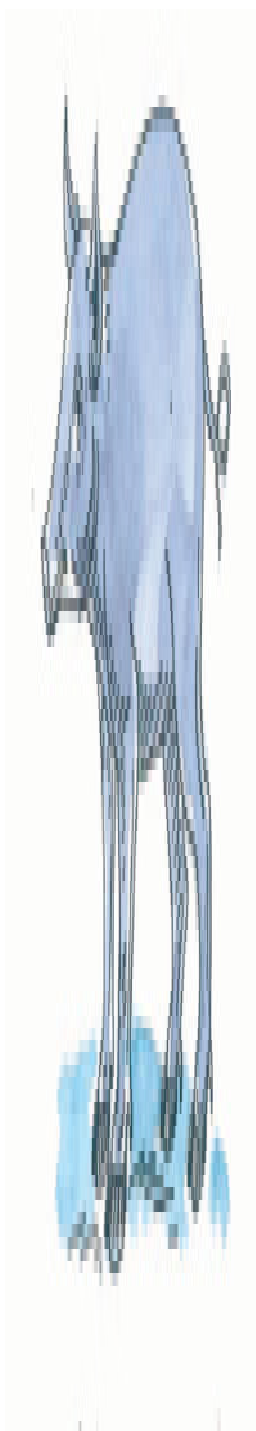


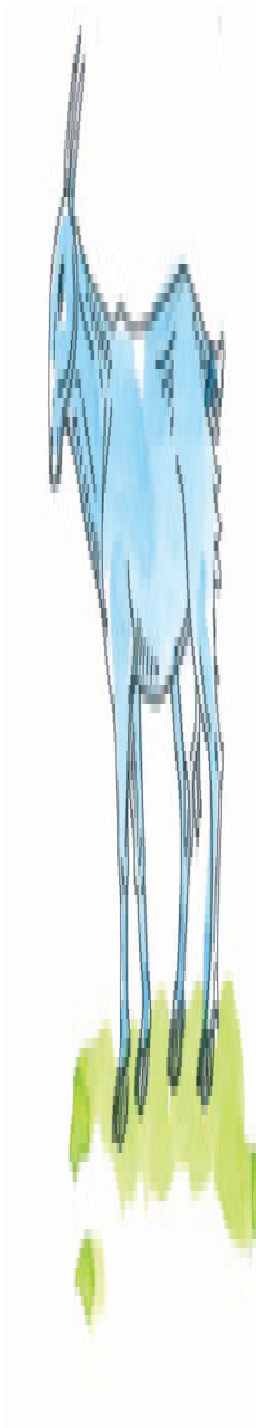












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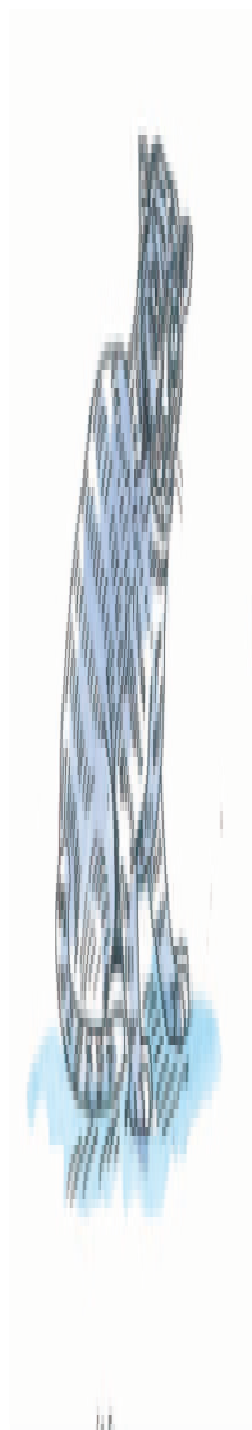
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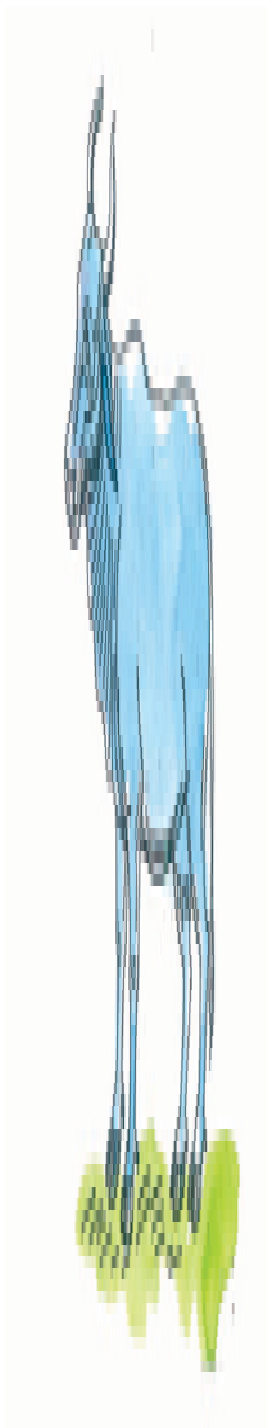


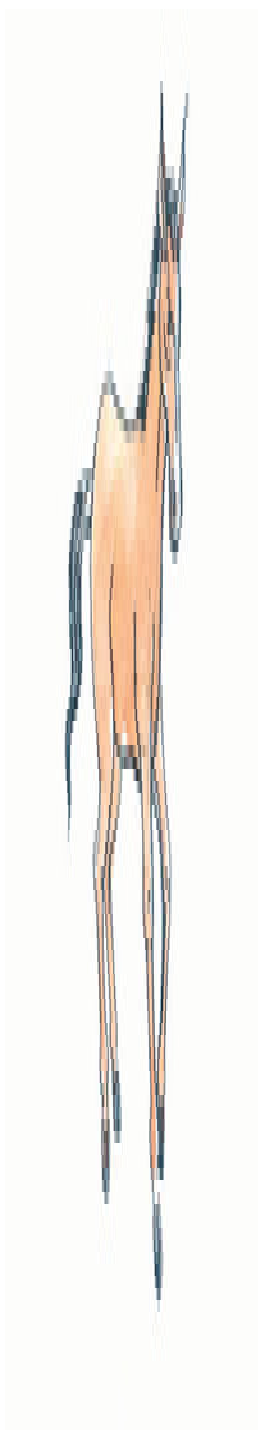
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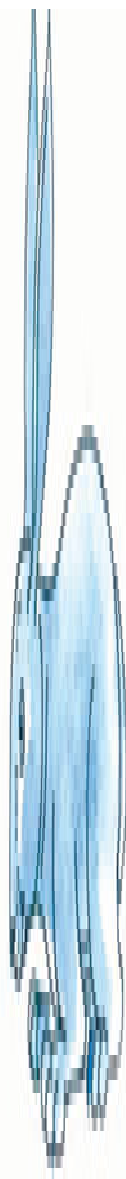
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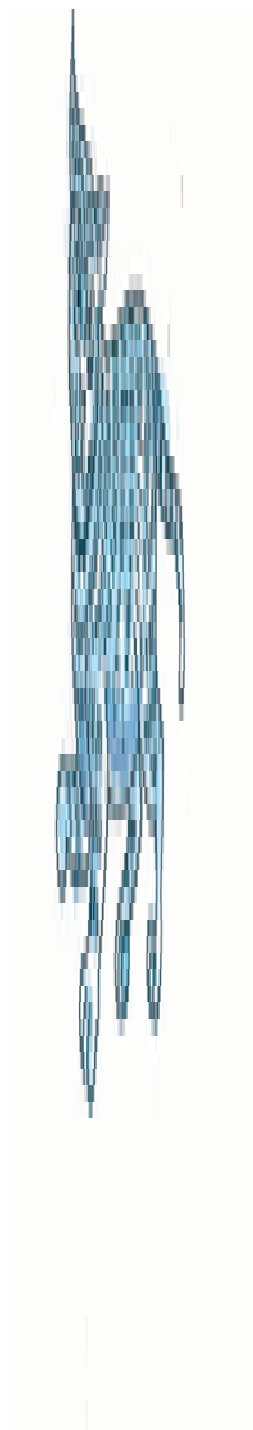


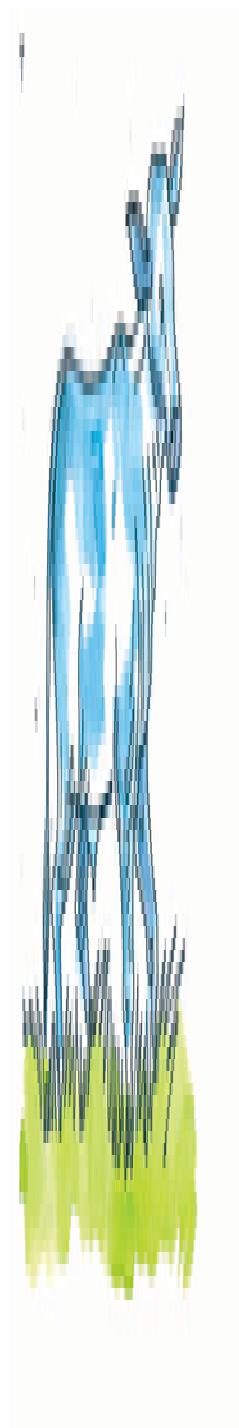


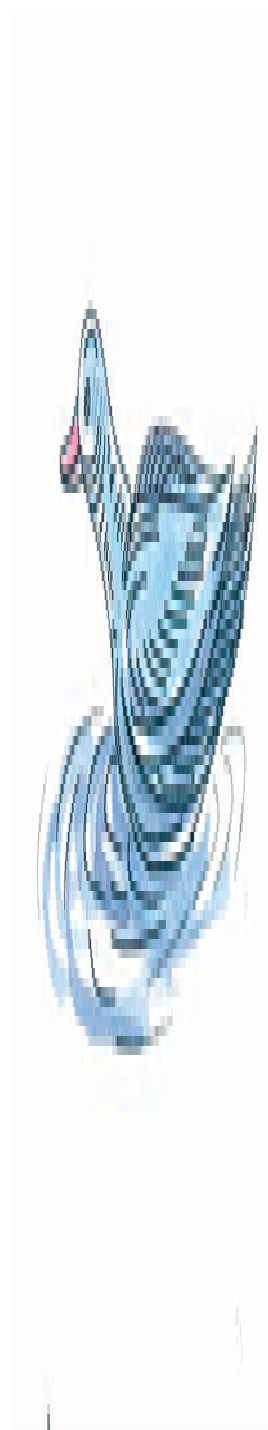


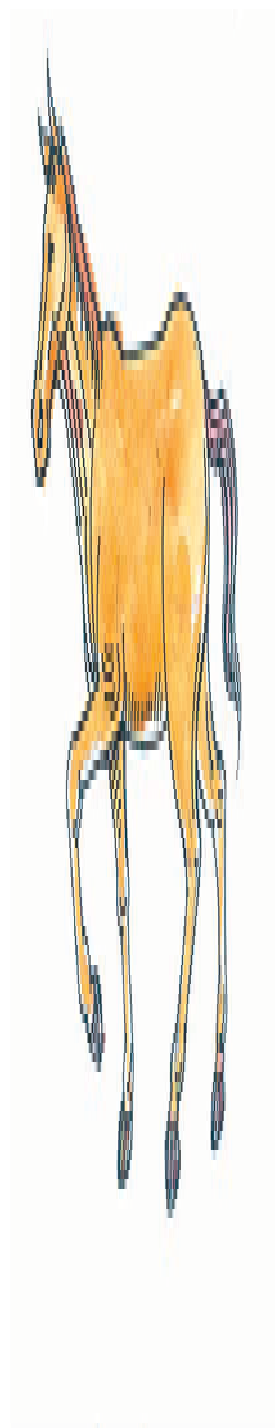


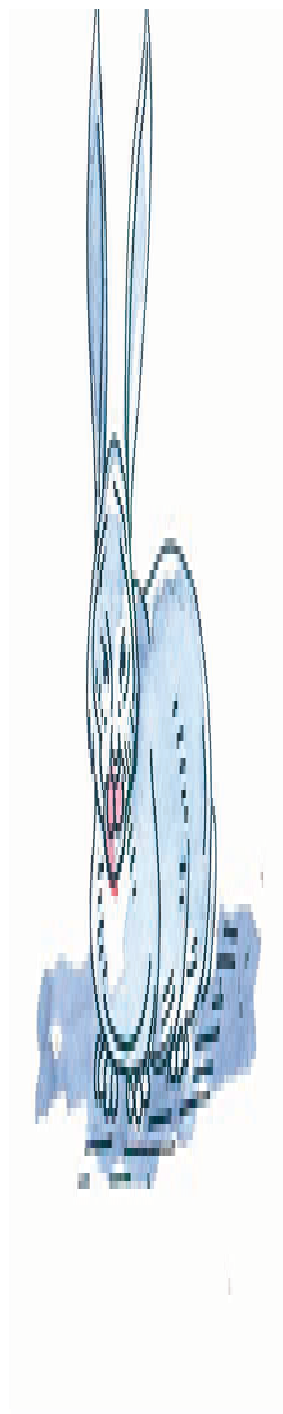












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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, people over 50 years of age made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 20 years of age. In 1980, people under 20 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

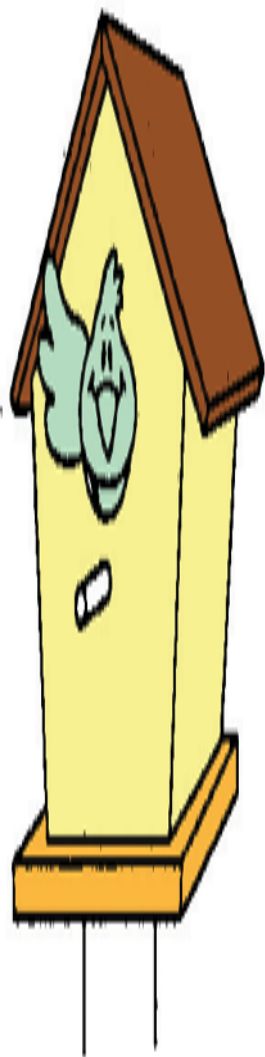
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, people over 65 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years of age. In 1980, people under 16 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years of age. In 1980, people over 75 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 12 years of age. In 1980, people under 12 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 85 years of age. In 1980, people over 85 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 85 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 85 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 8 years of age. In 1980, people under 8 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 90 years of age. In 1980, people over 90 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 90 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 90 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 5 years of age. In 1980, people under 5 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

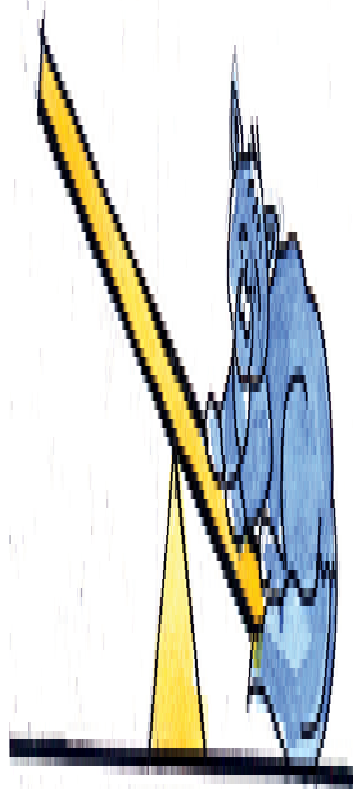
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 100 years of age. In 1980, people over 100 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 100 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 100 years of age in the workforce.













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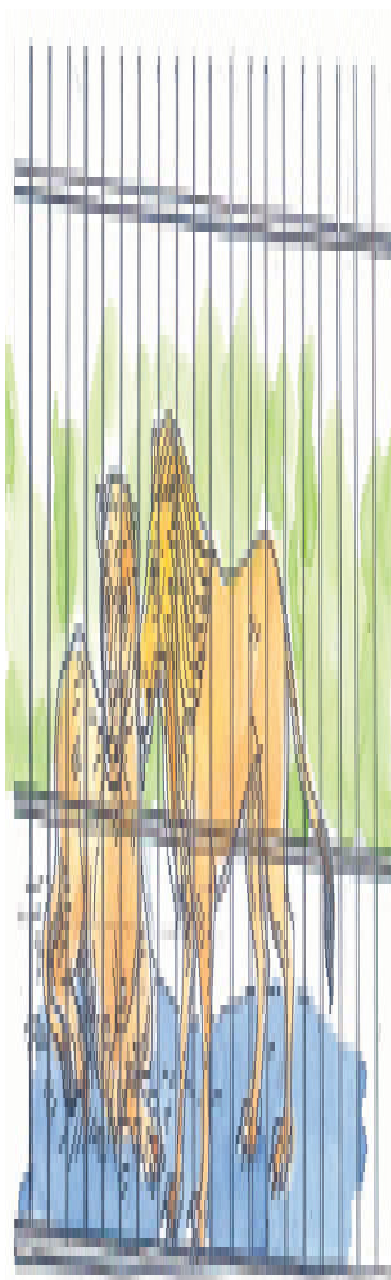


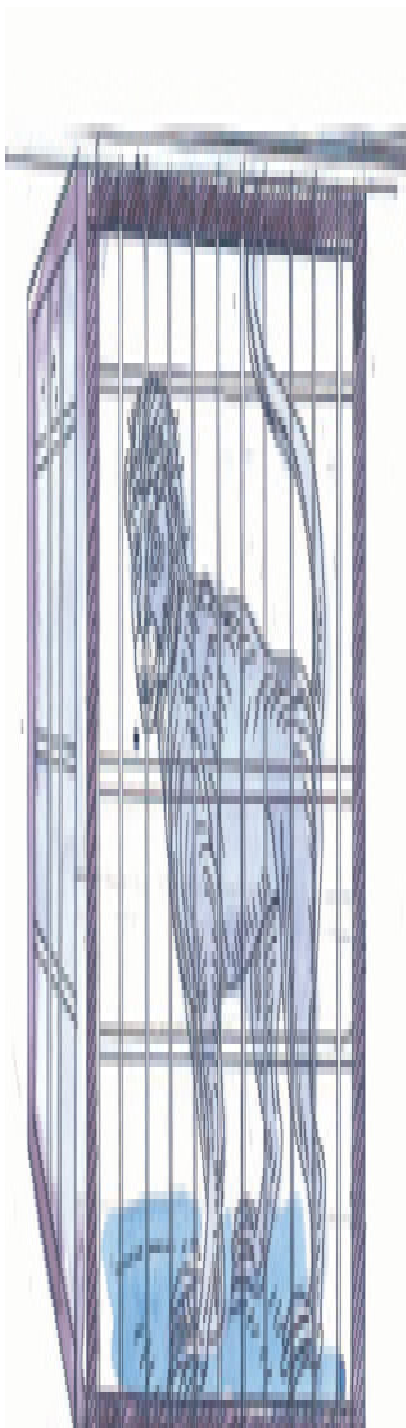
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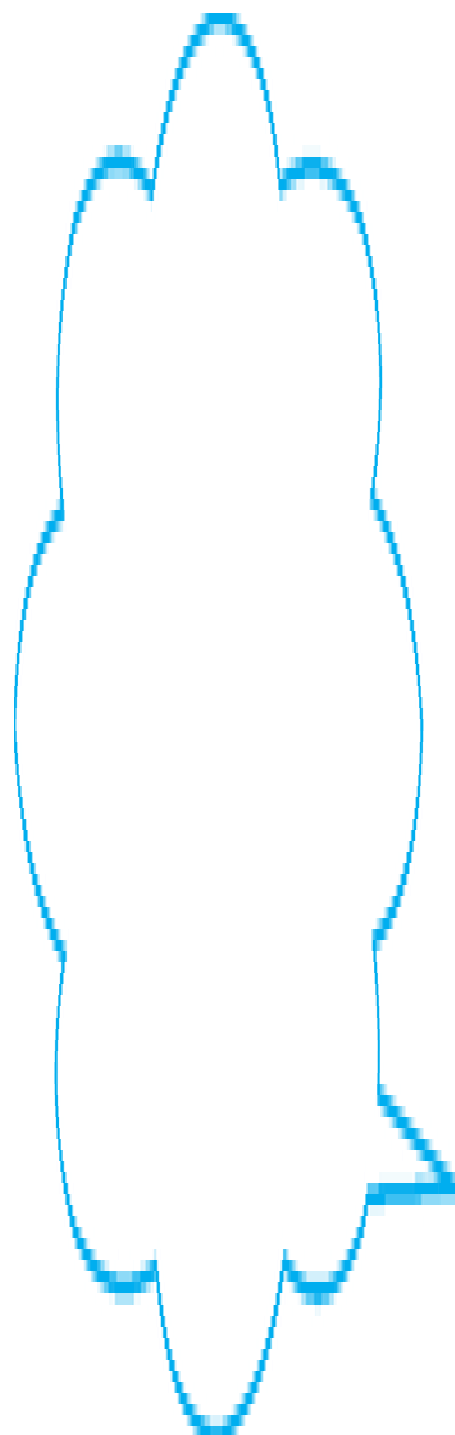


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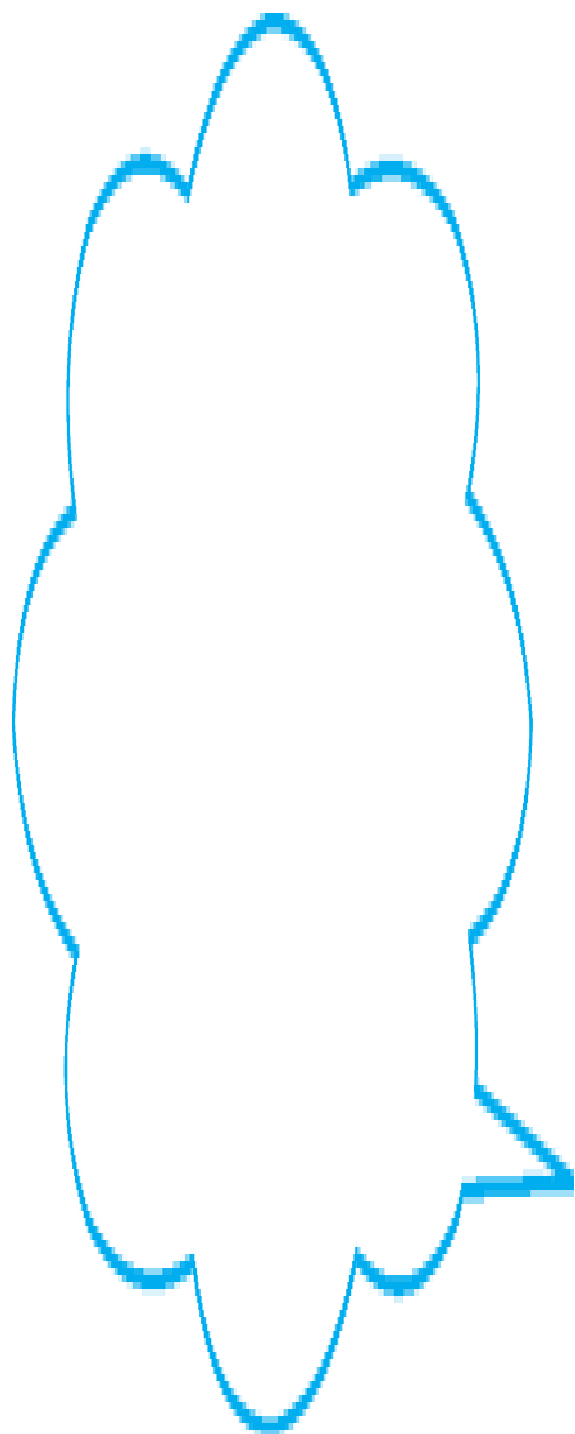
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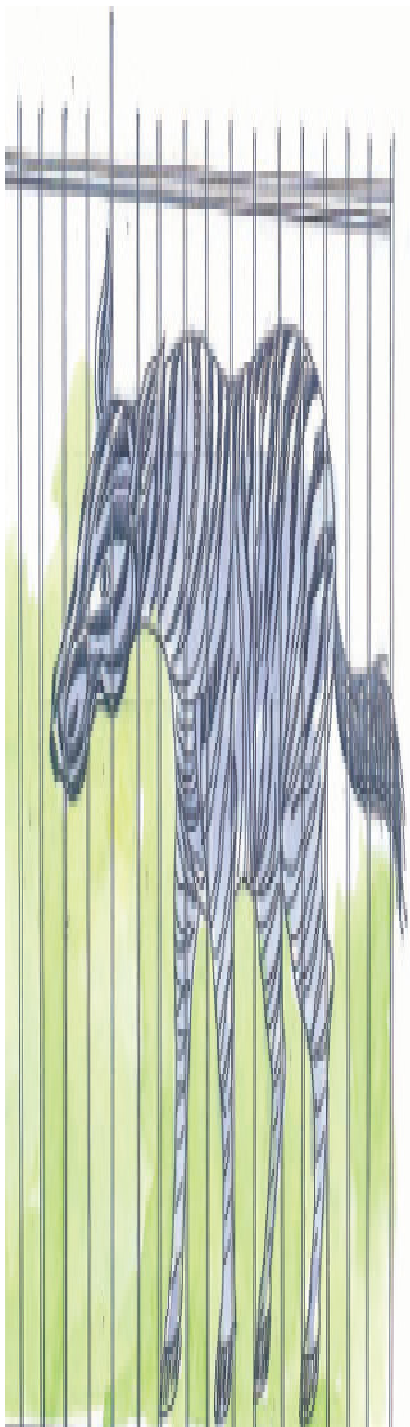
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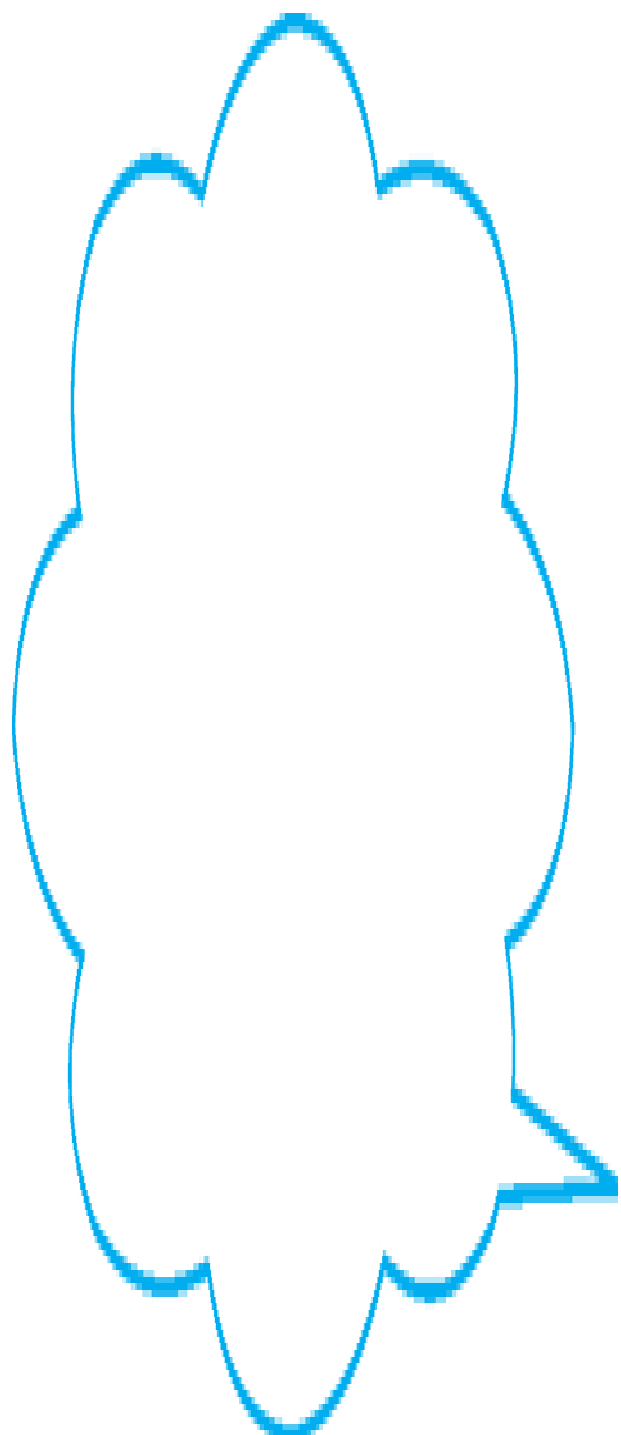
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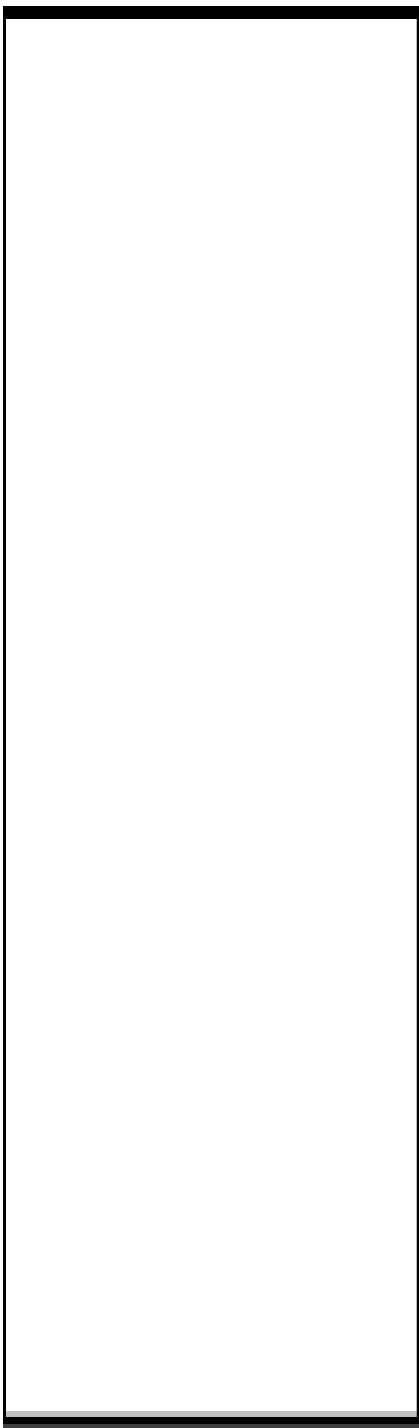
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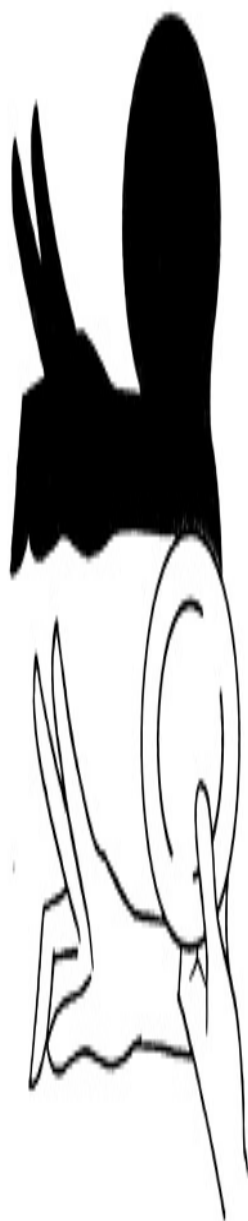
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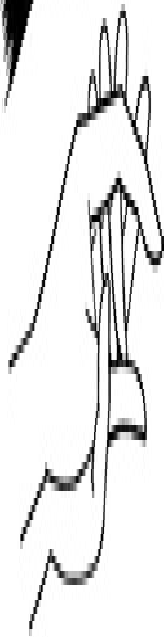
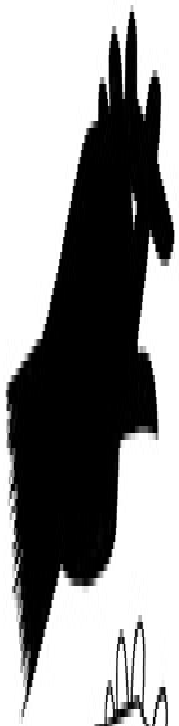
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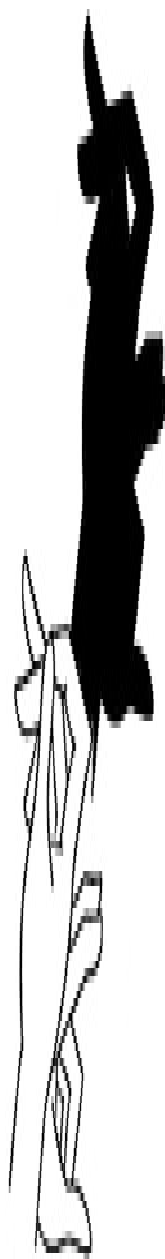
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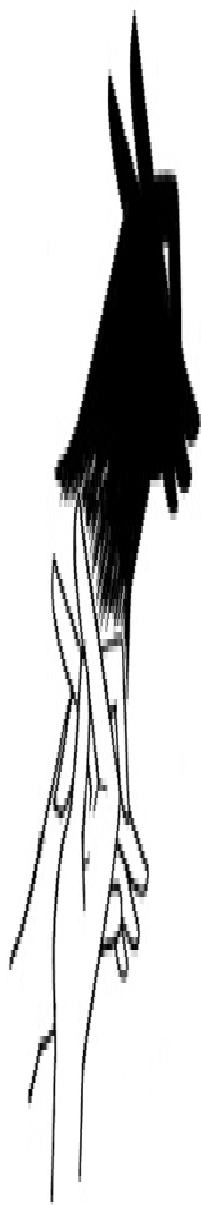


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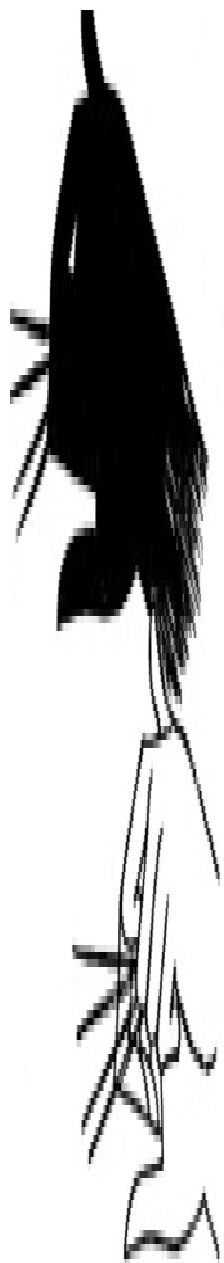
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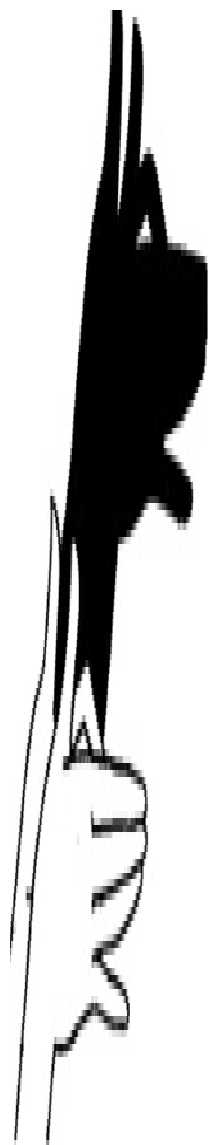


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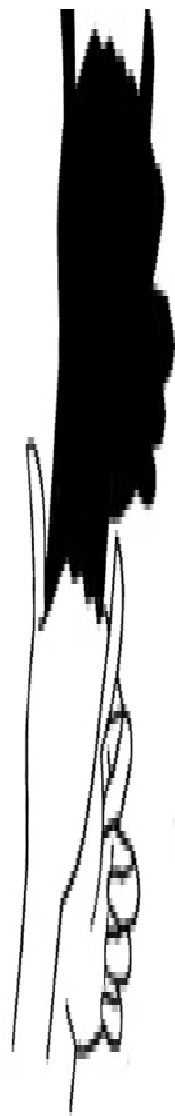


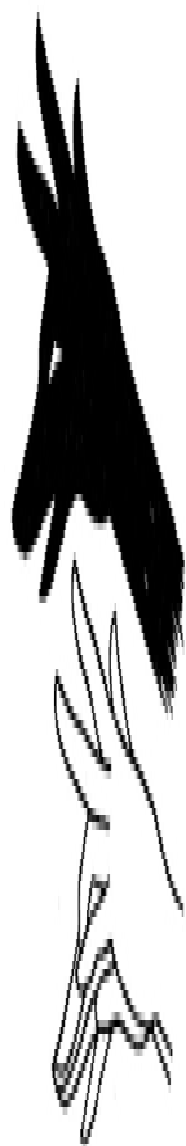


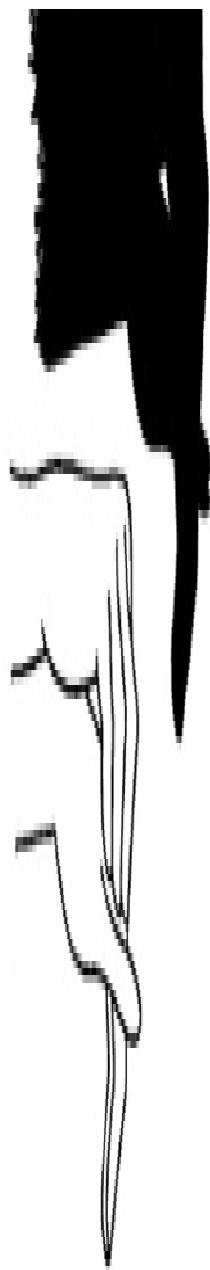
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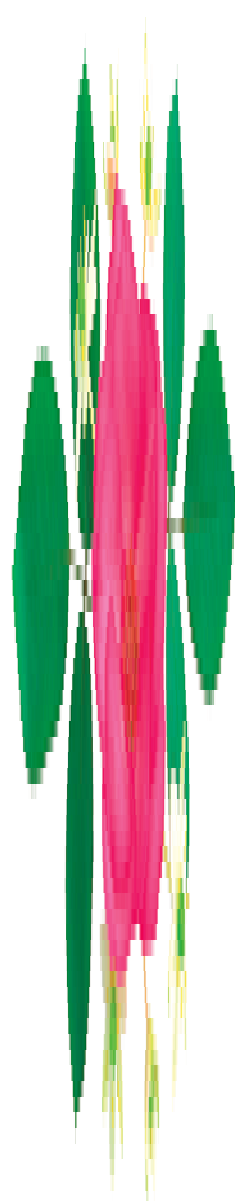
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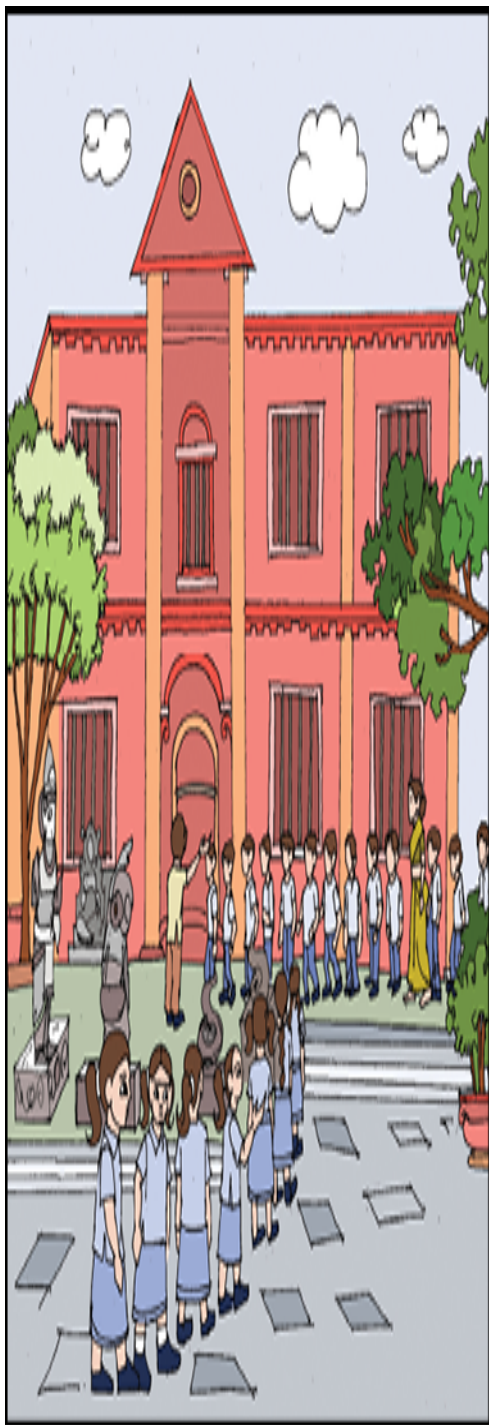
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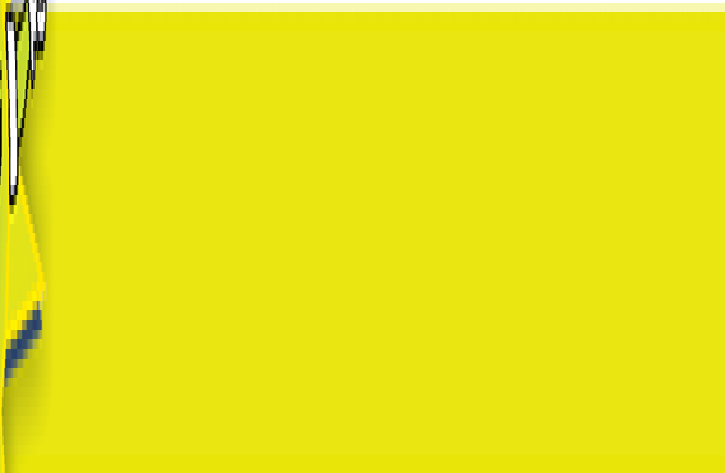
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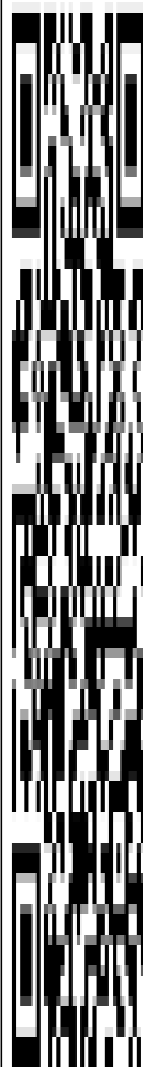
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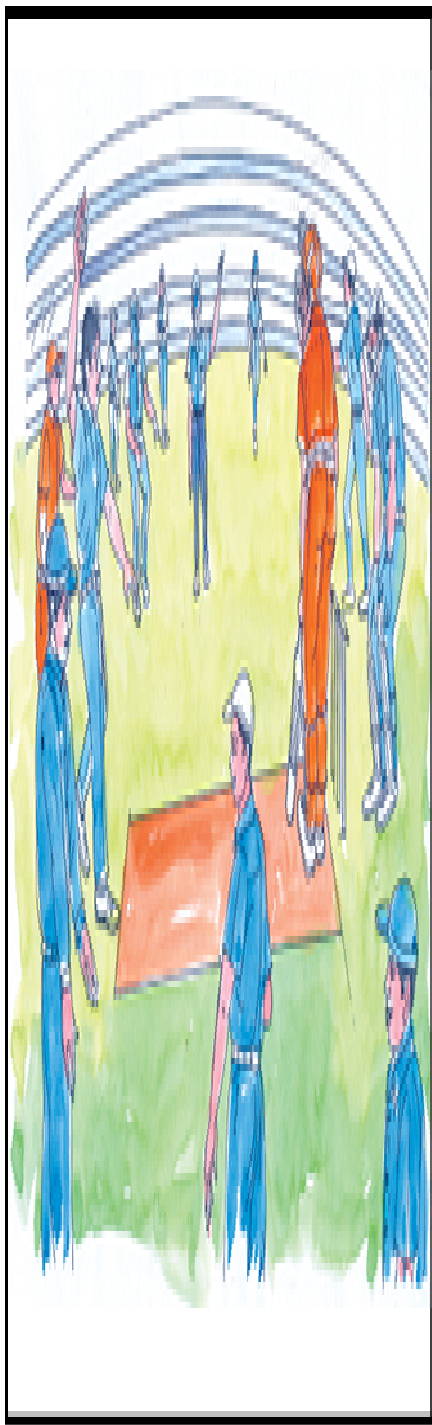


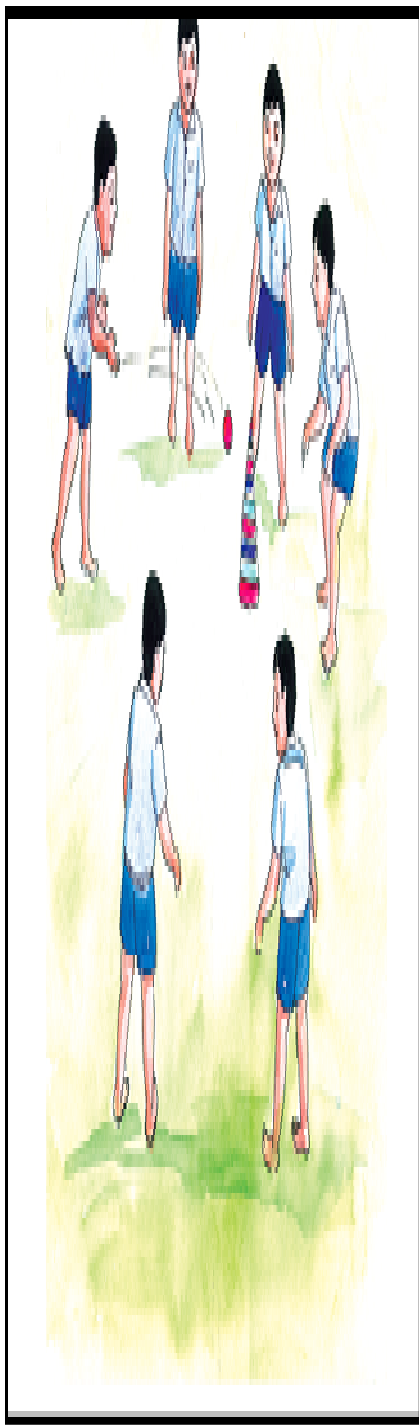
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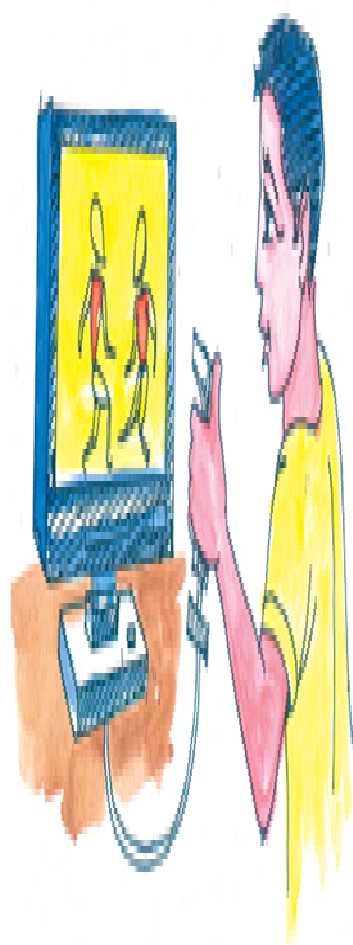


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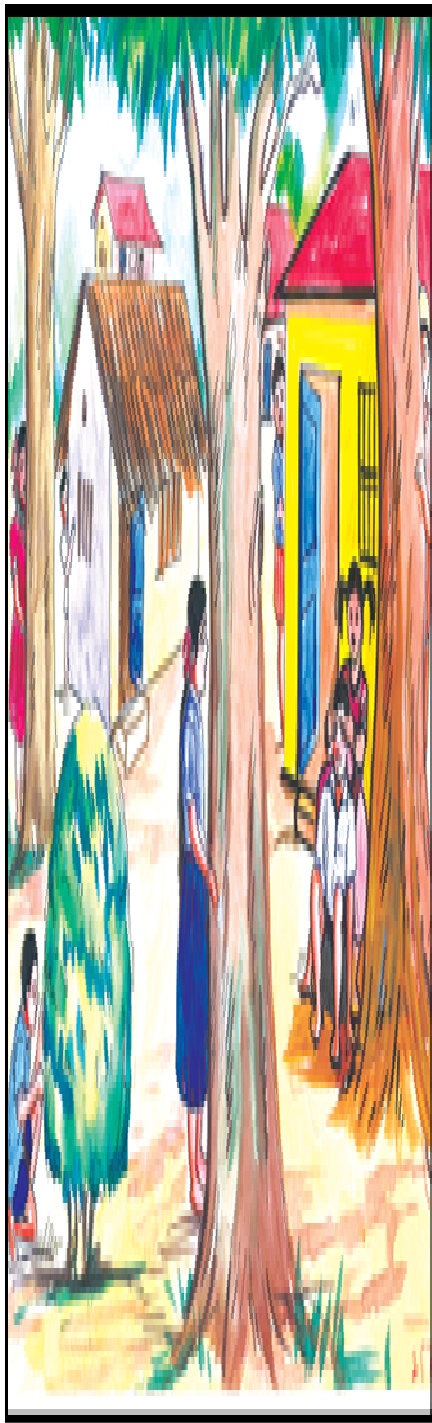
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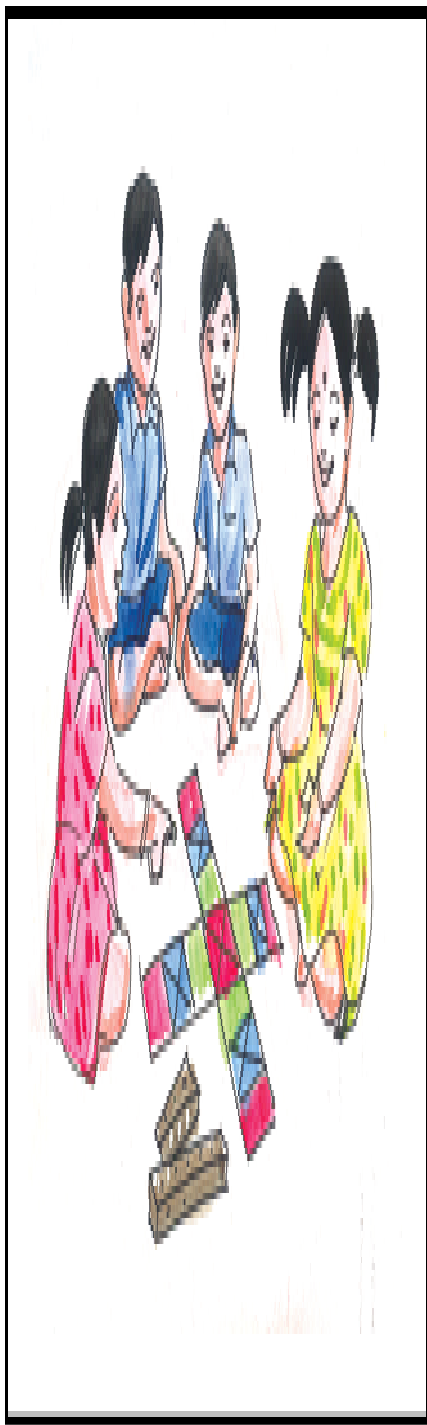














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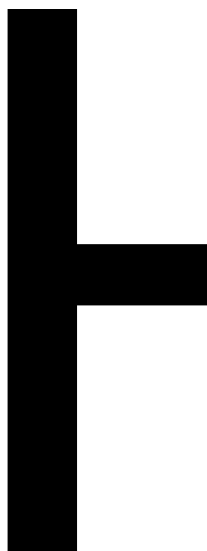
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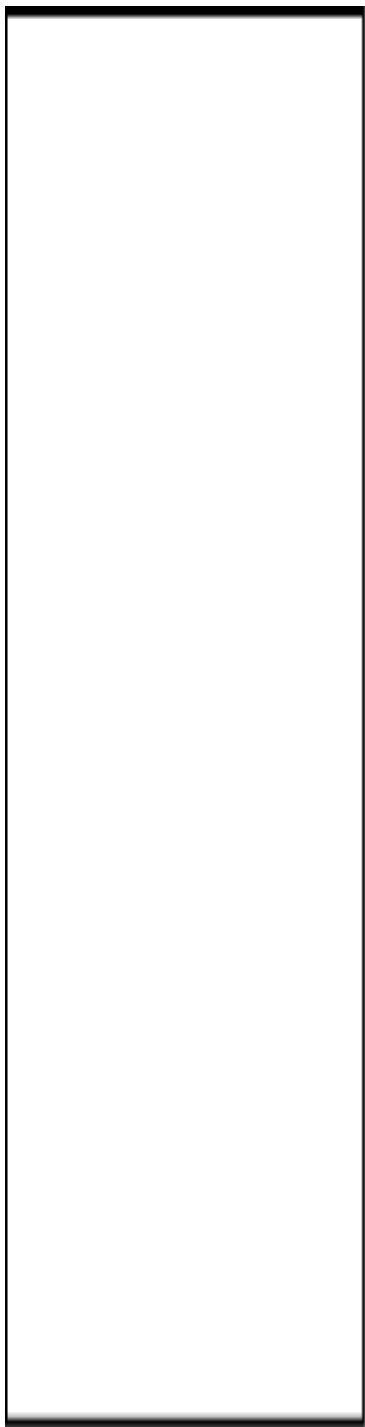
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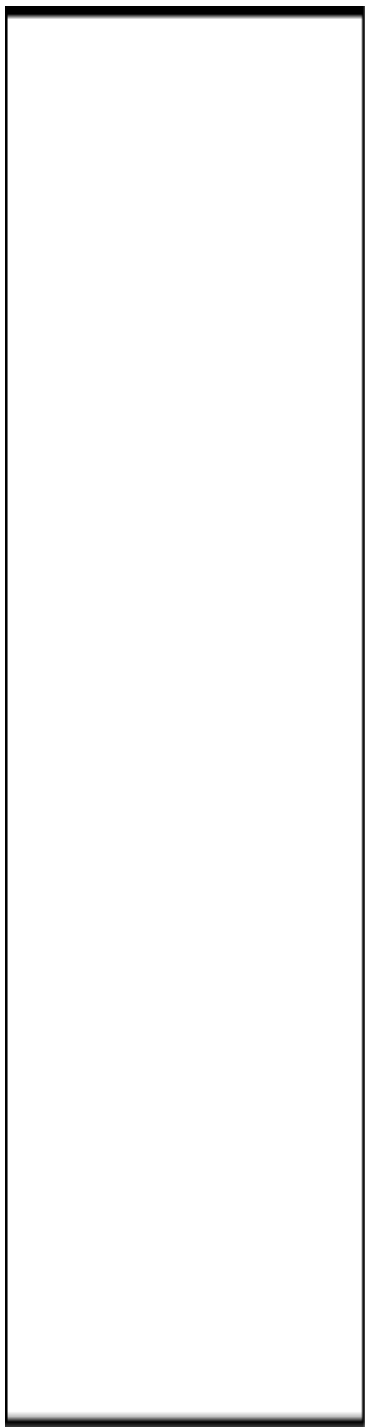
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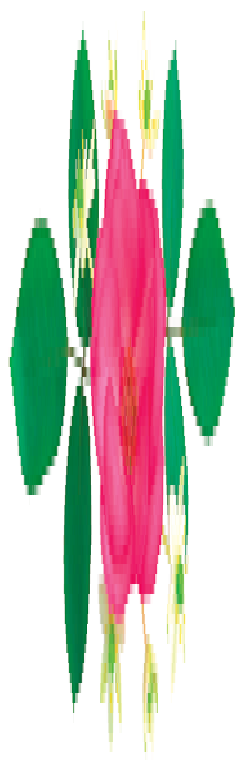
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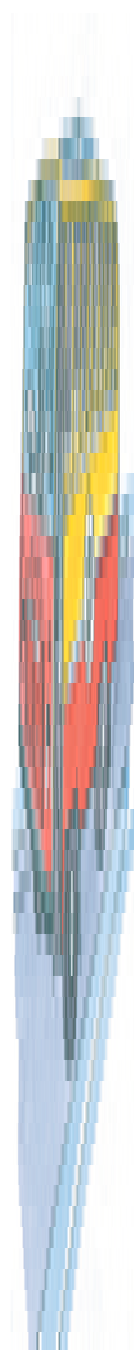
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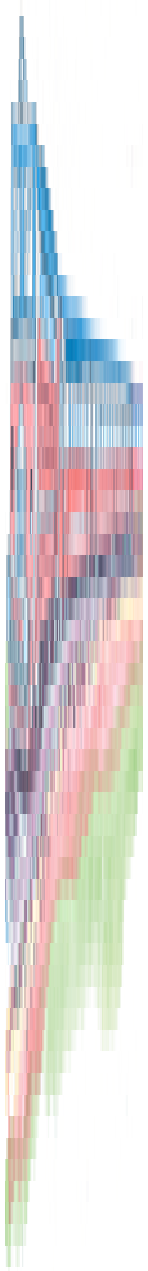
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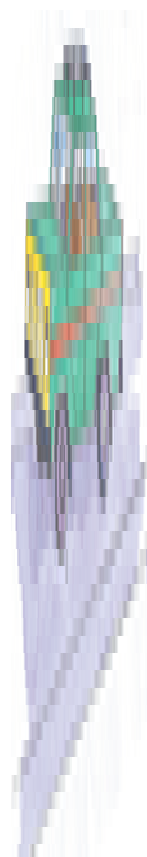
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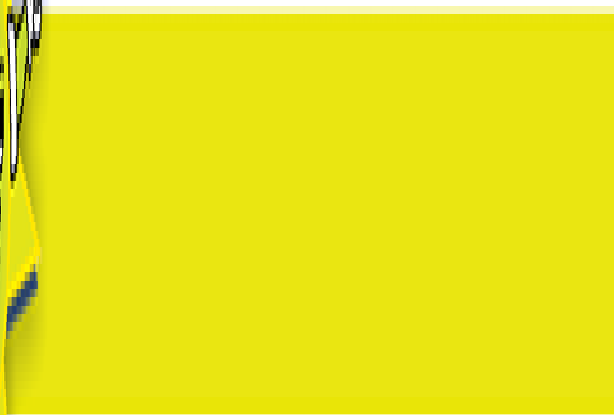
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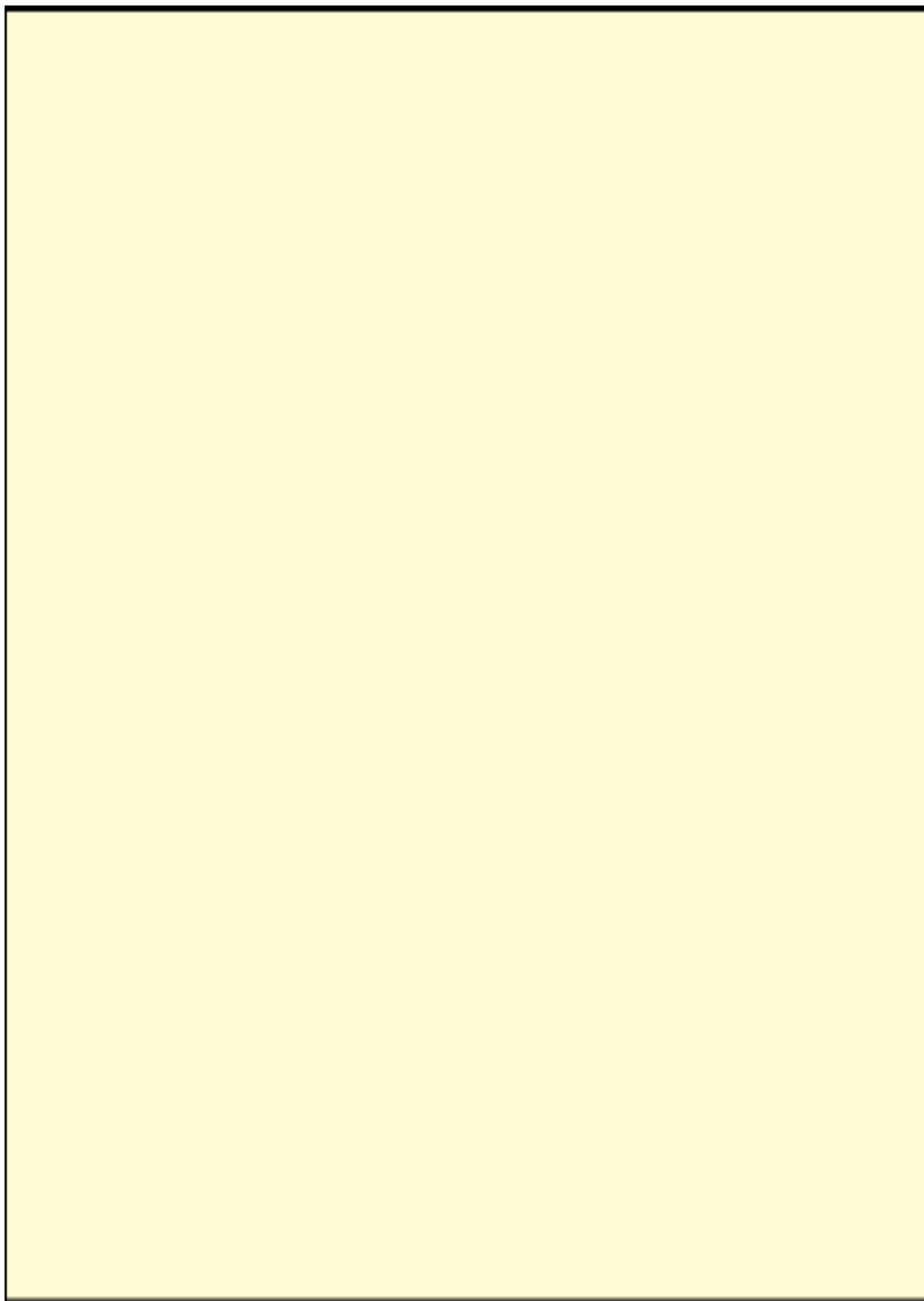
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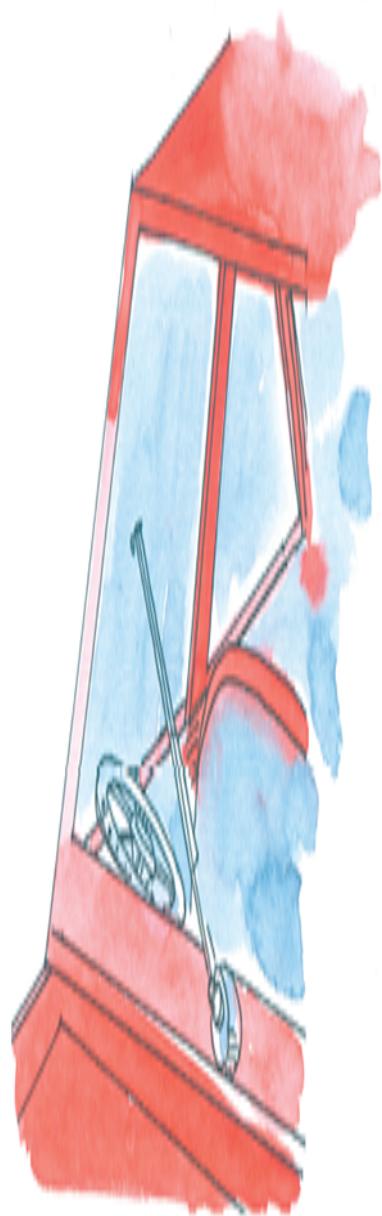
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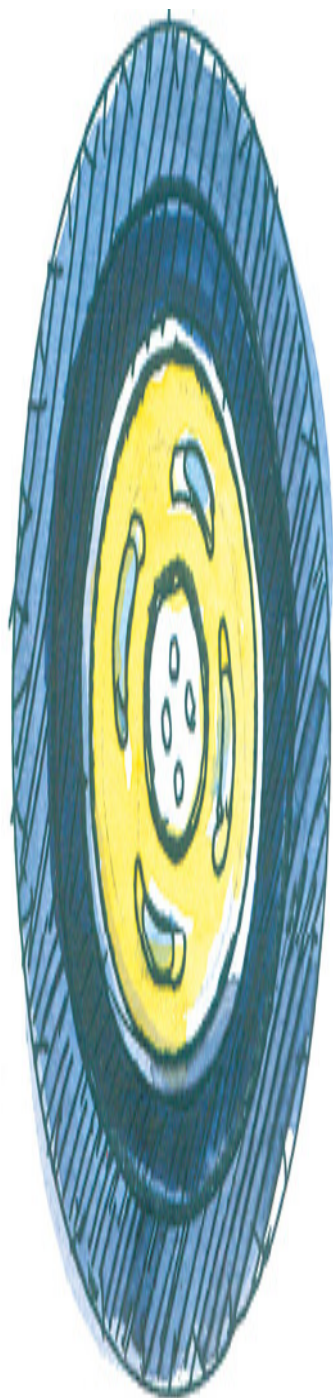
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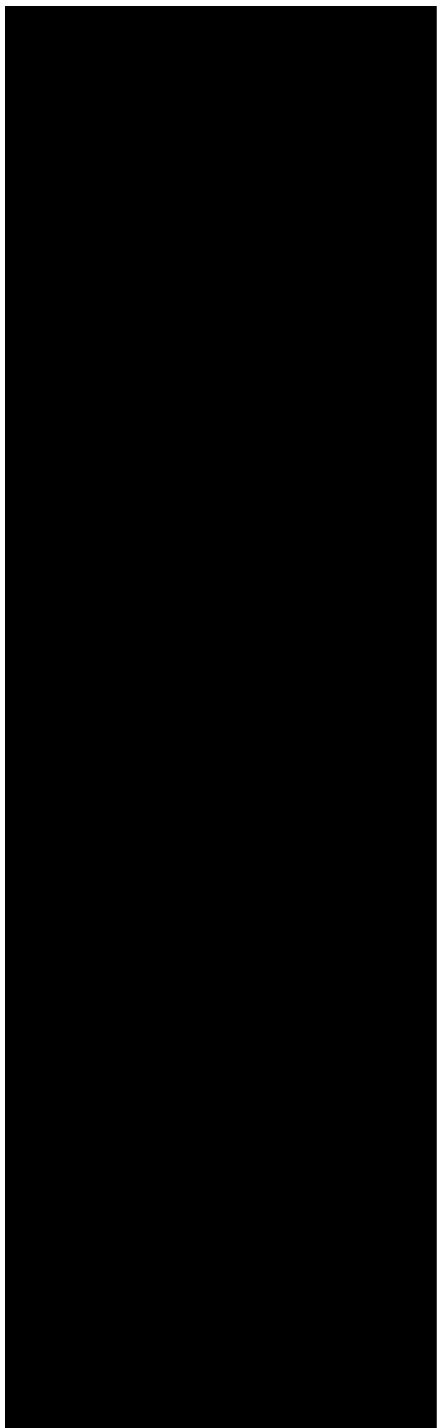
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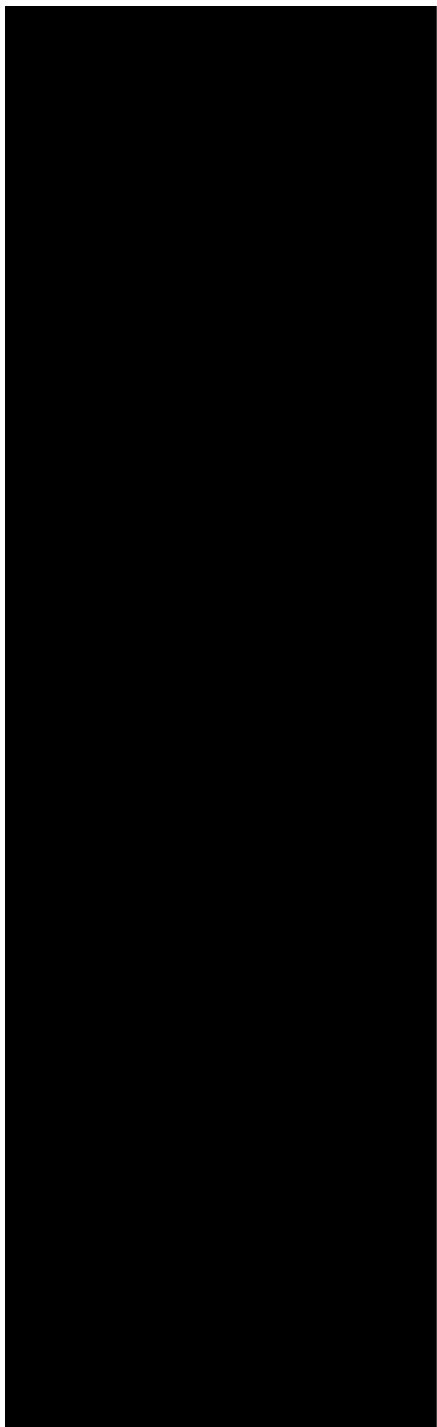










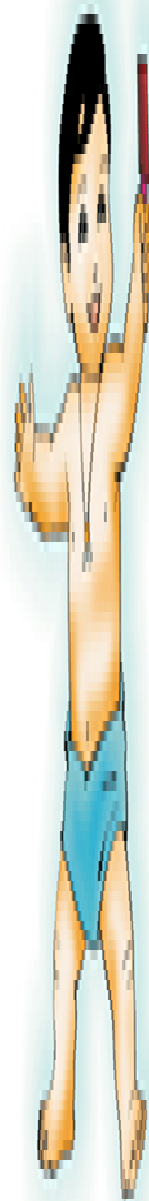




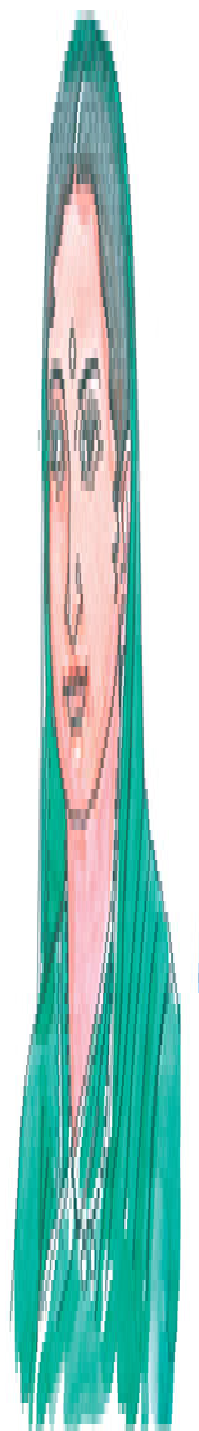
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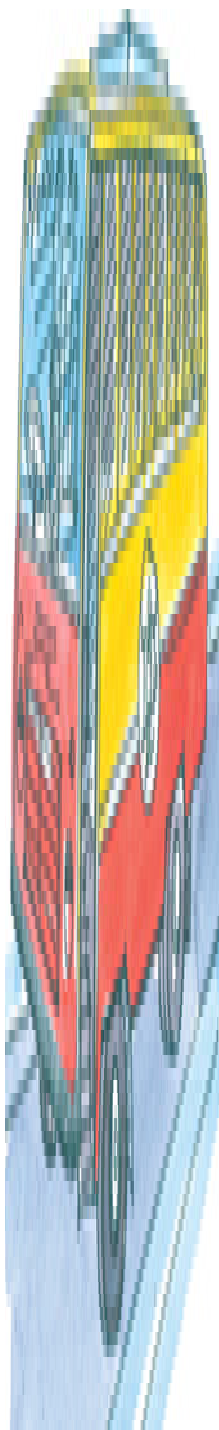
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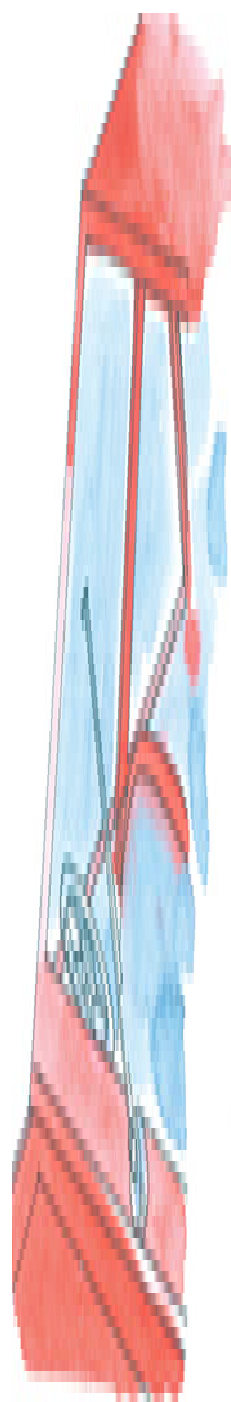
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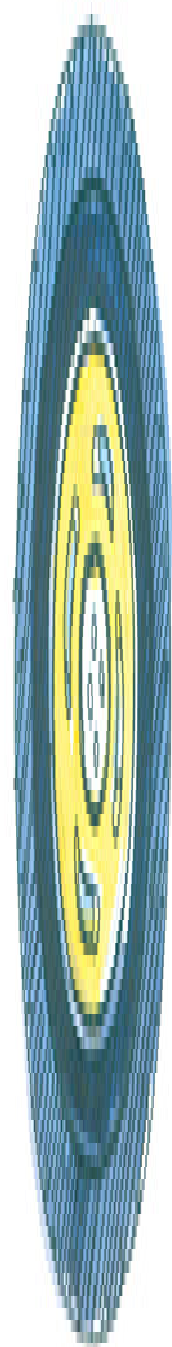
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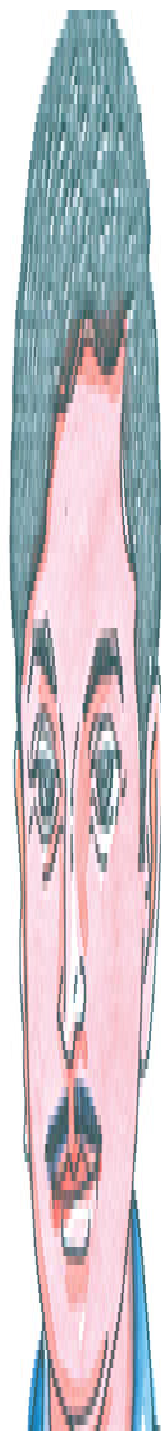
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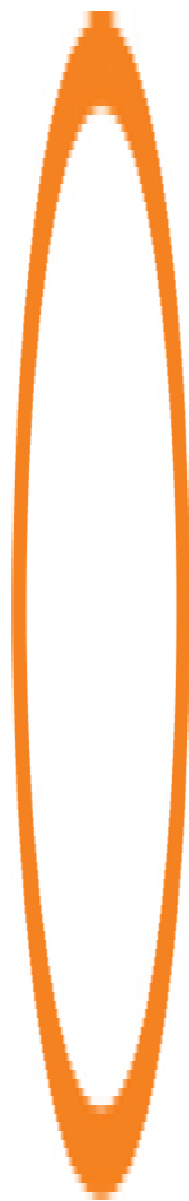
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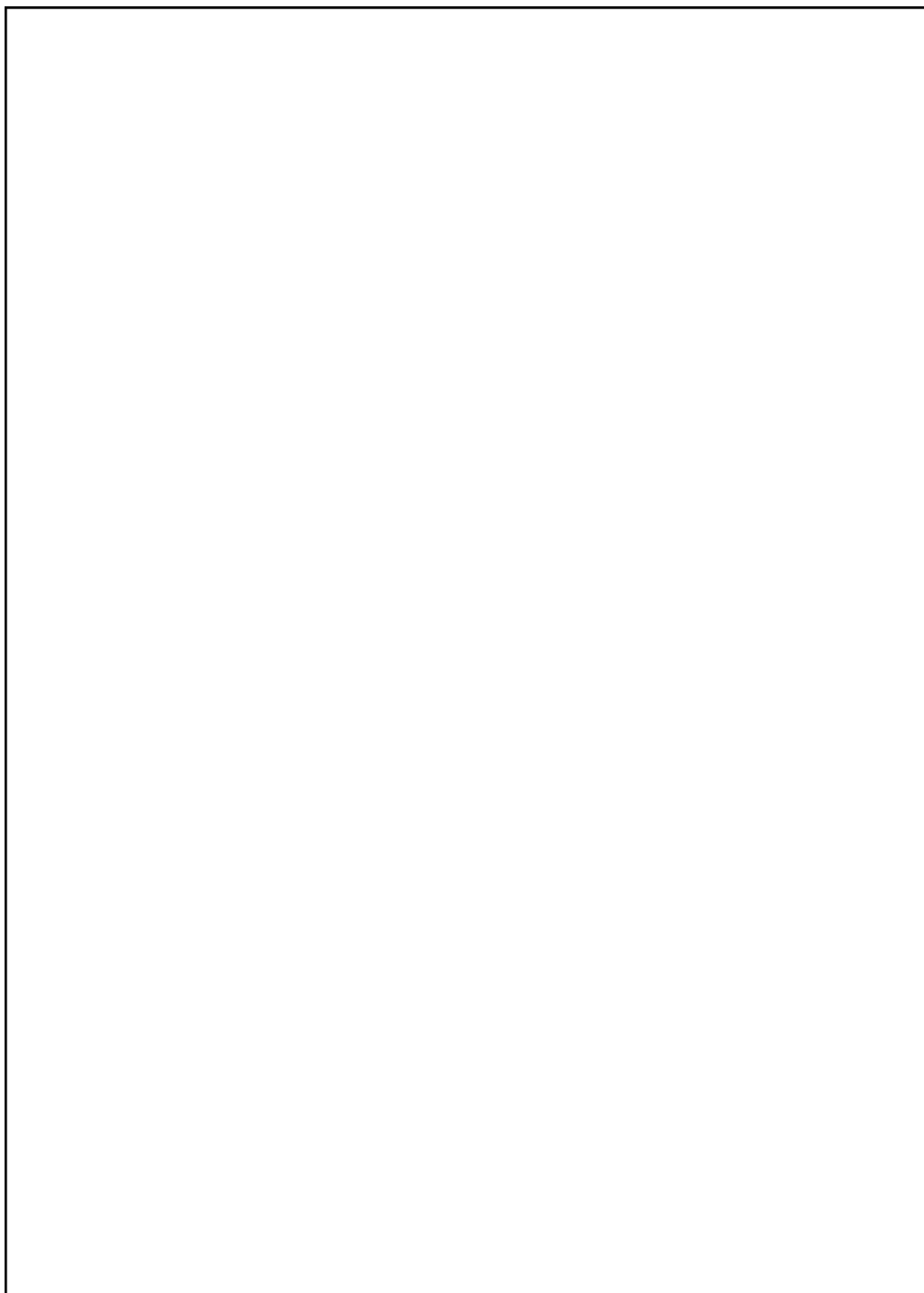
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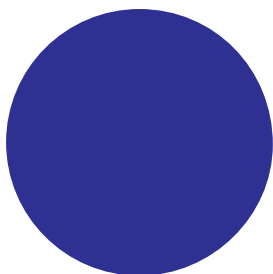


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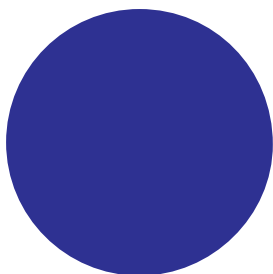
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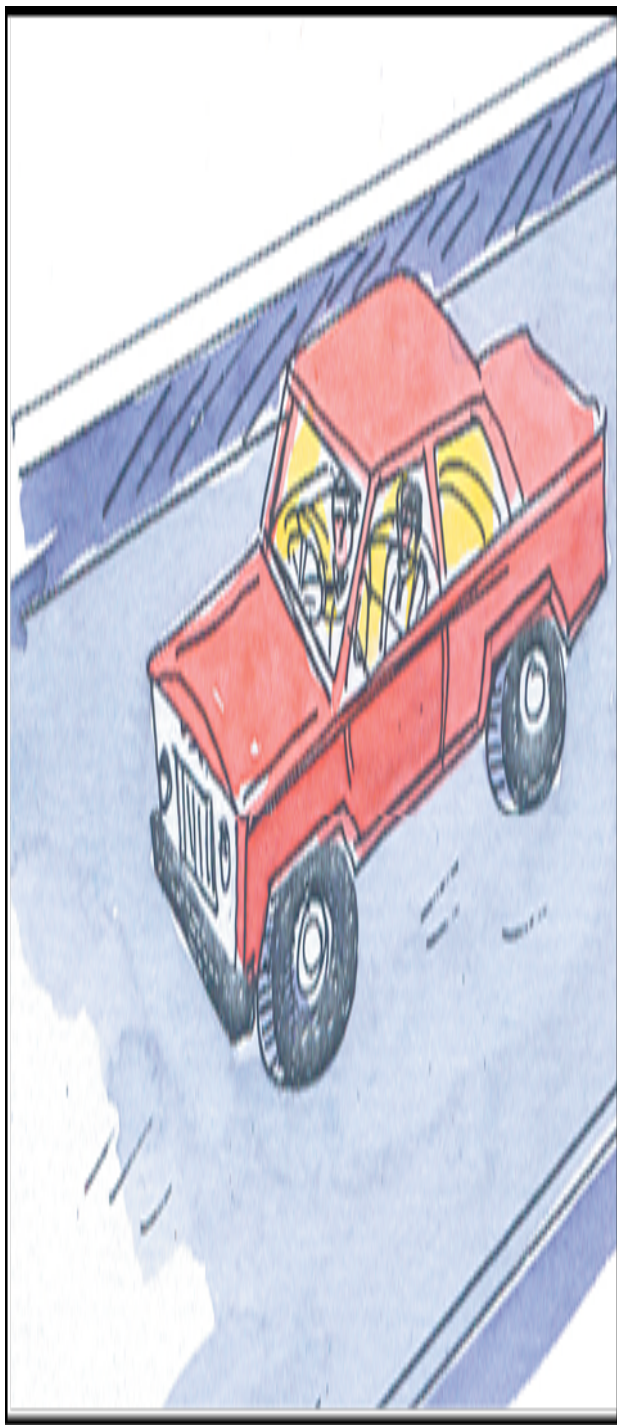
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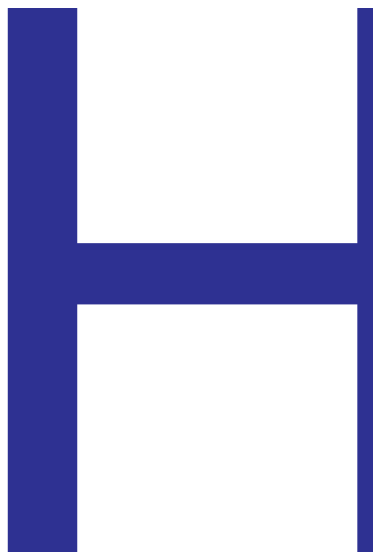
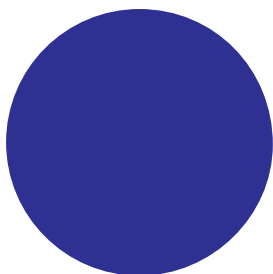
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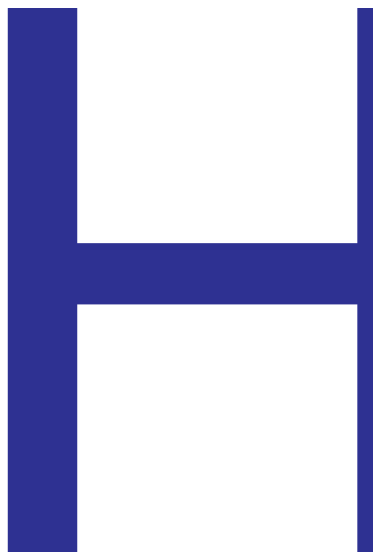
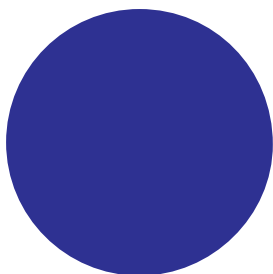




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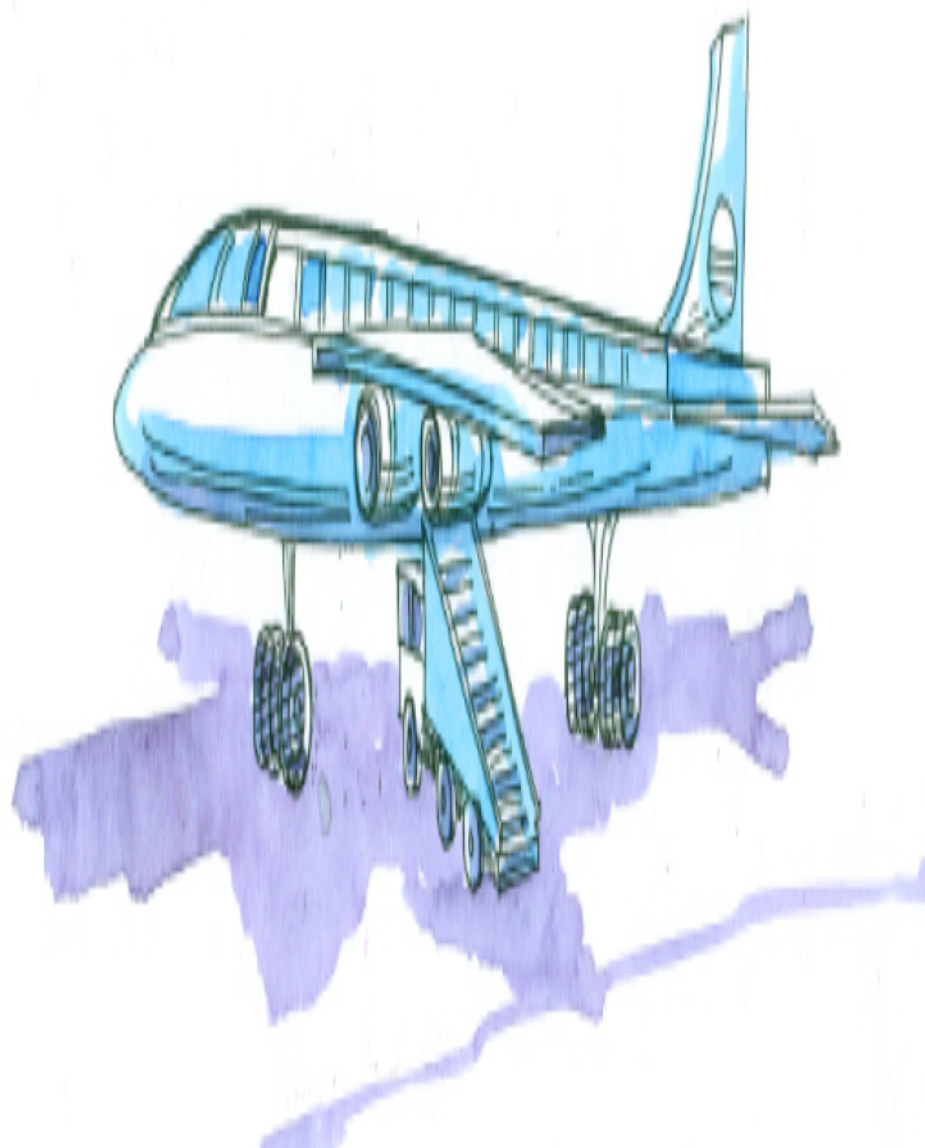
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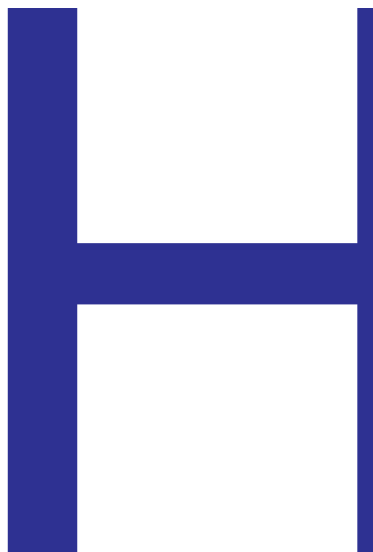
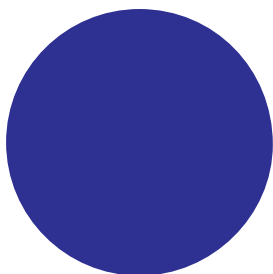
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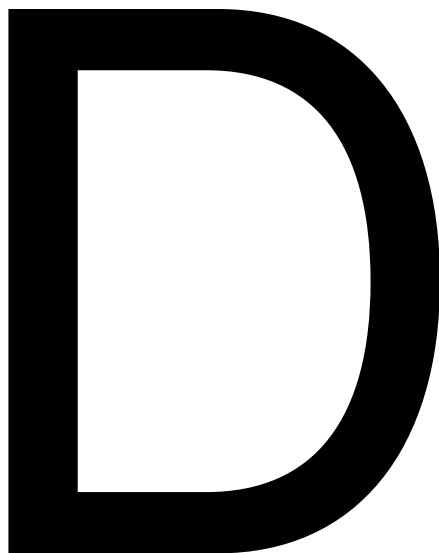
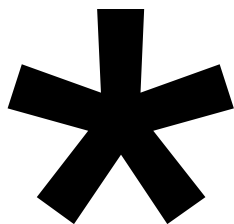
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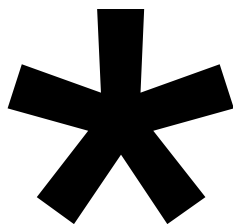
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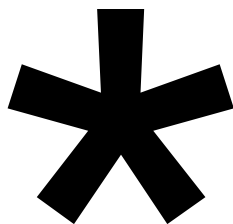
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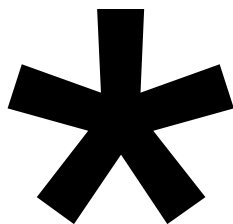




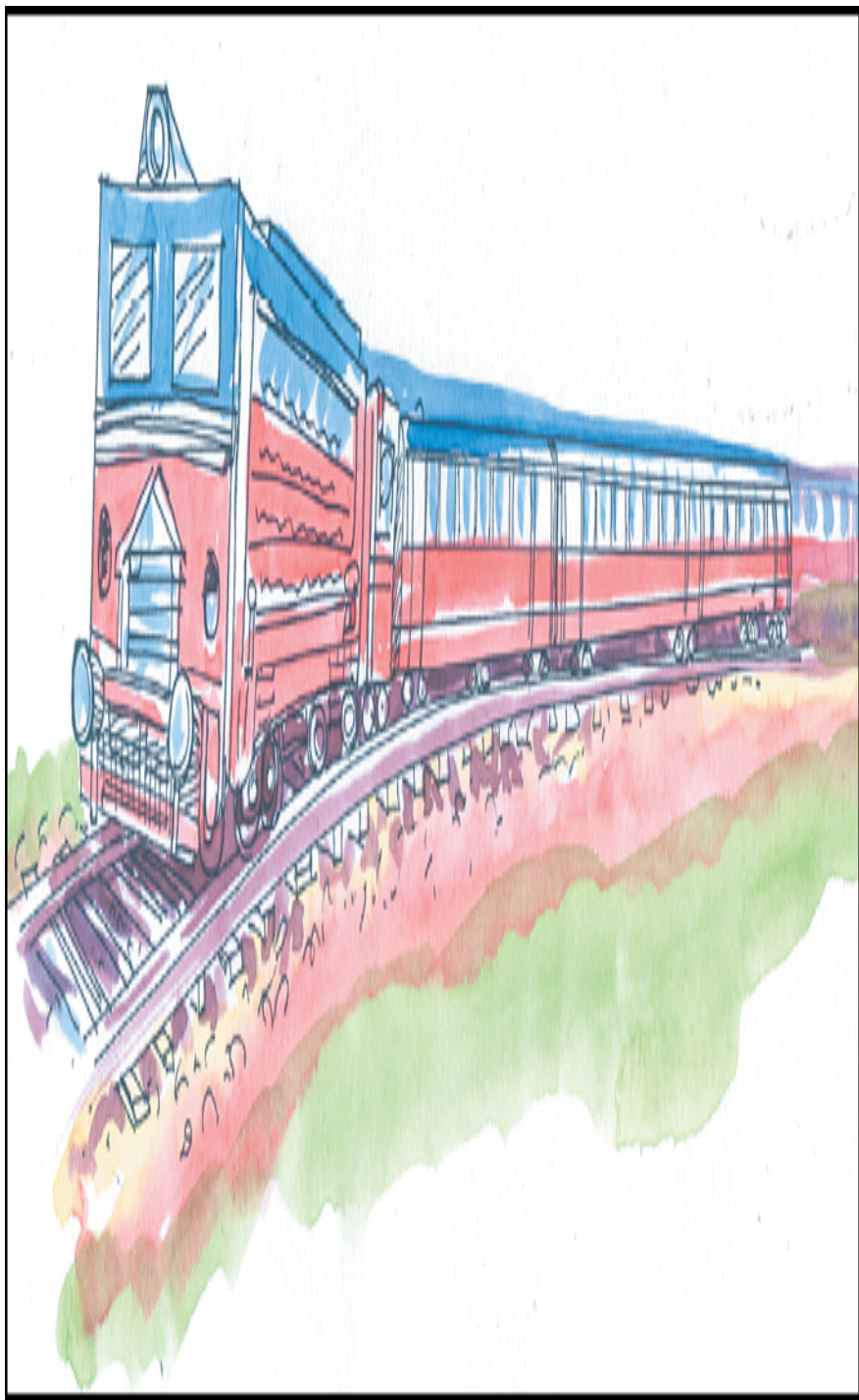
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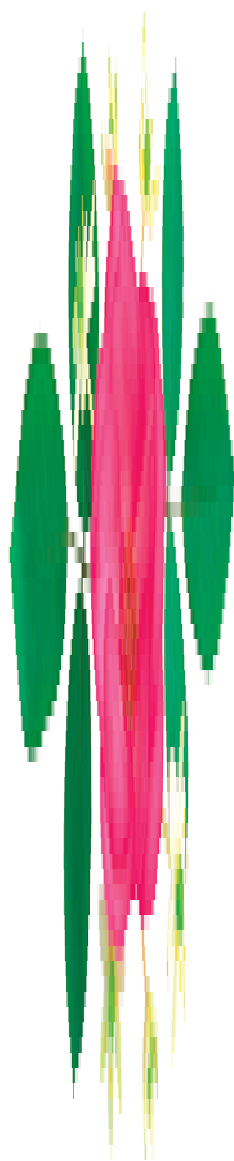
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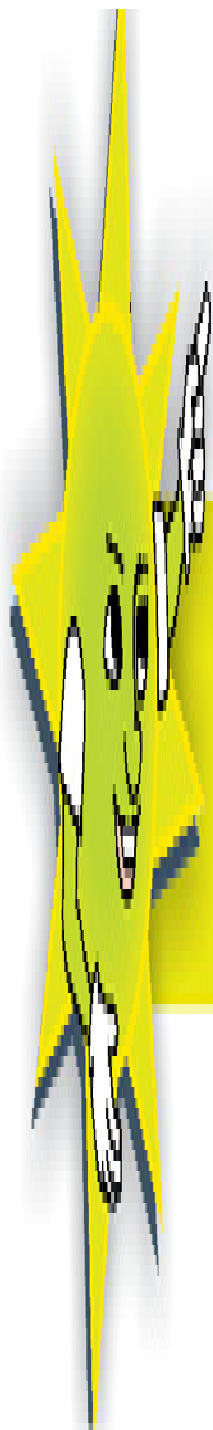
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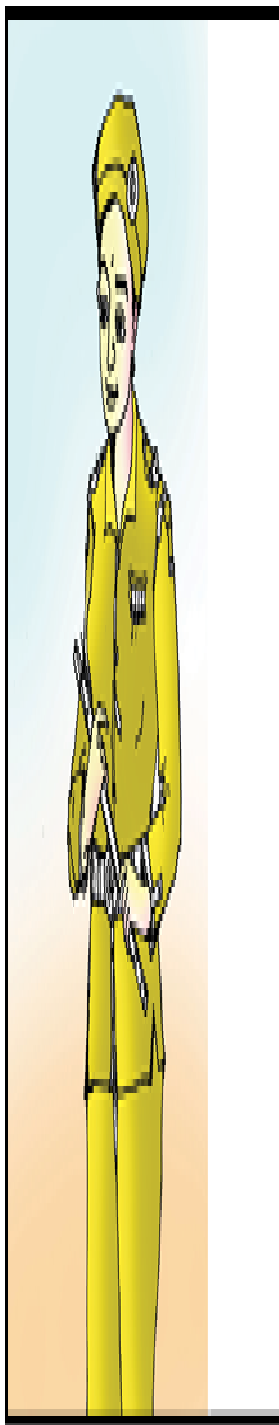
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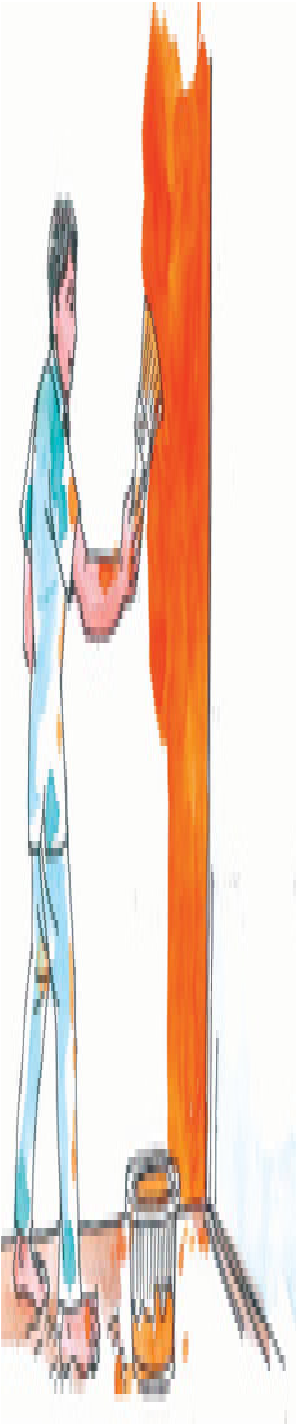
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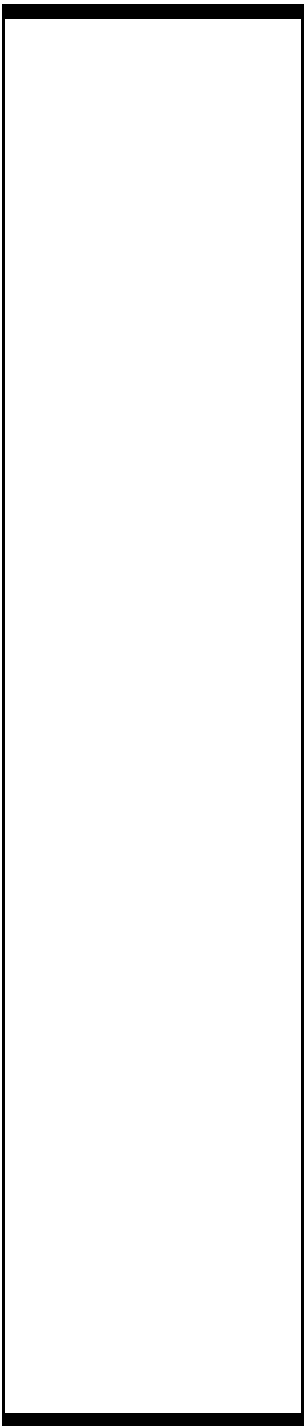


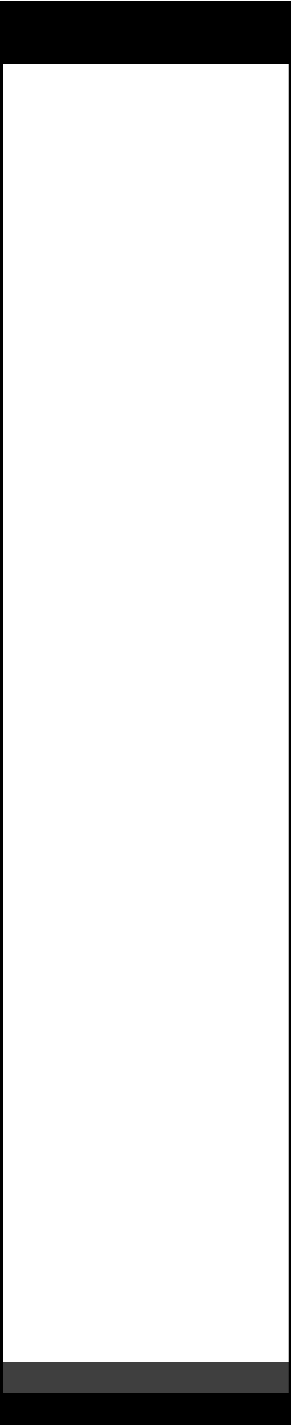
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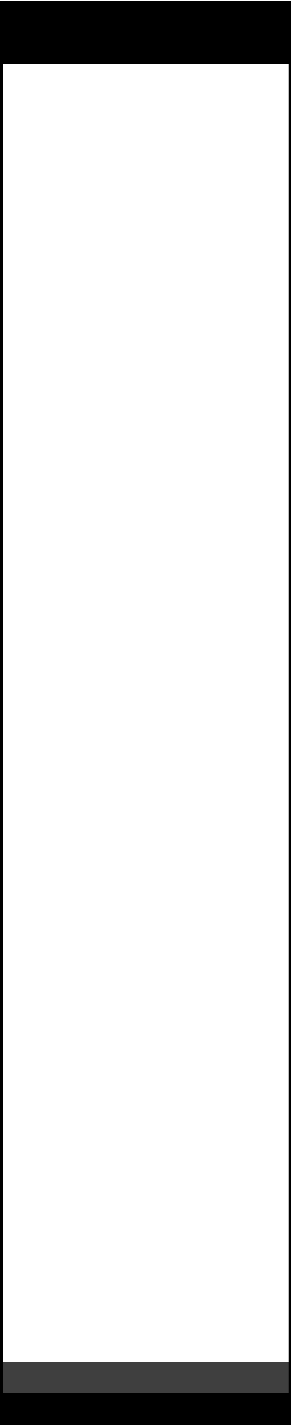


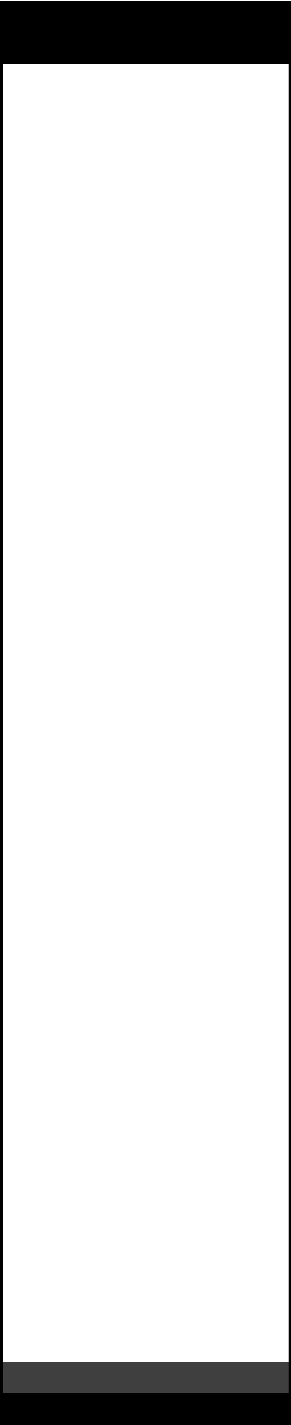


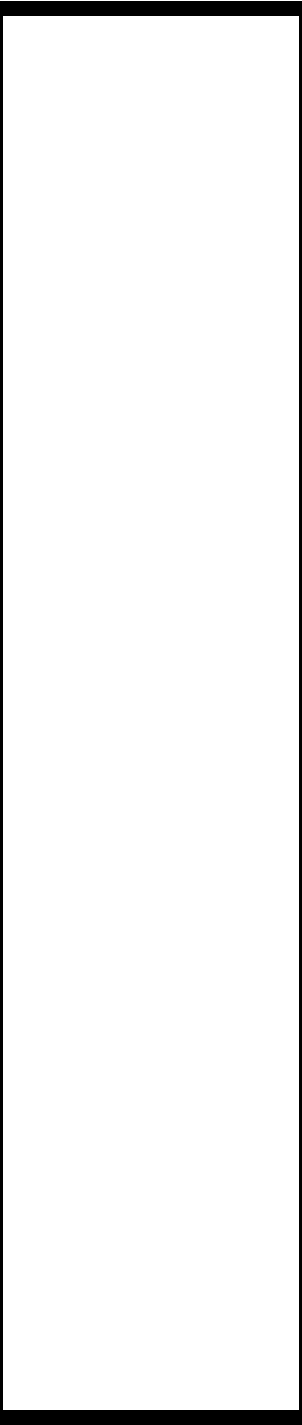


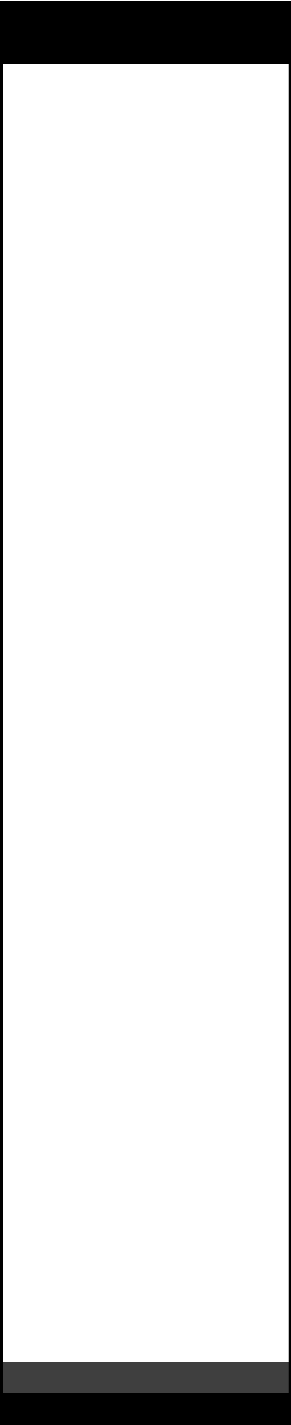


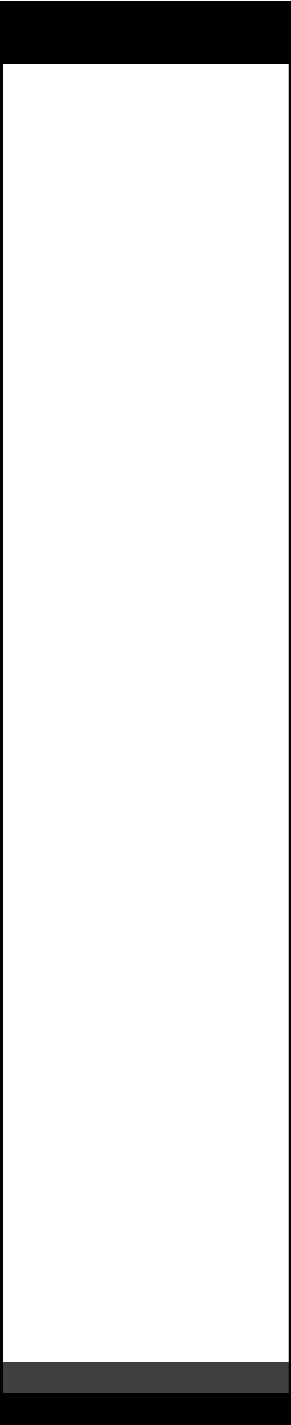


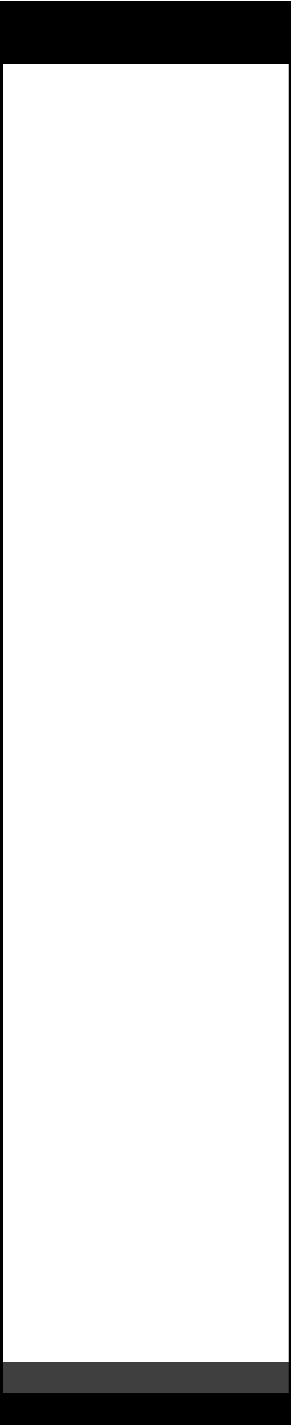


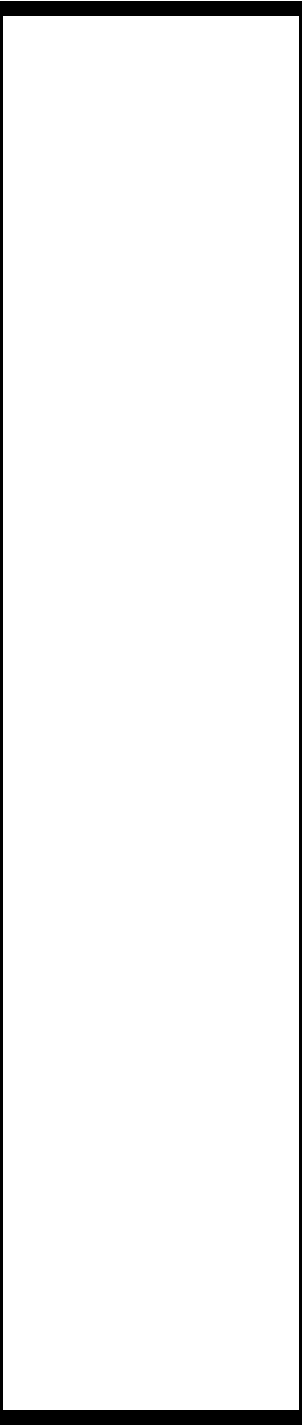






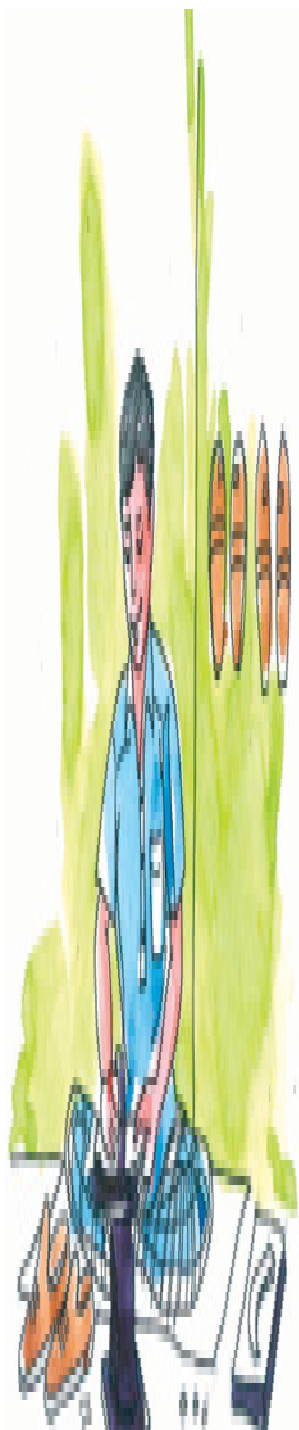












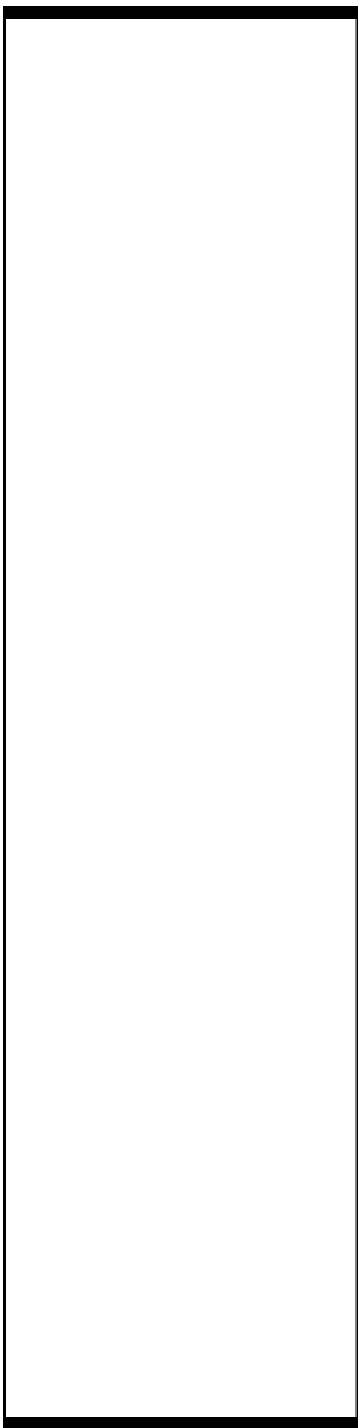
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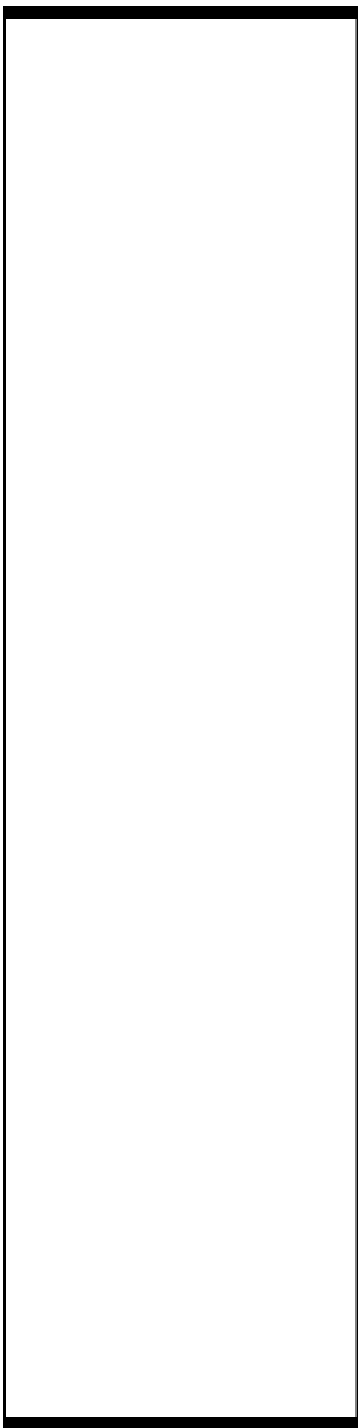


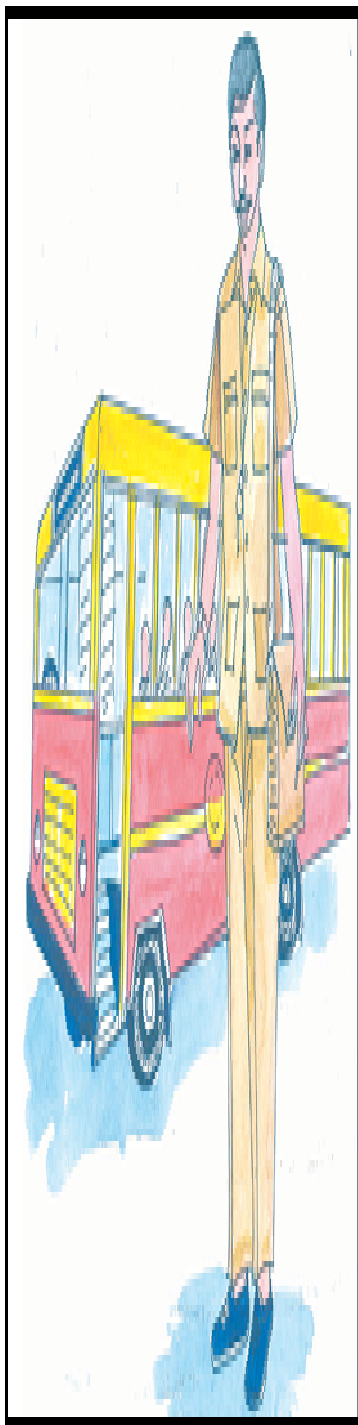
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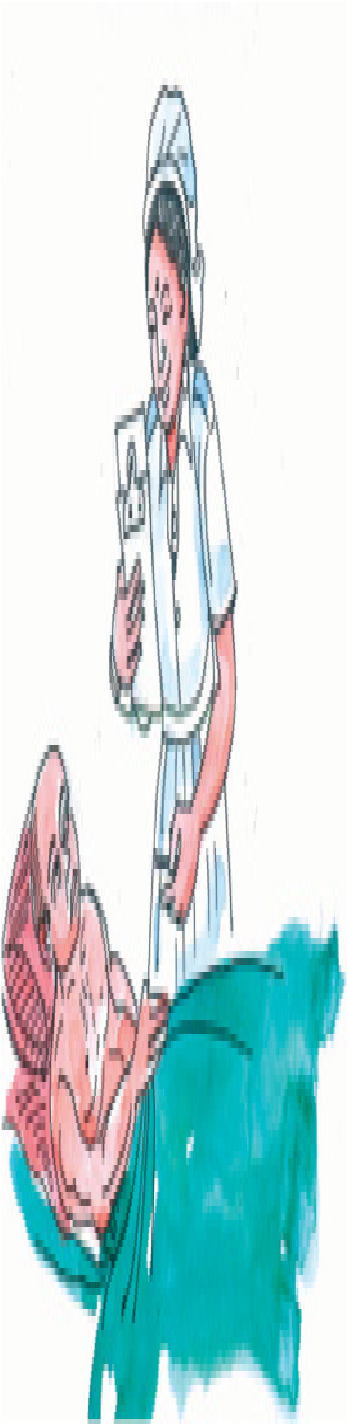


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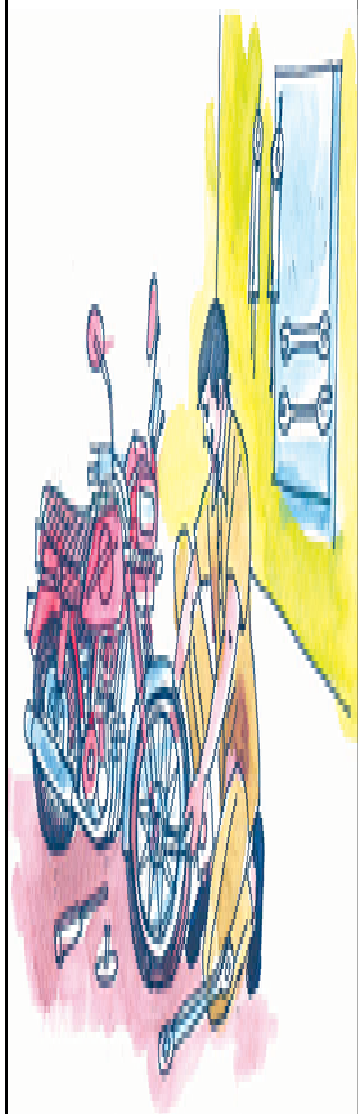


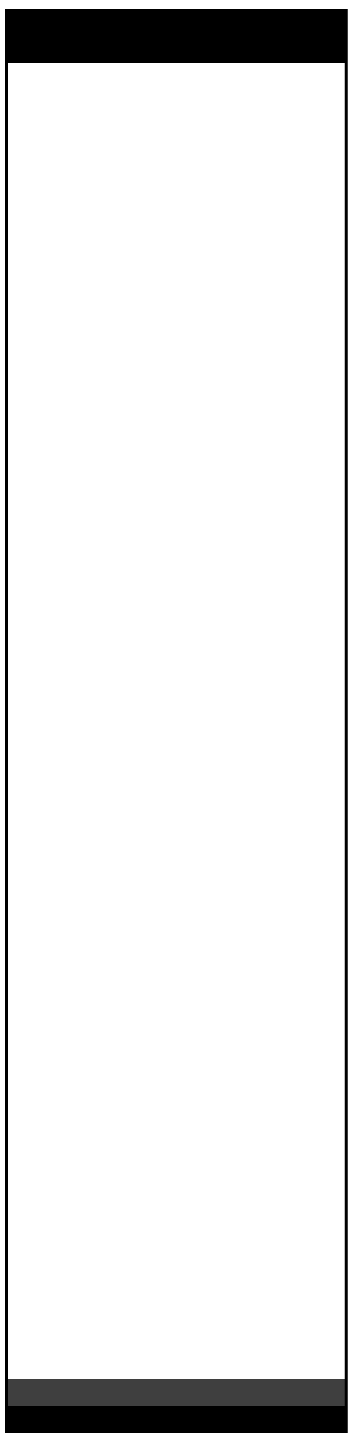


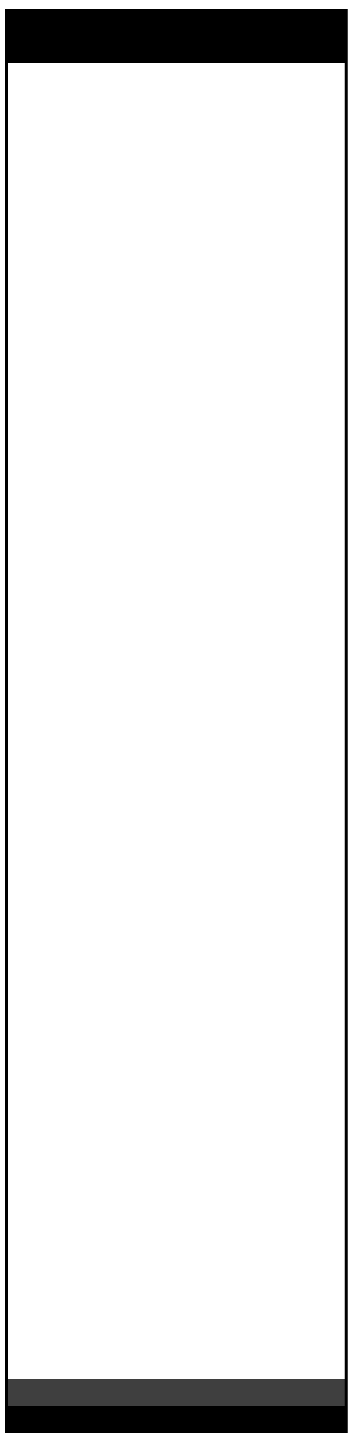


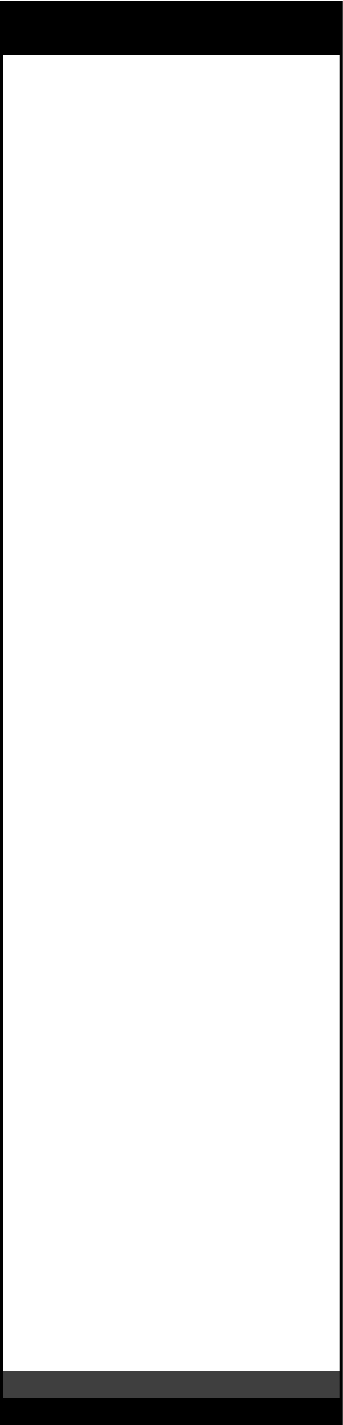


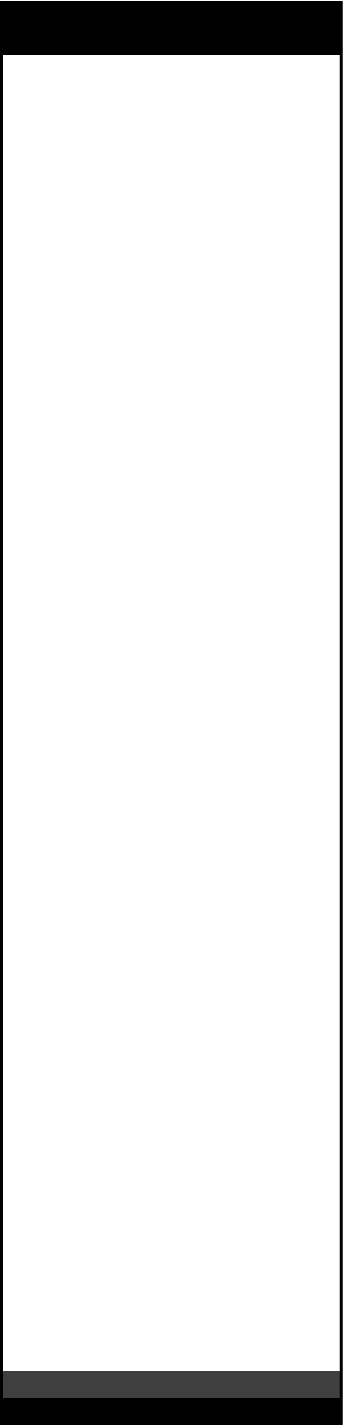


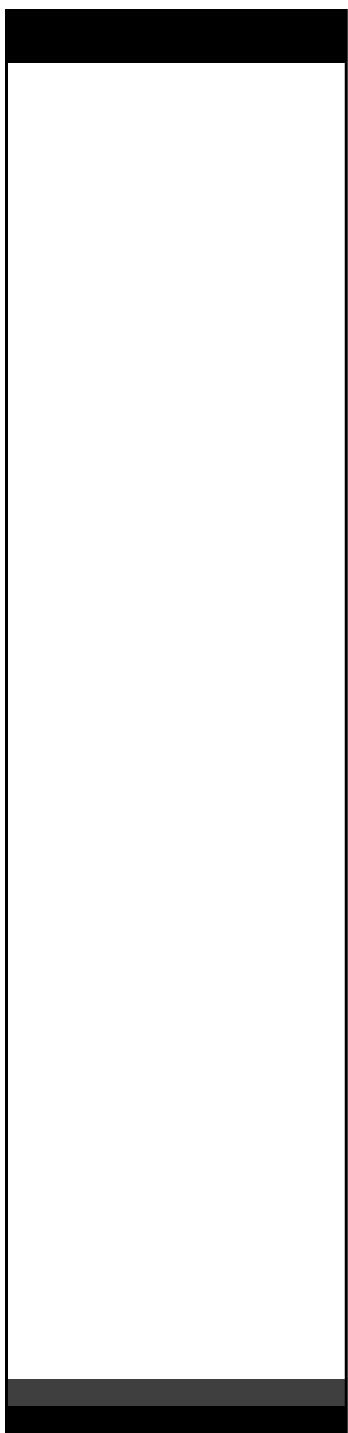


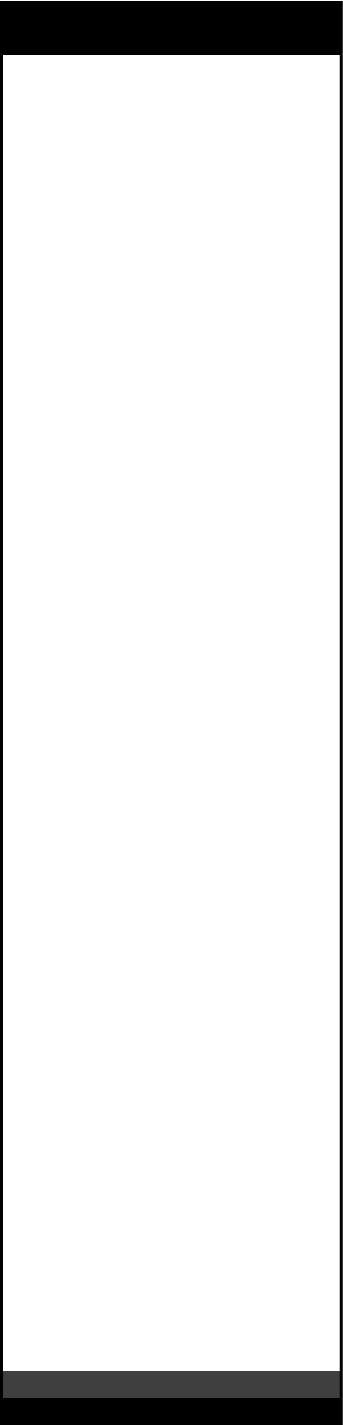




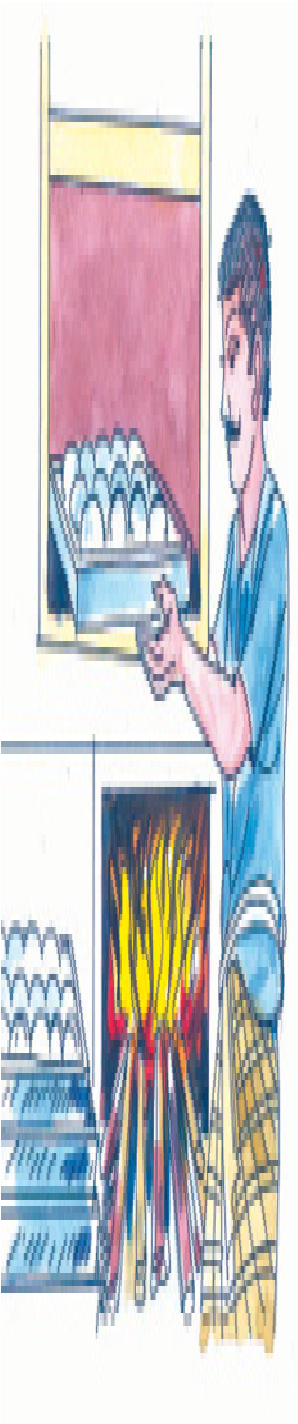














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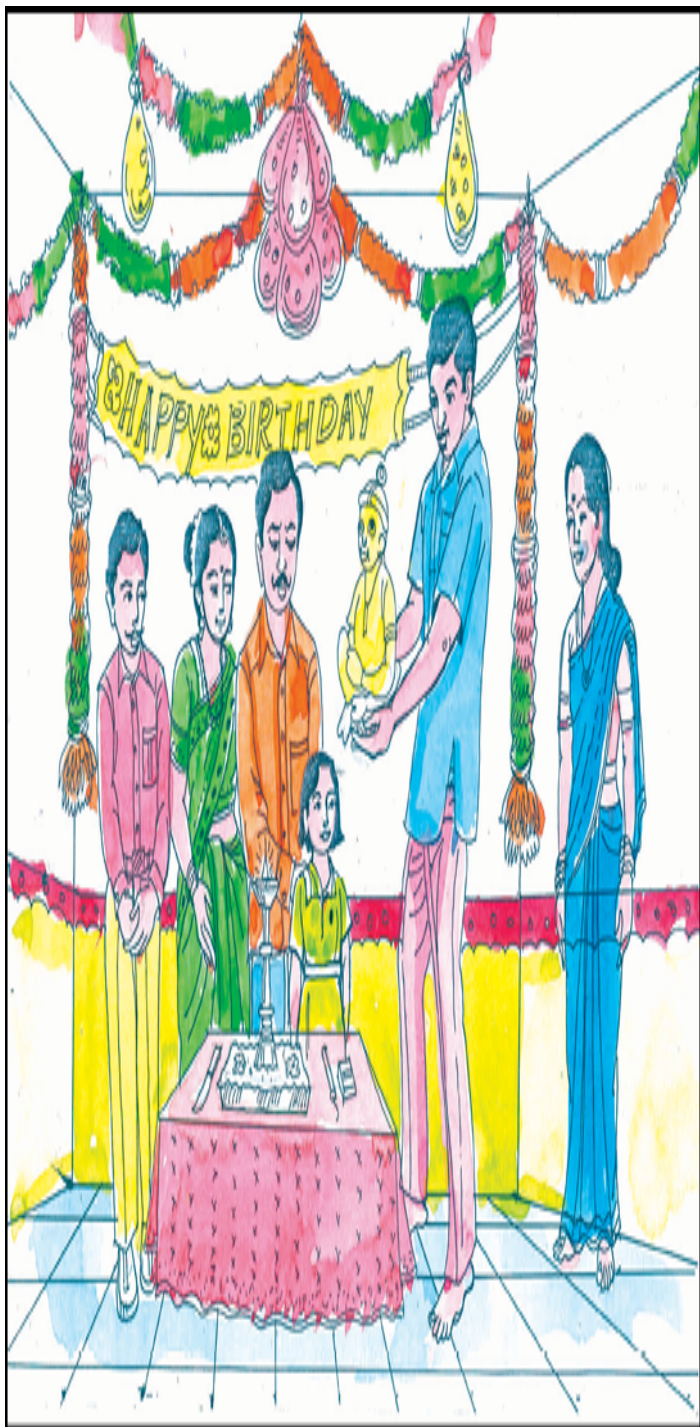
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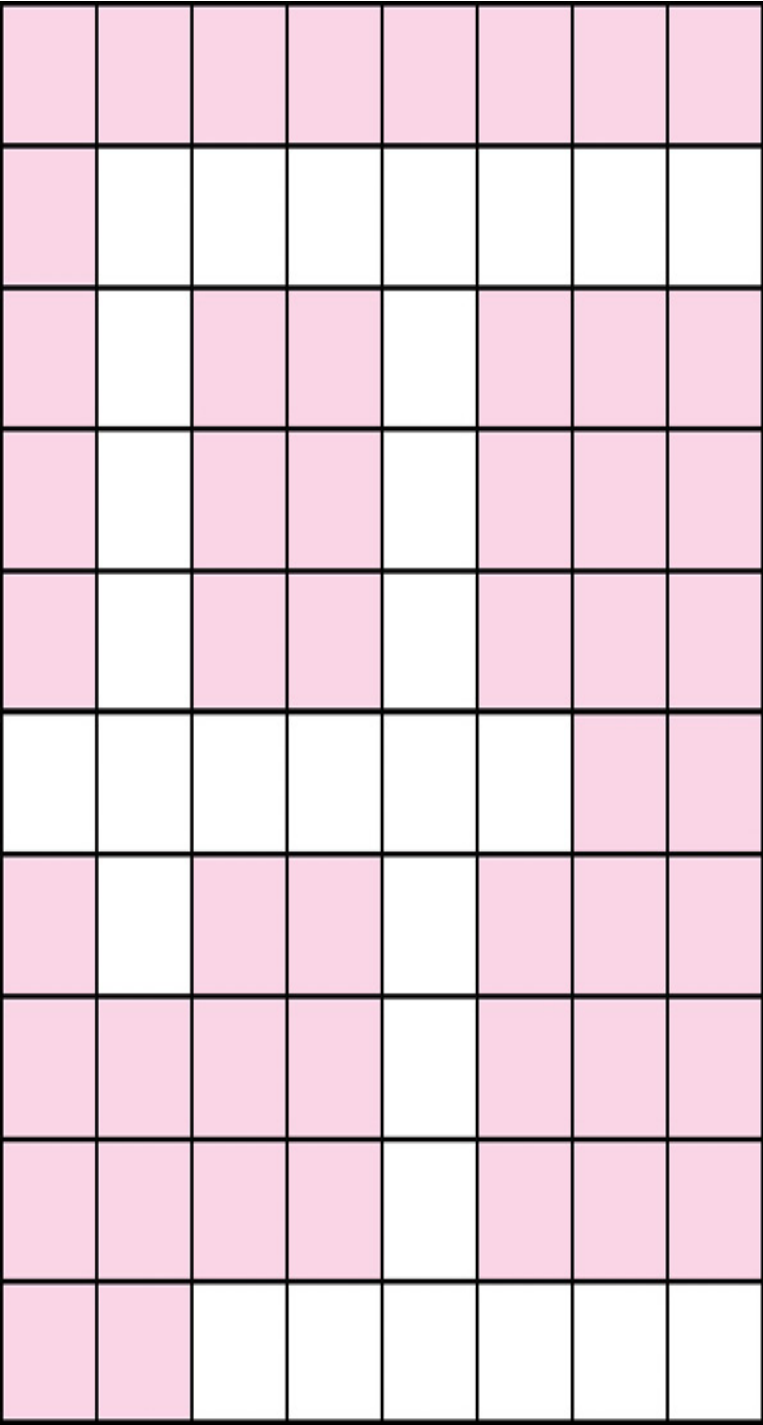
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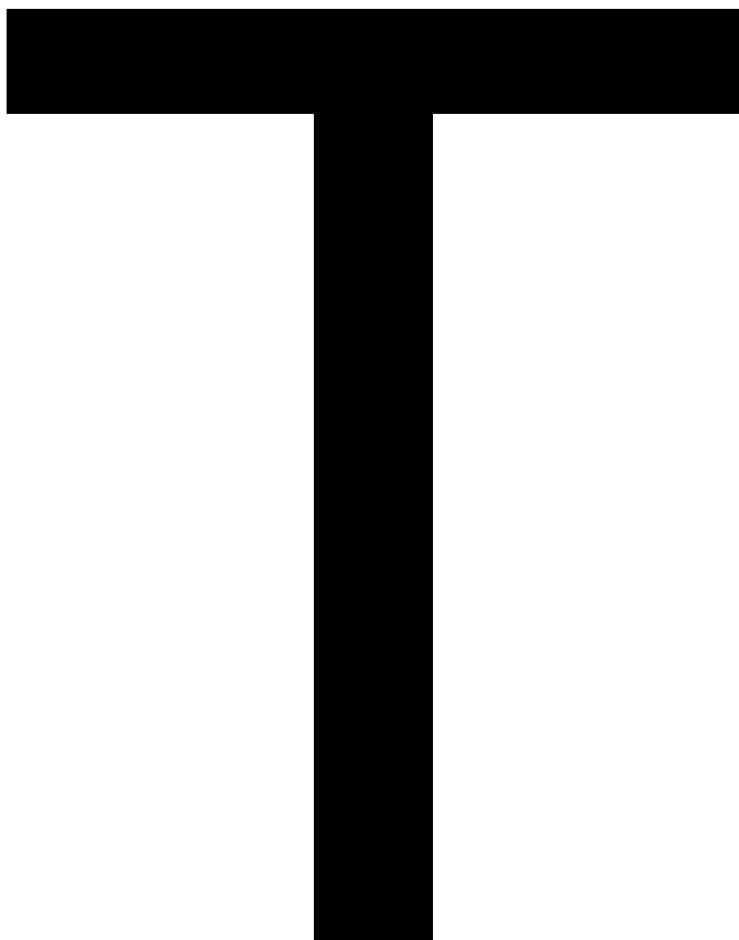
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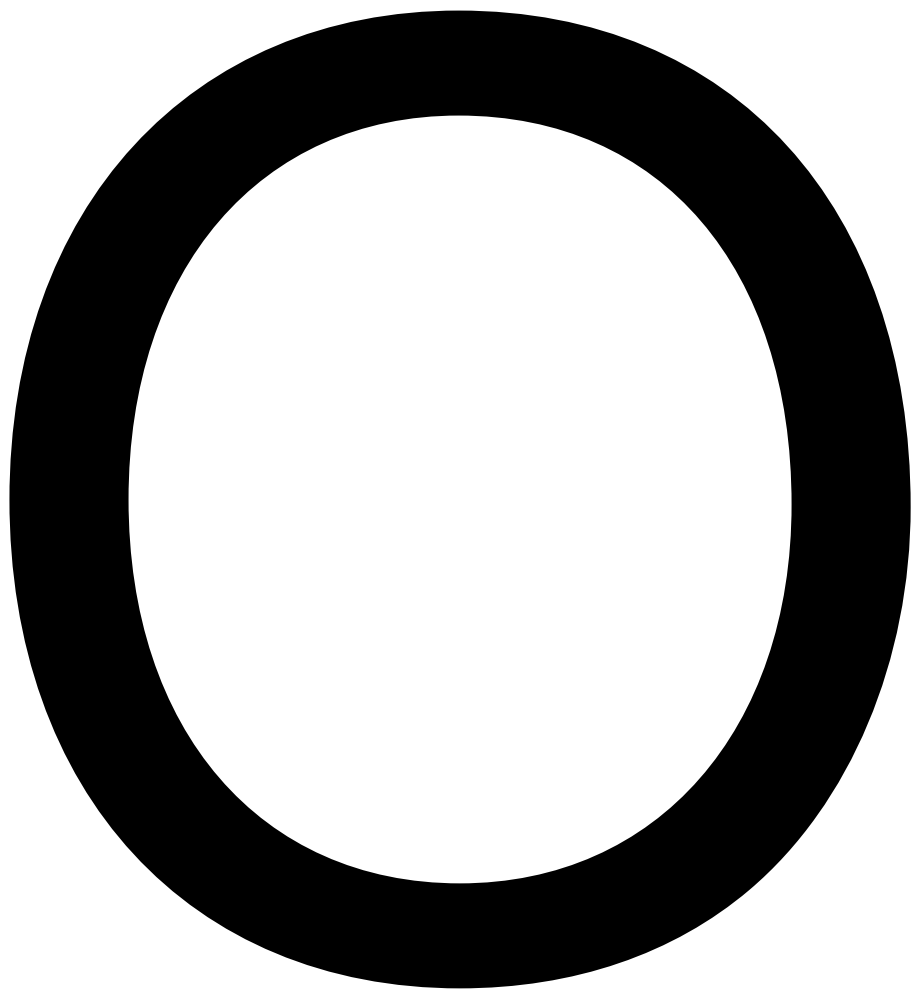




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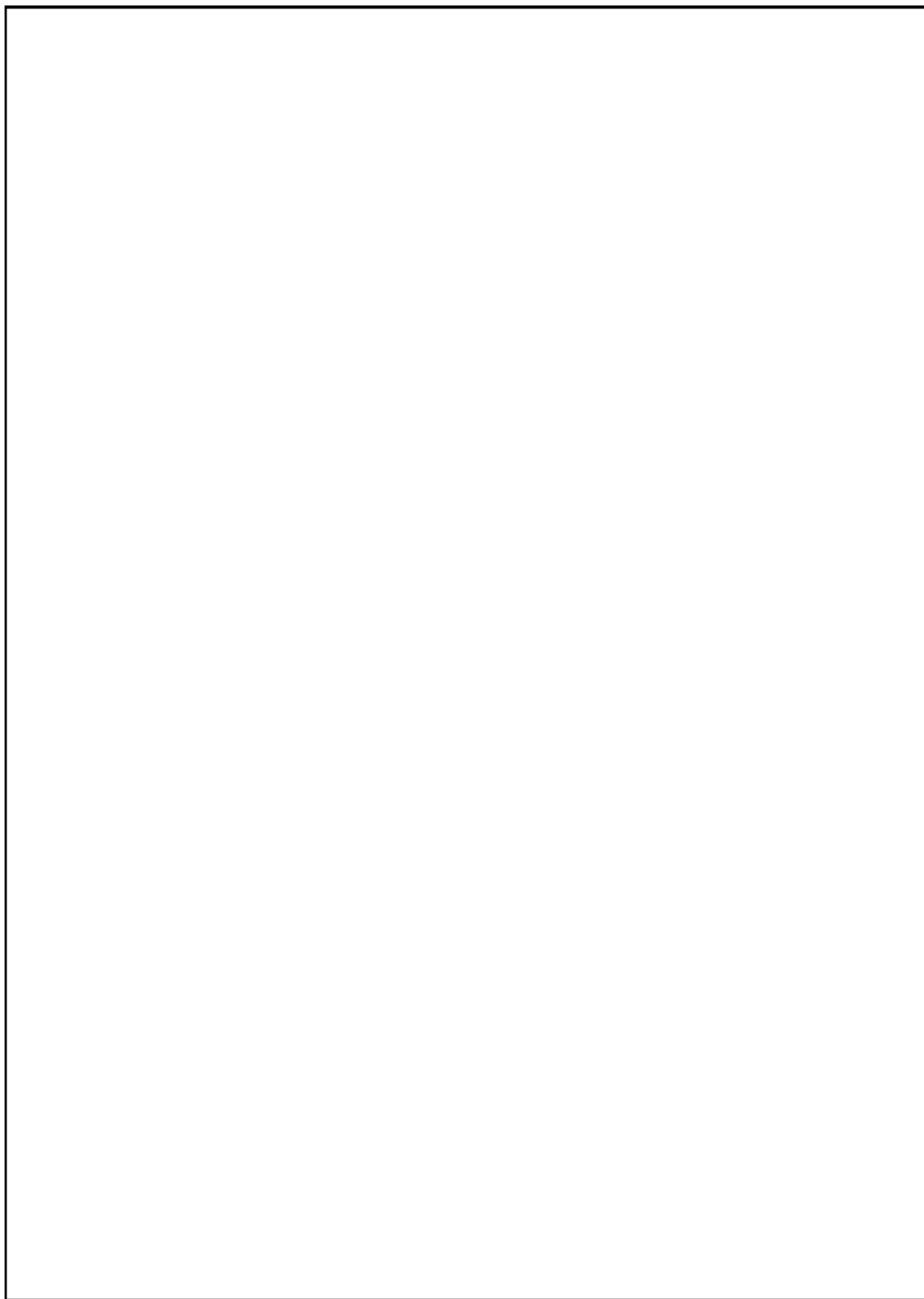
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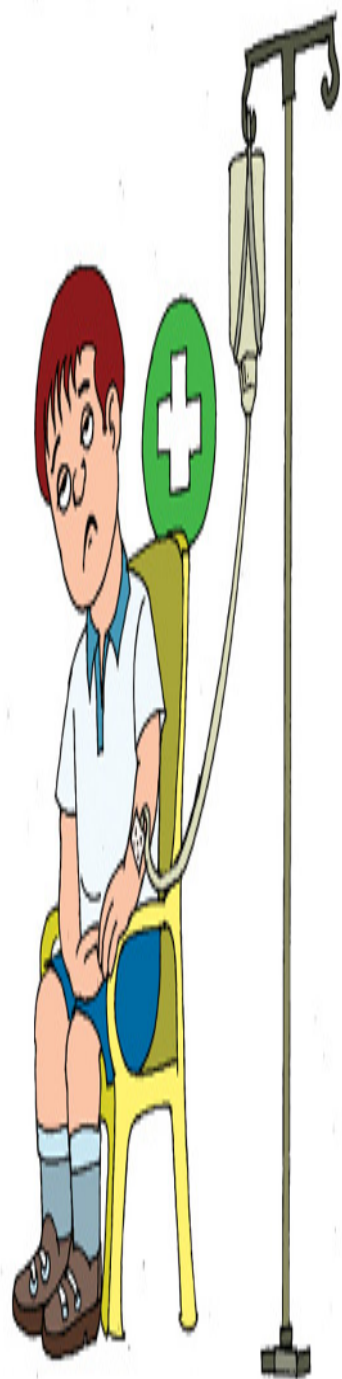




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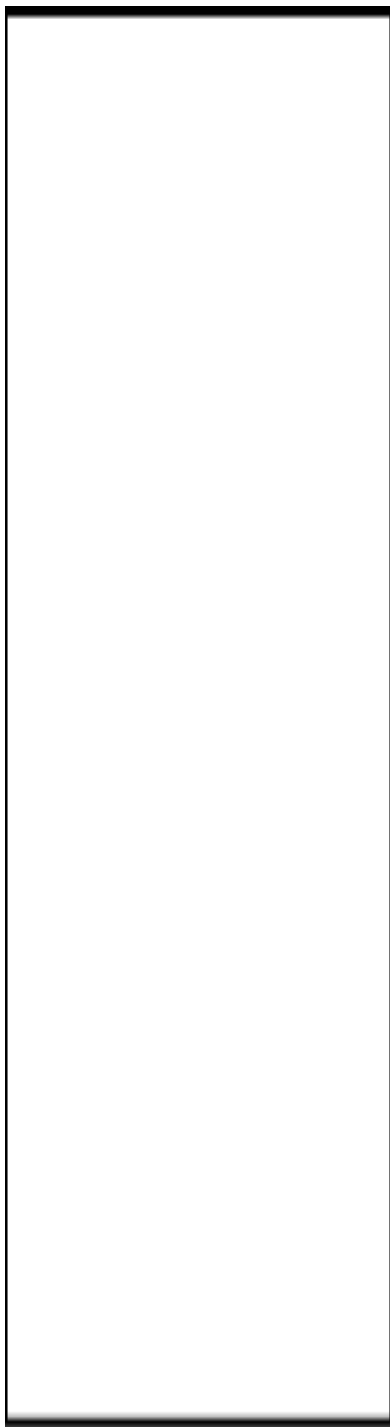




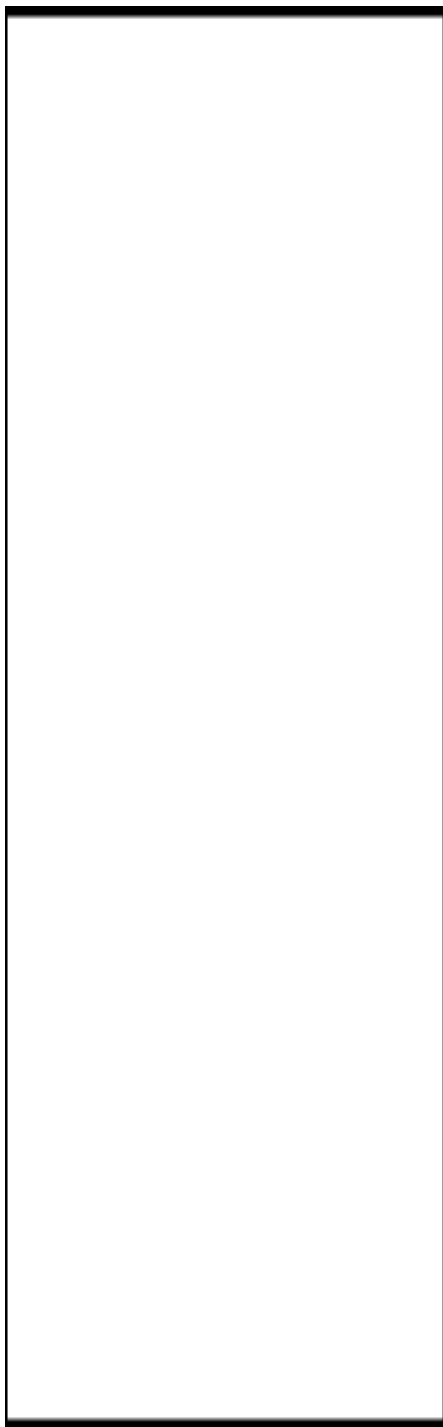
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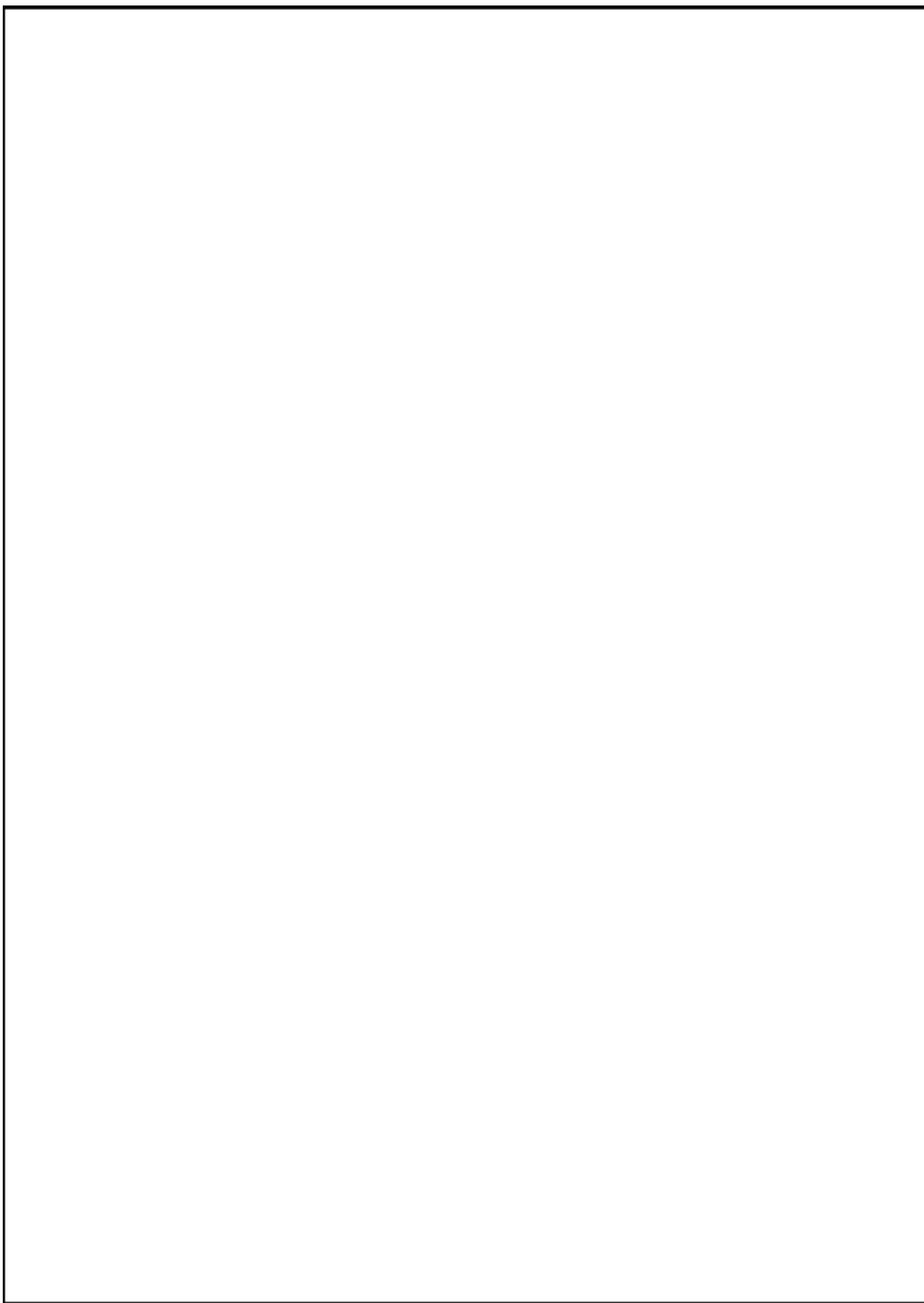






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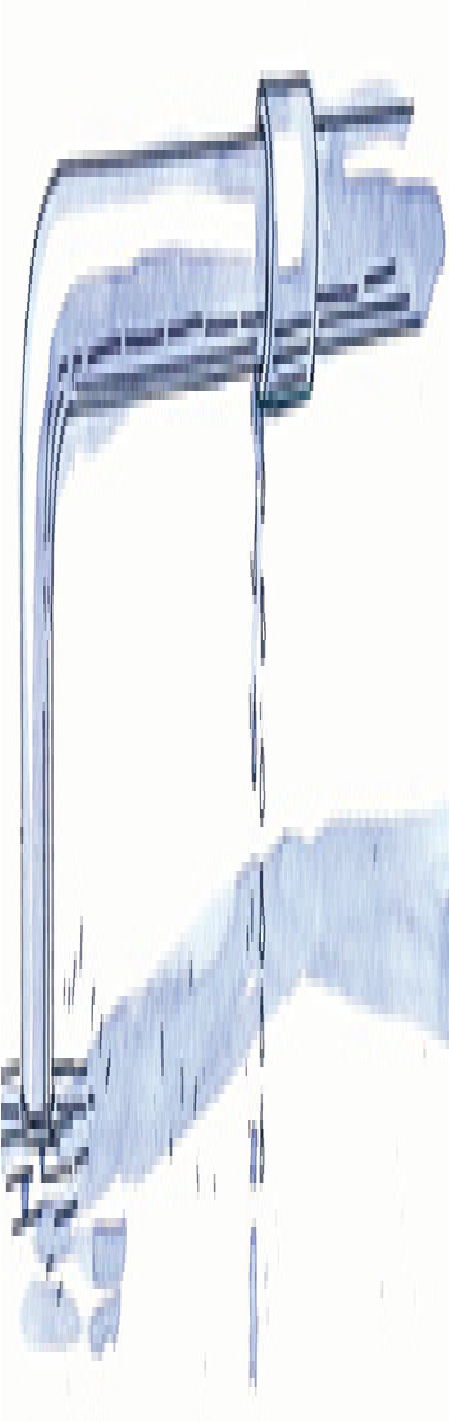






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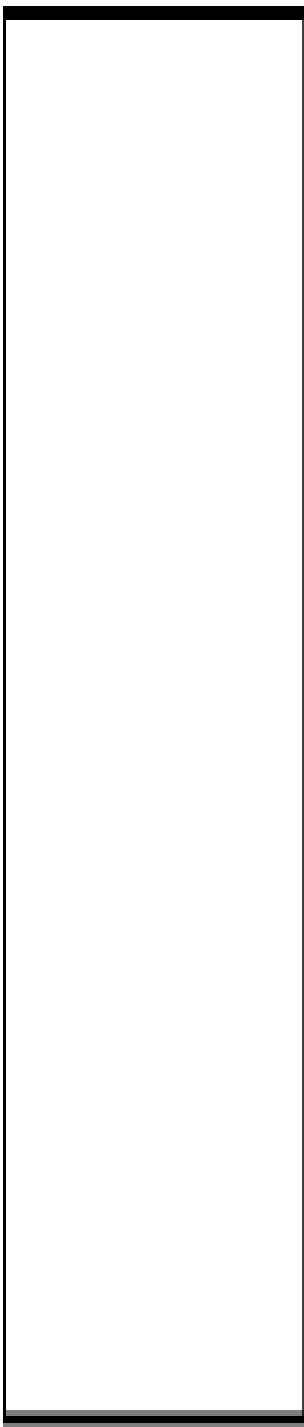


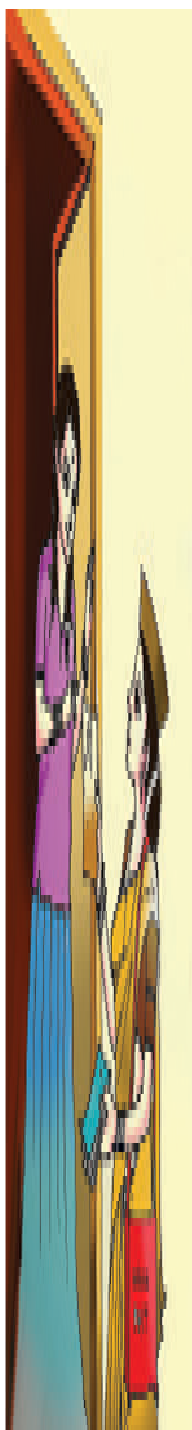


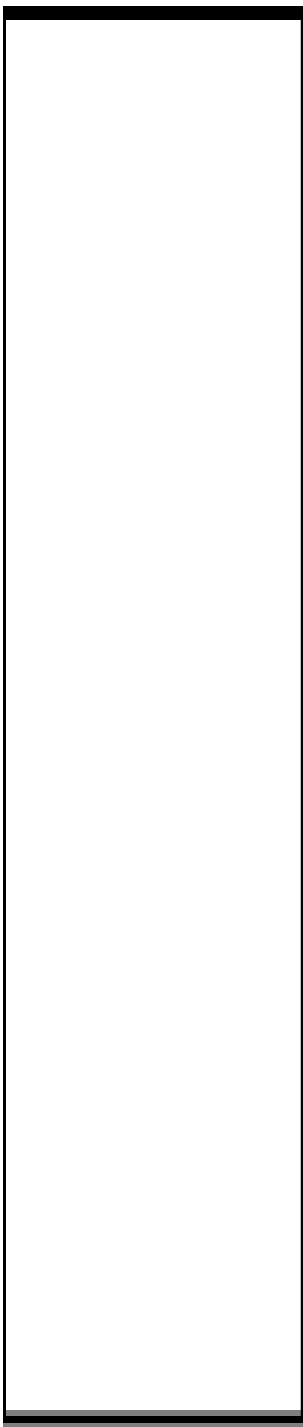
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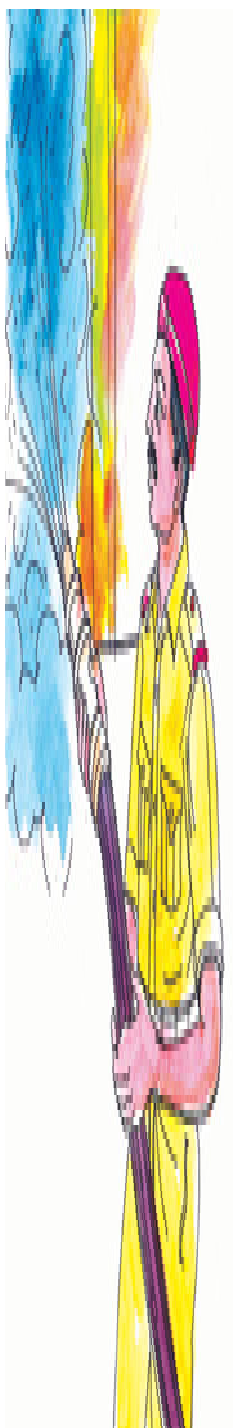
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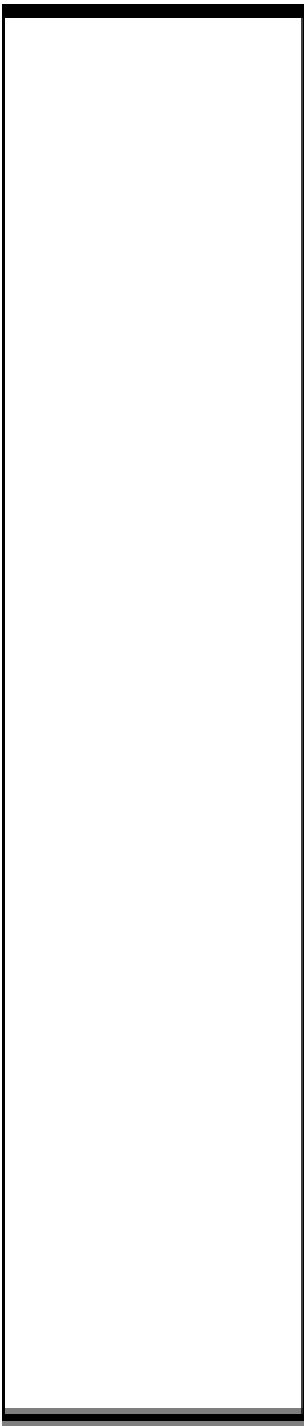


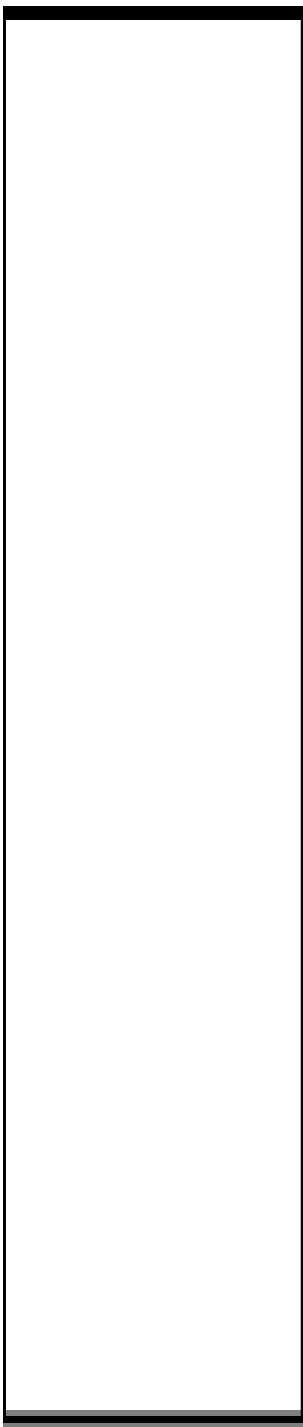






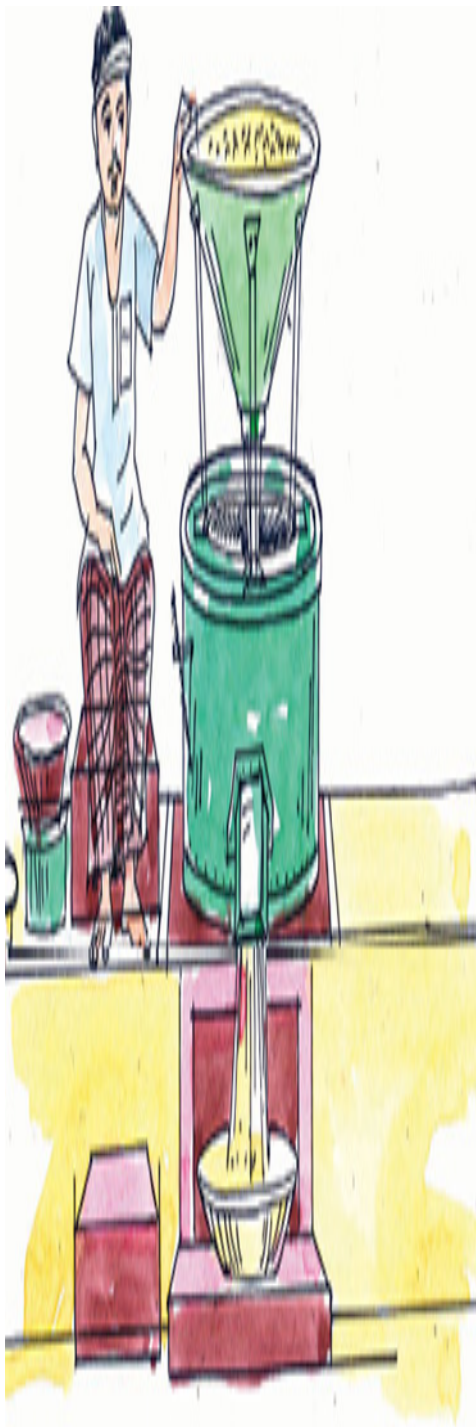




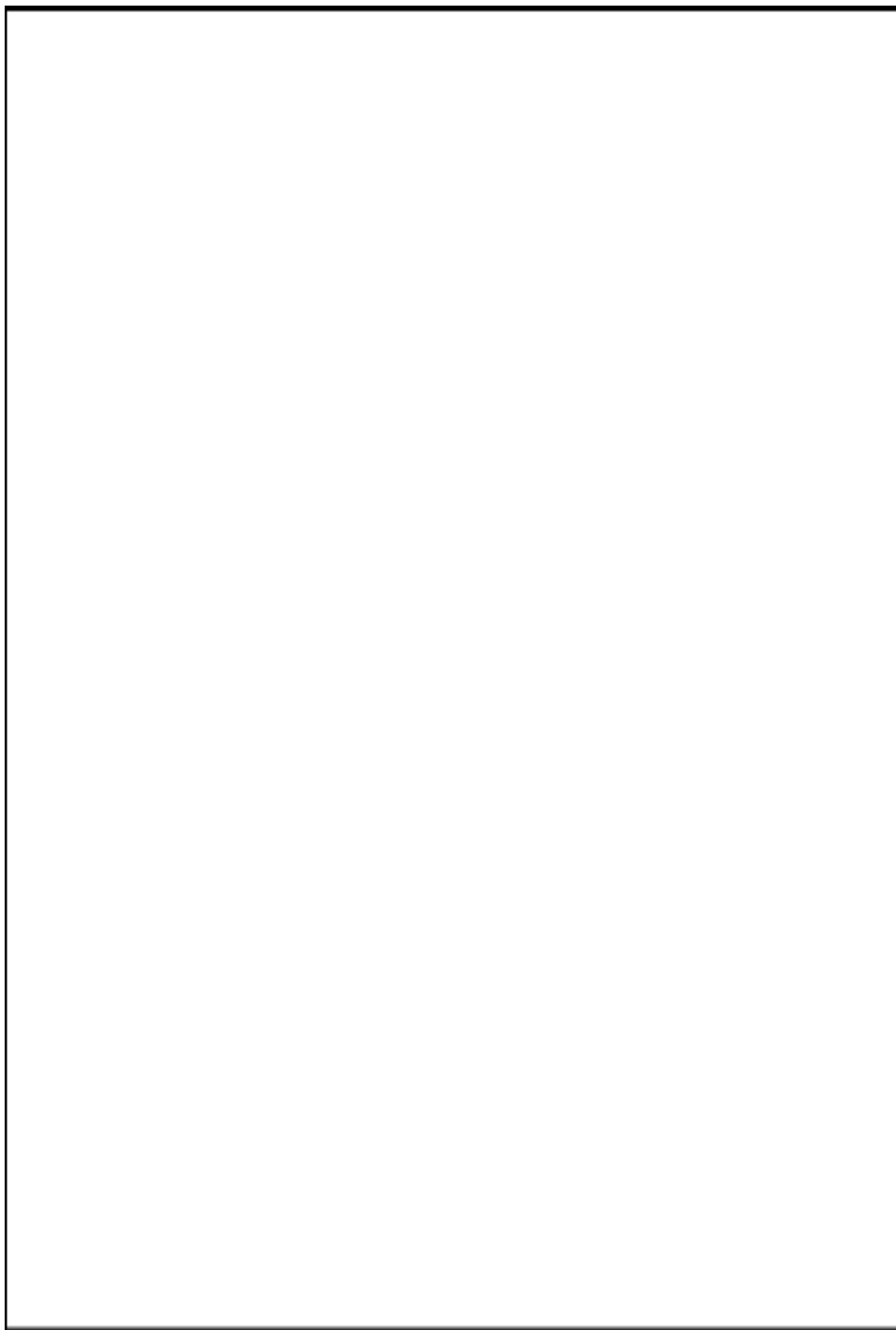


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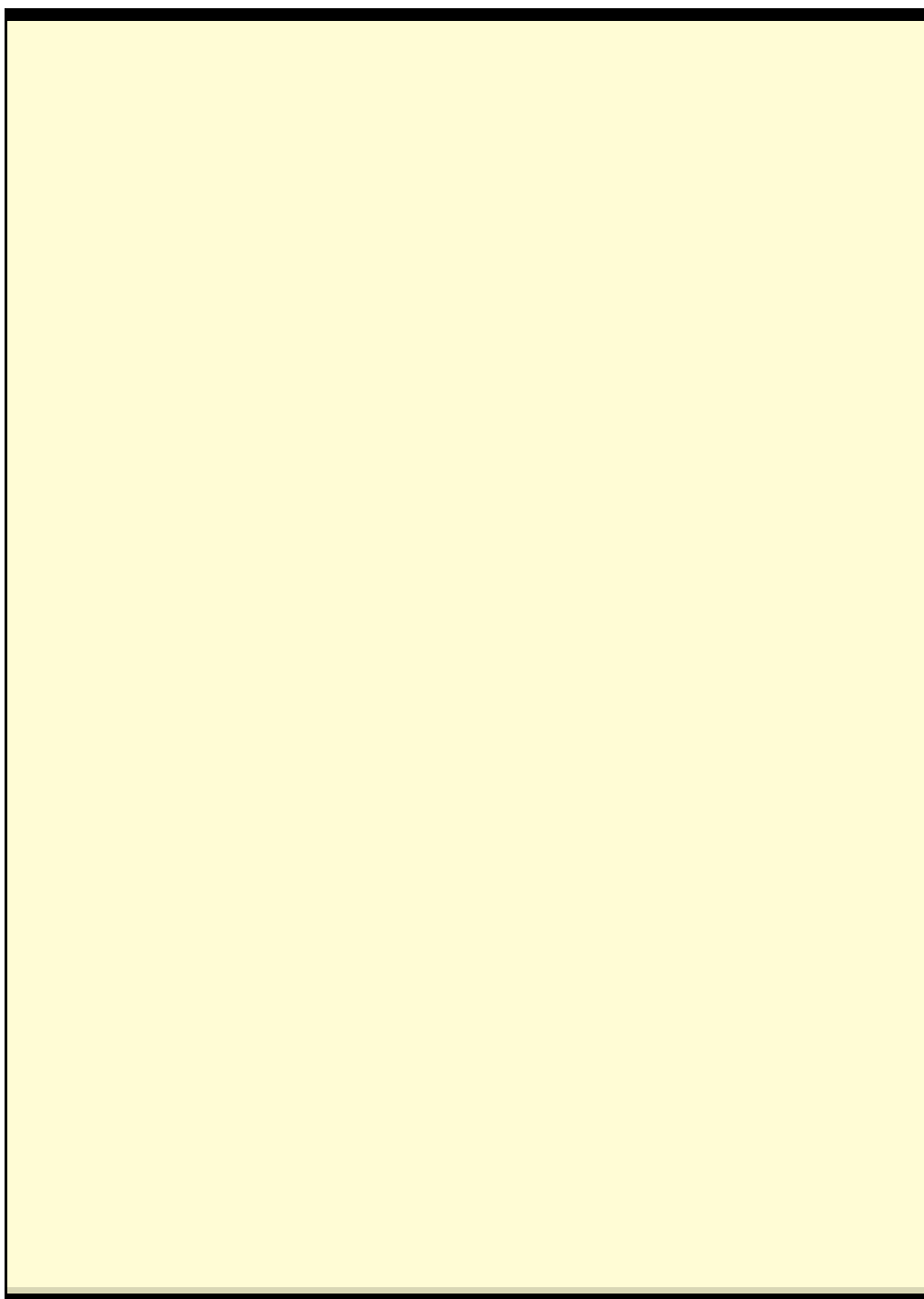








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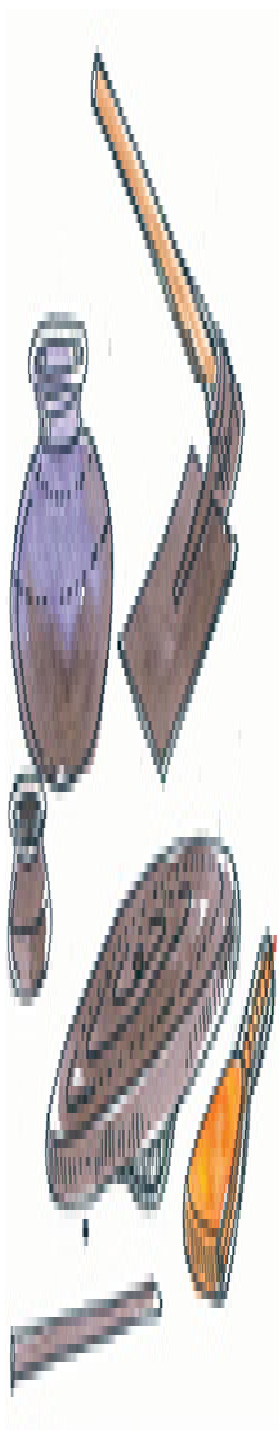
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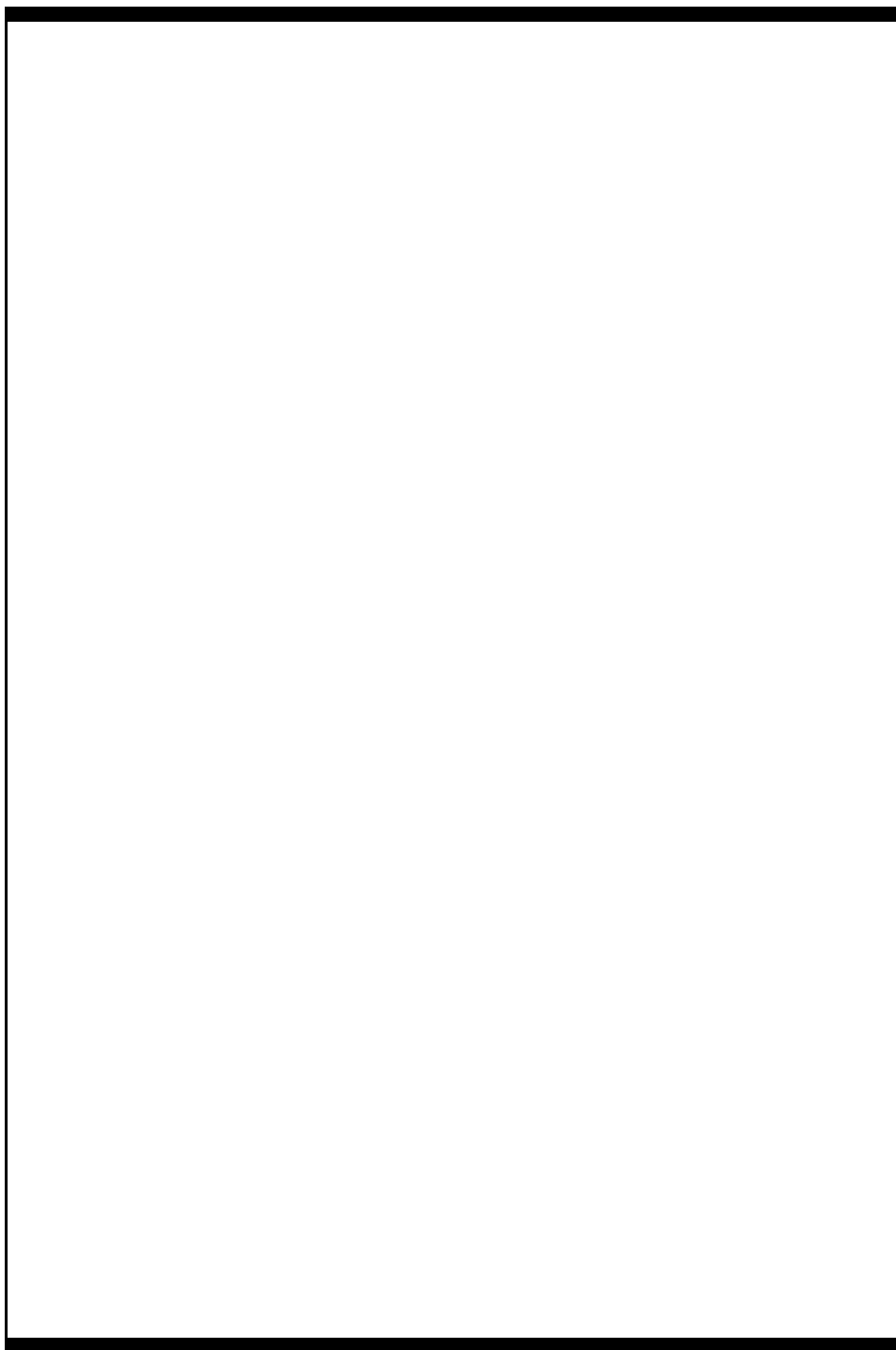
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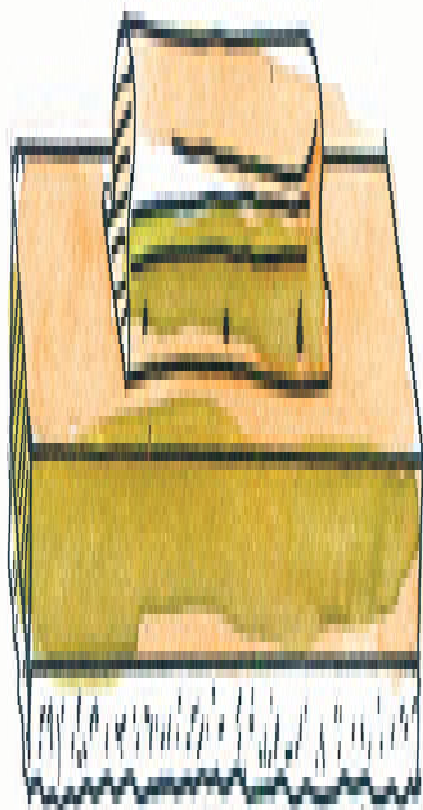
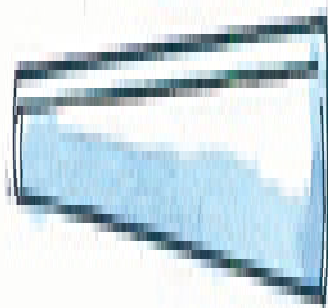


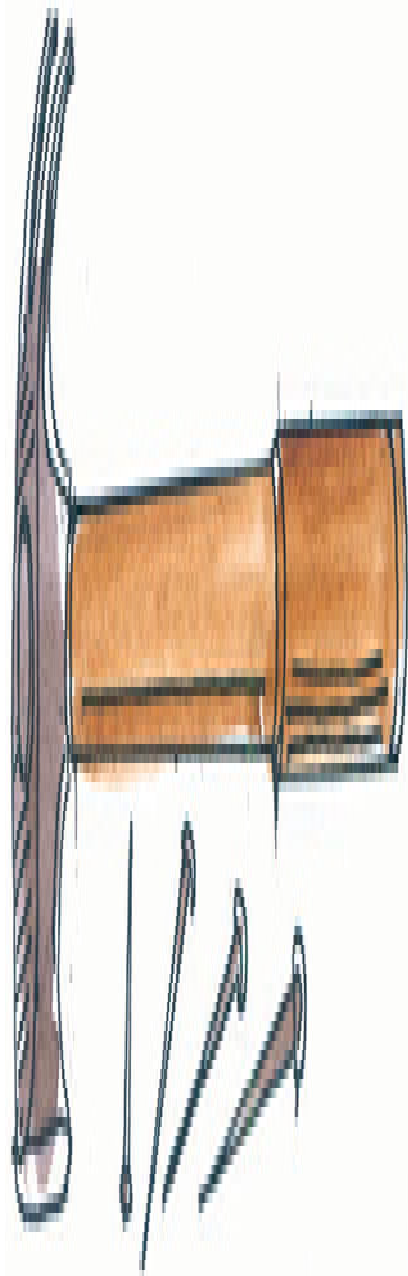


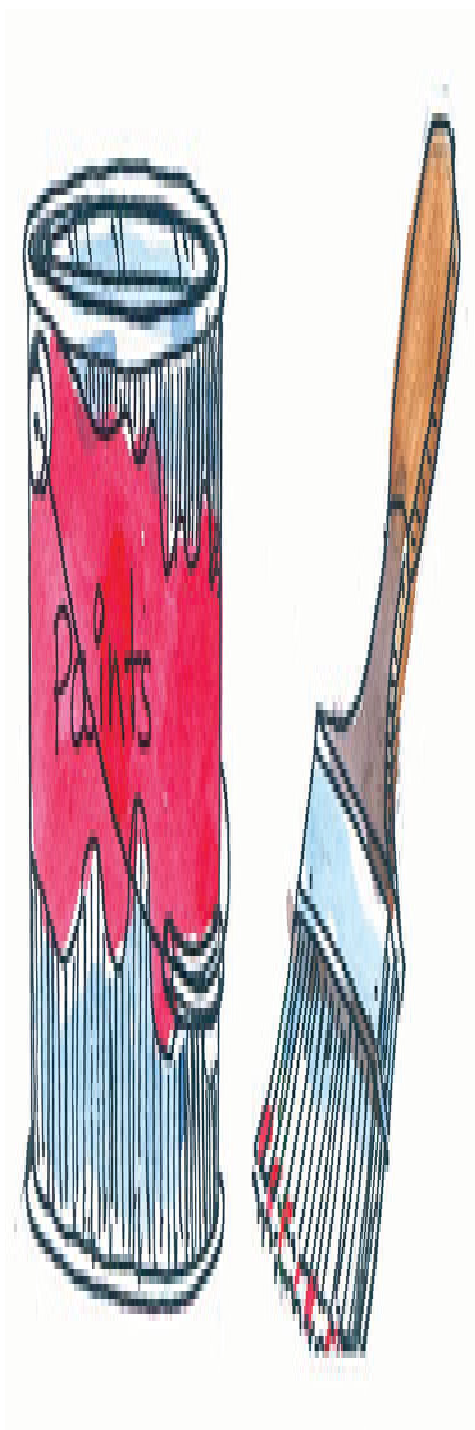


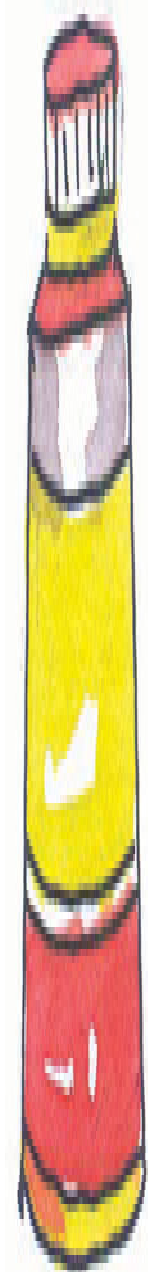
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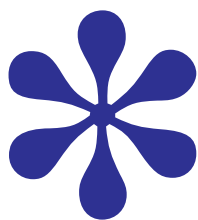












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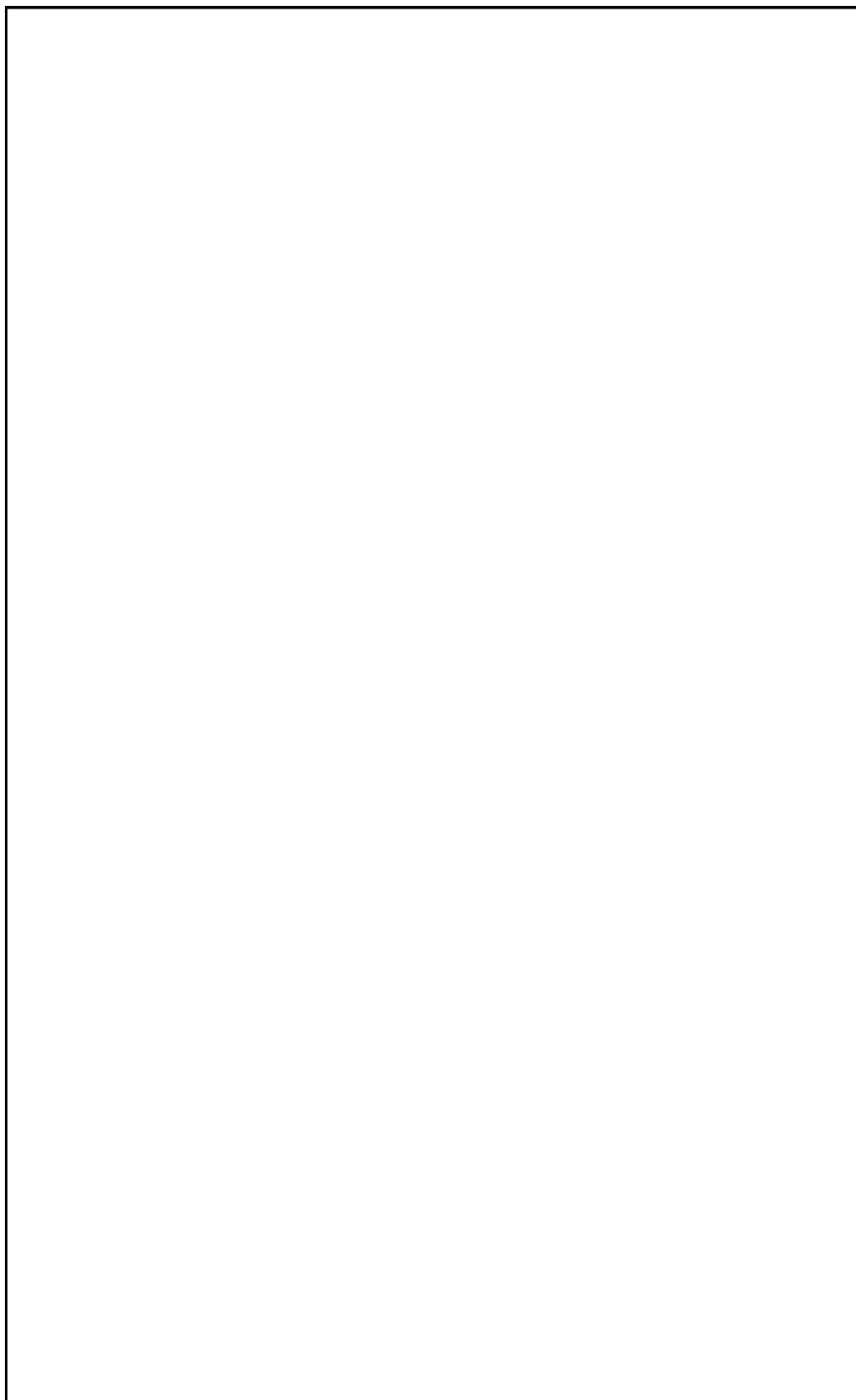


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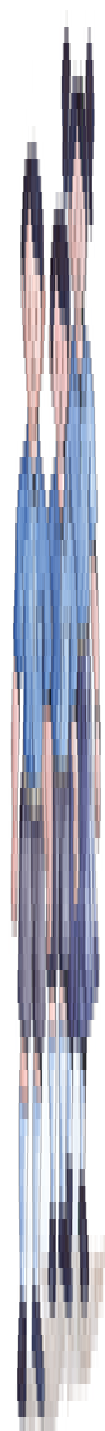
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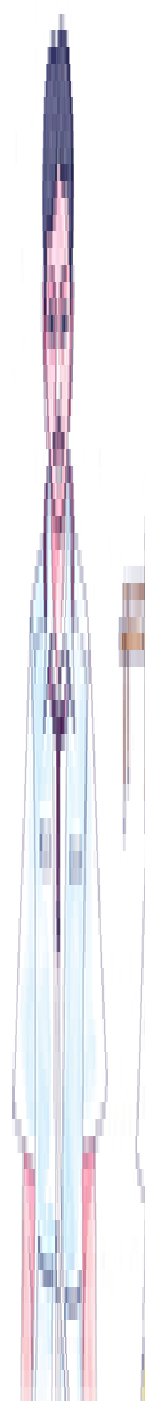
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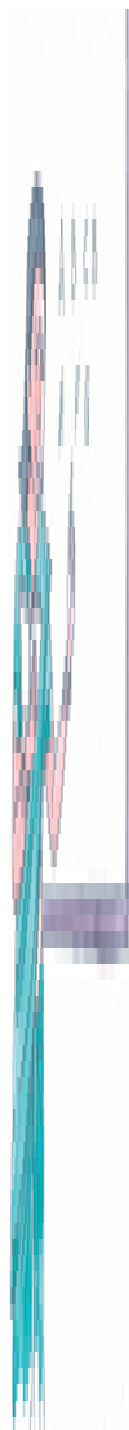


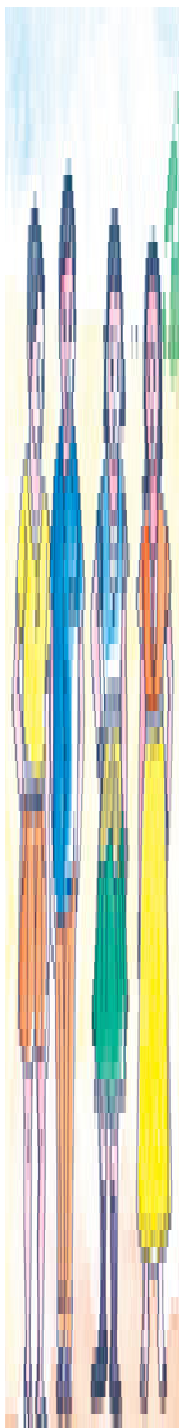


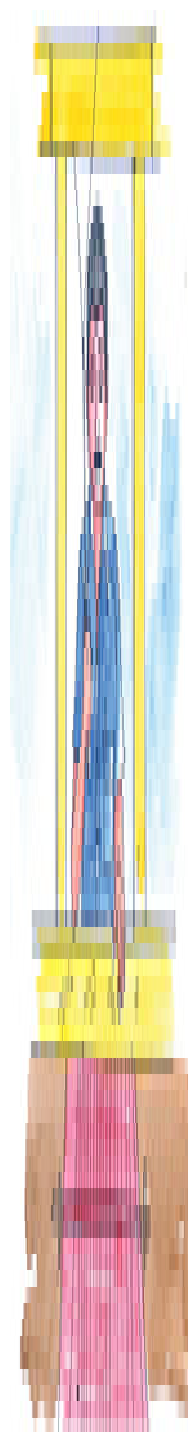


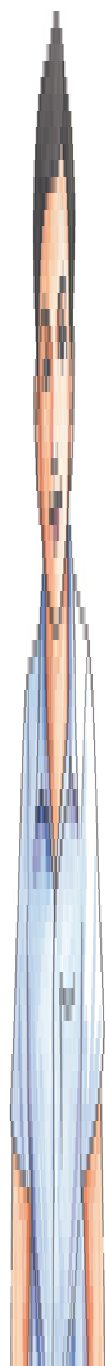


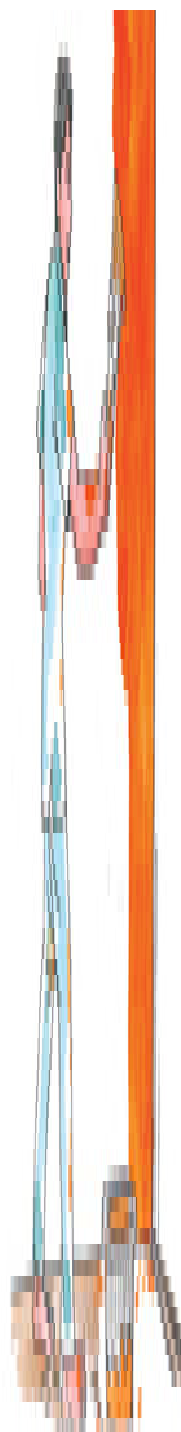






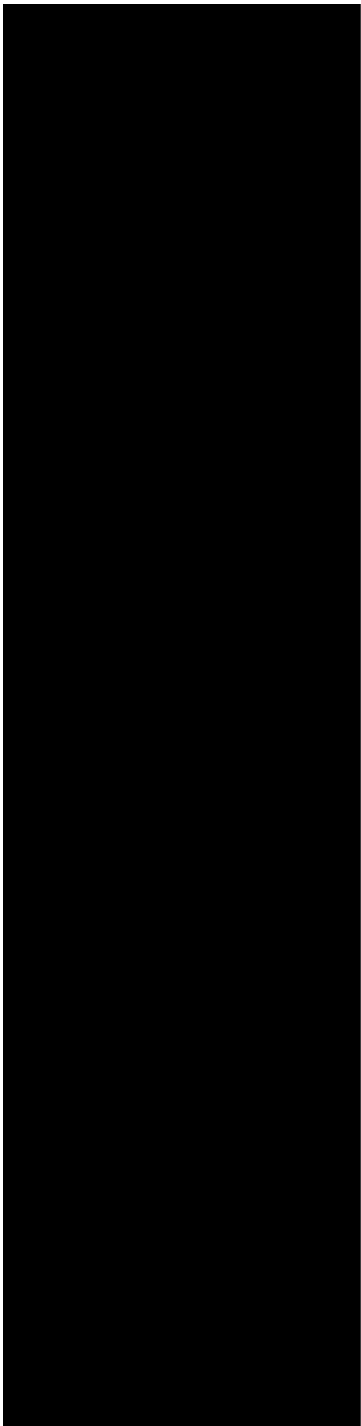


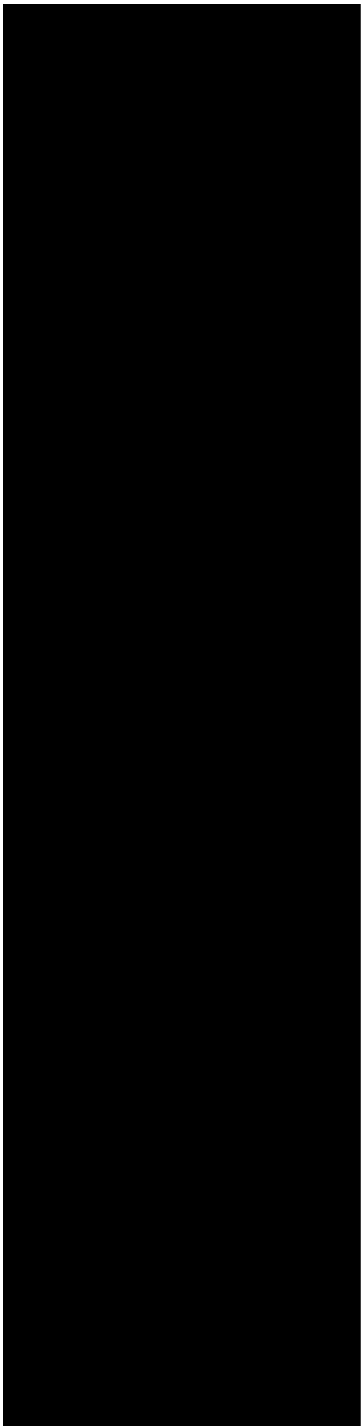


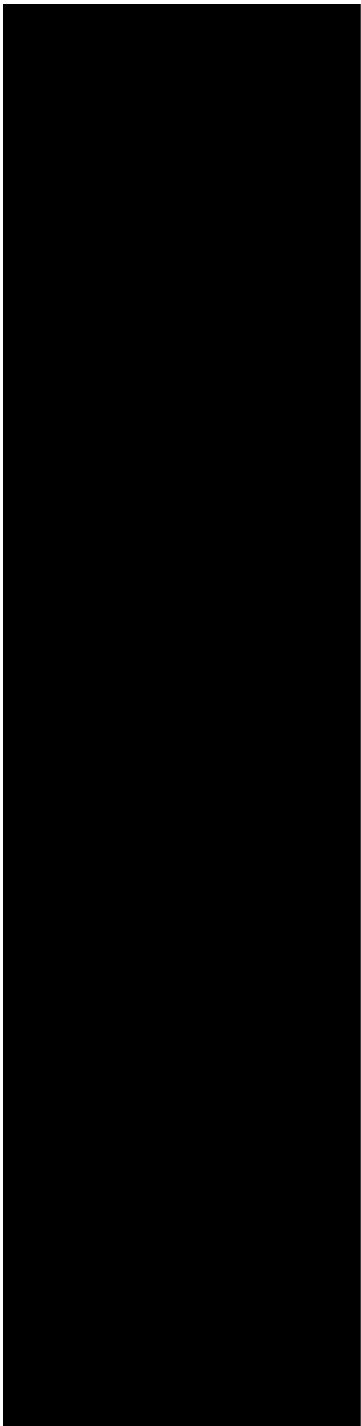


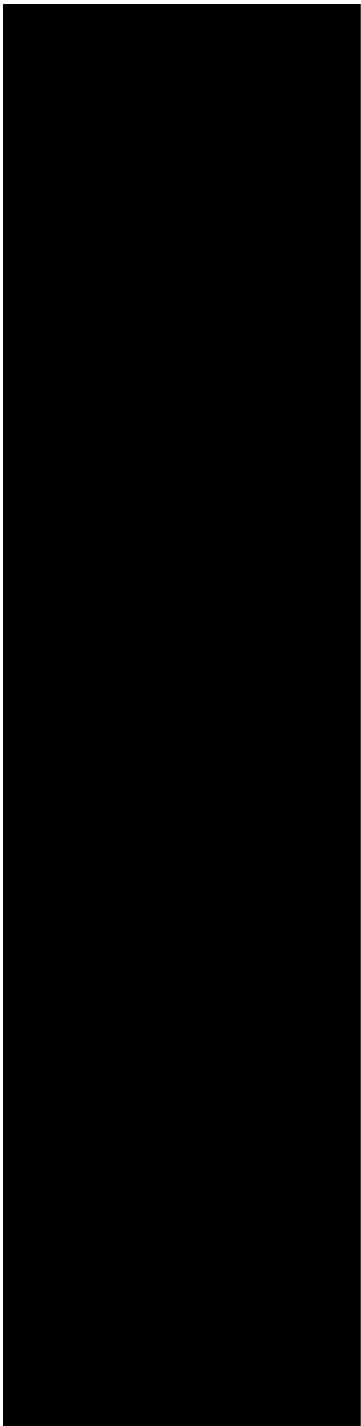


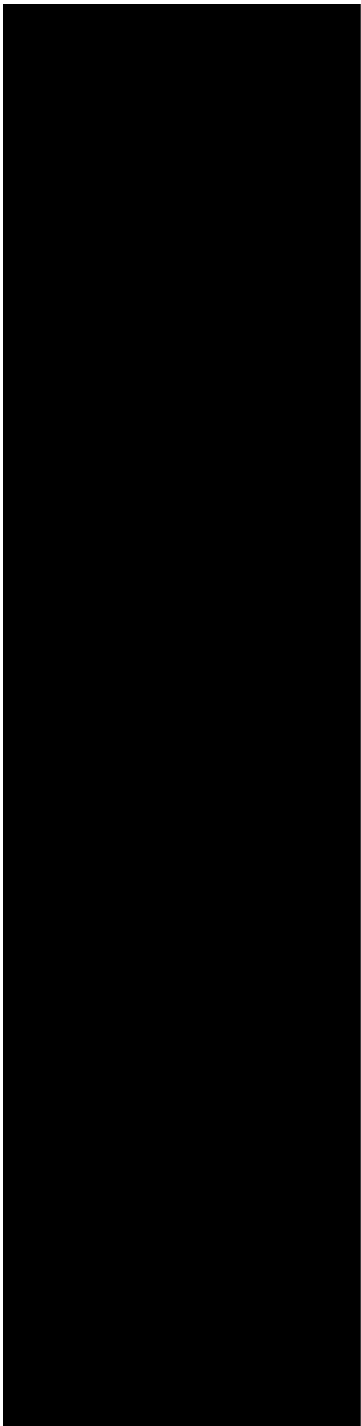


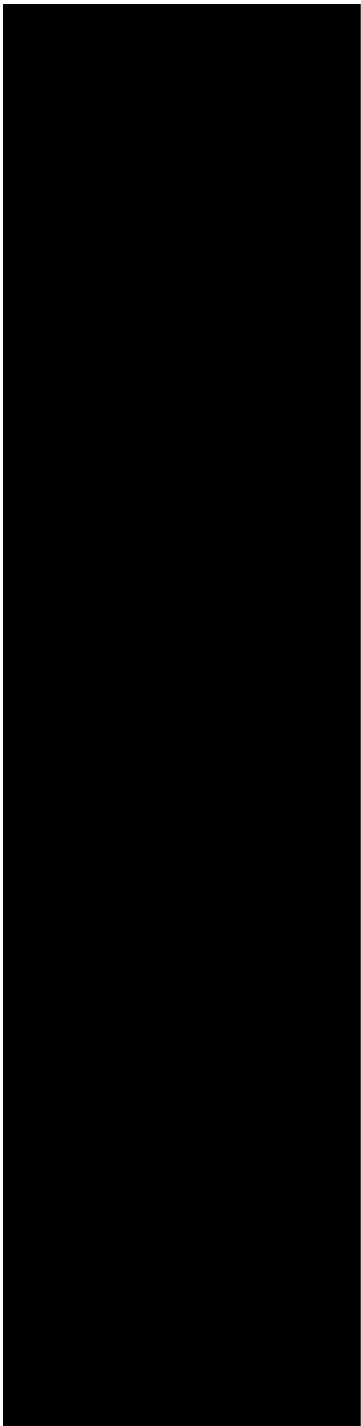


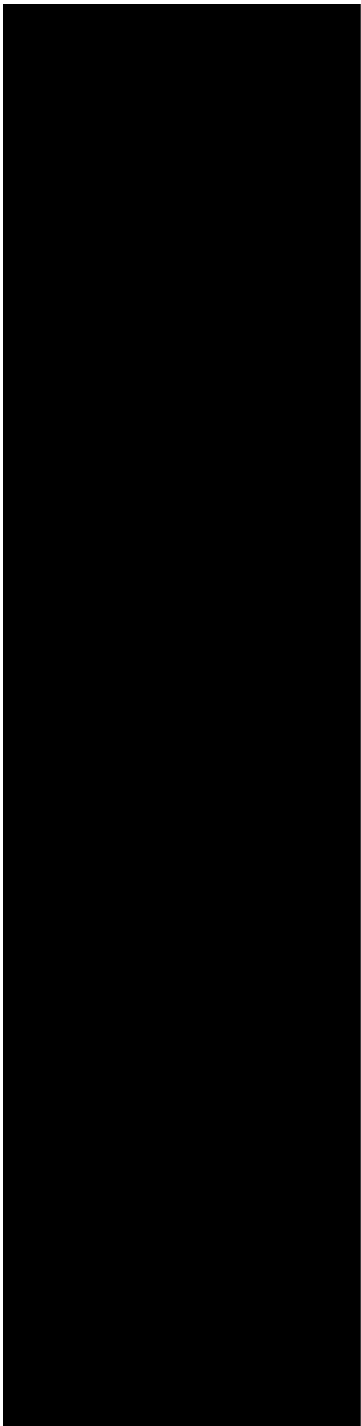


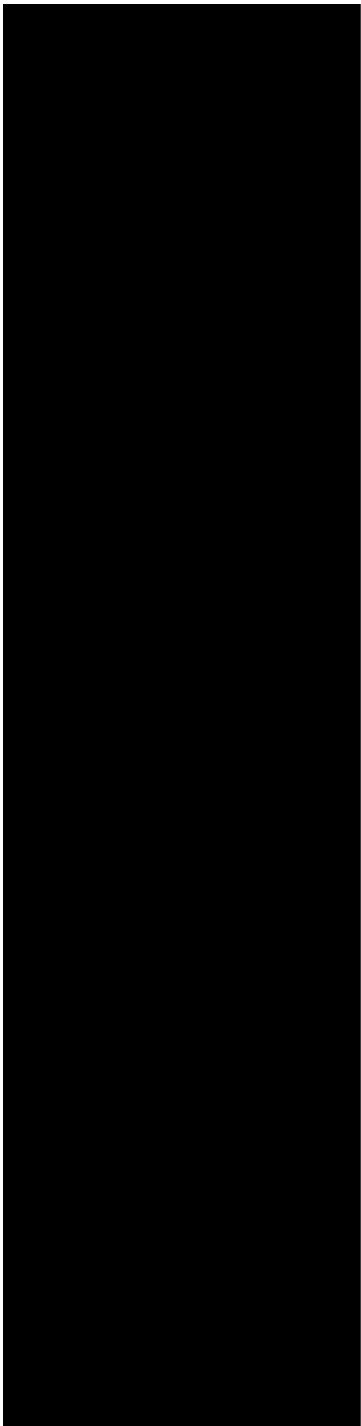


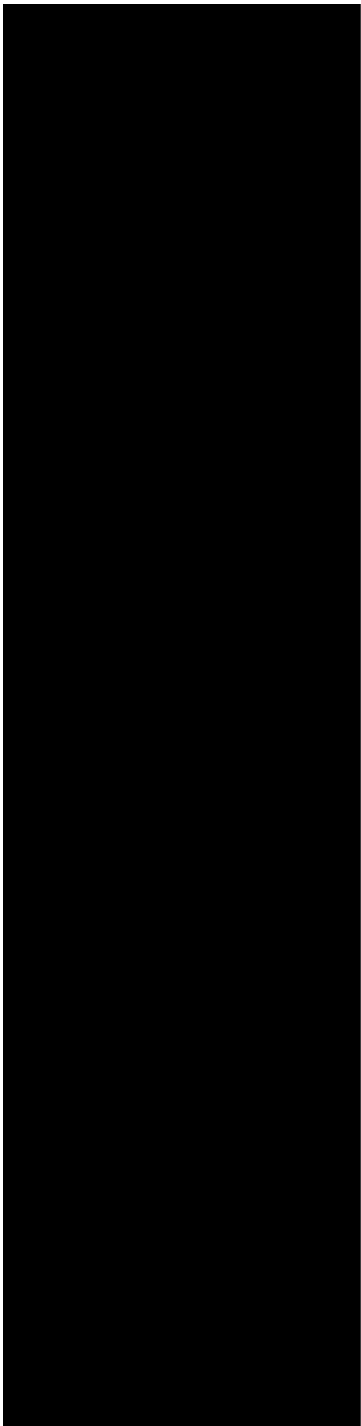


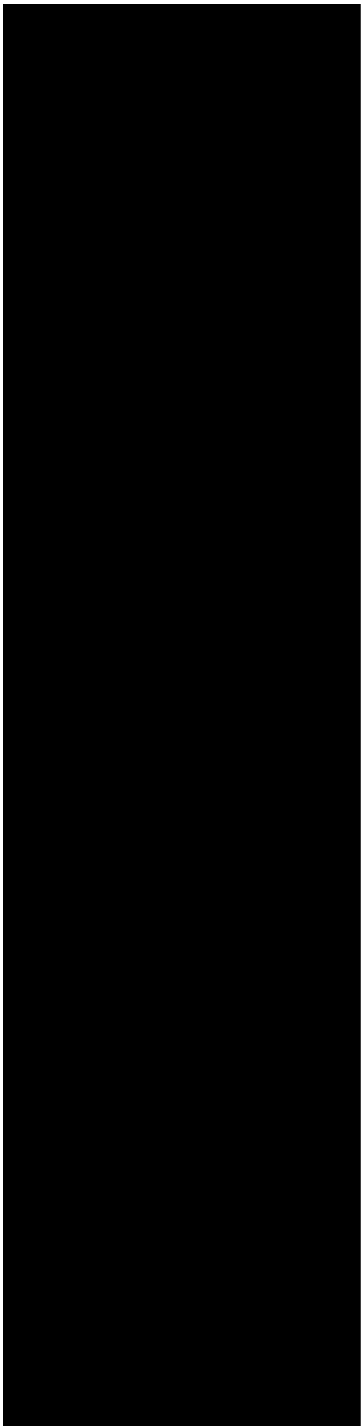














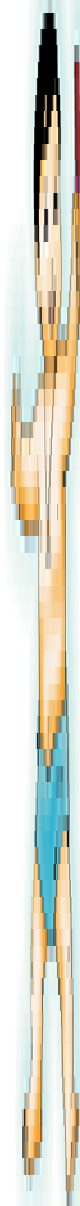
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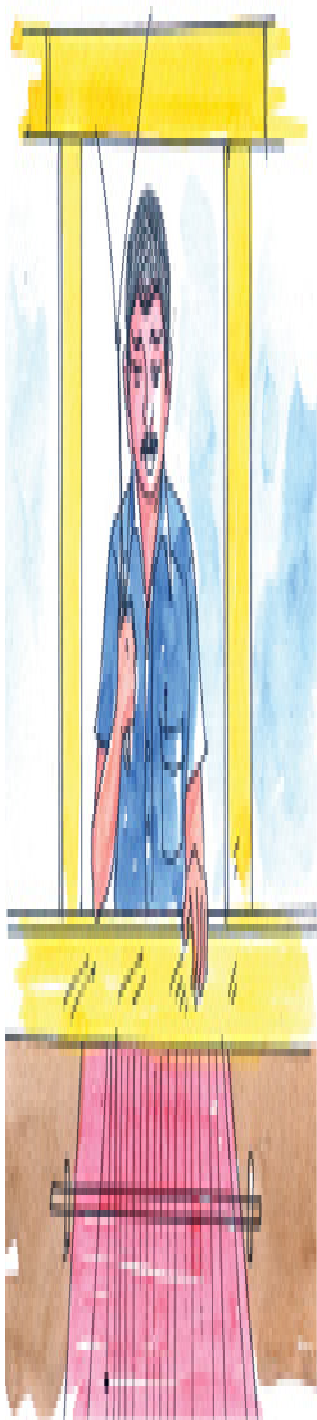
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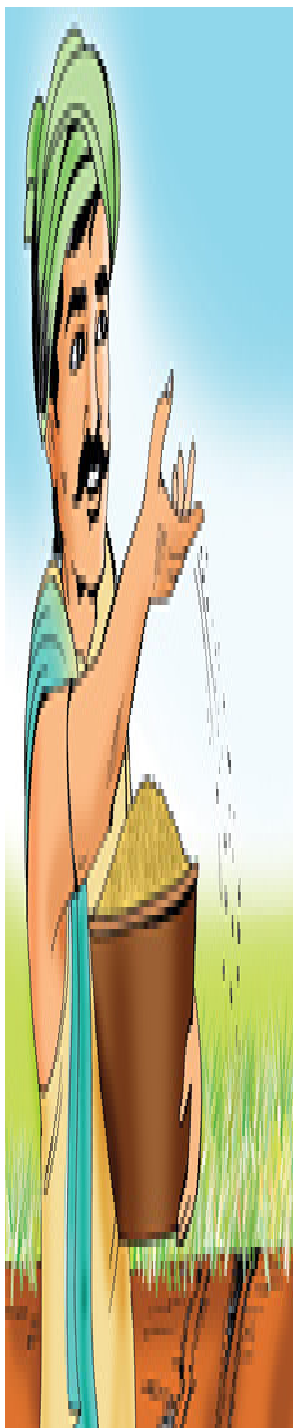


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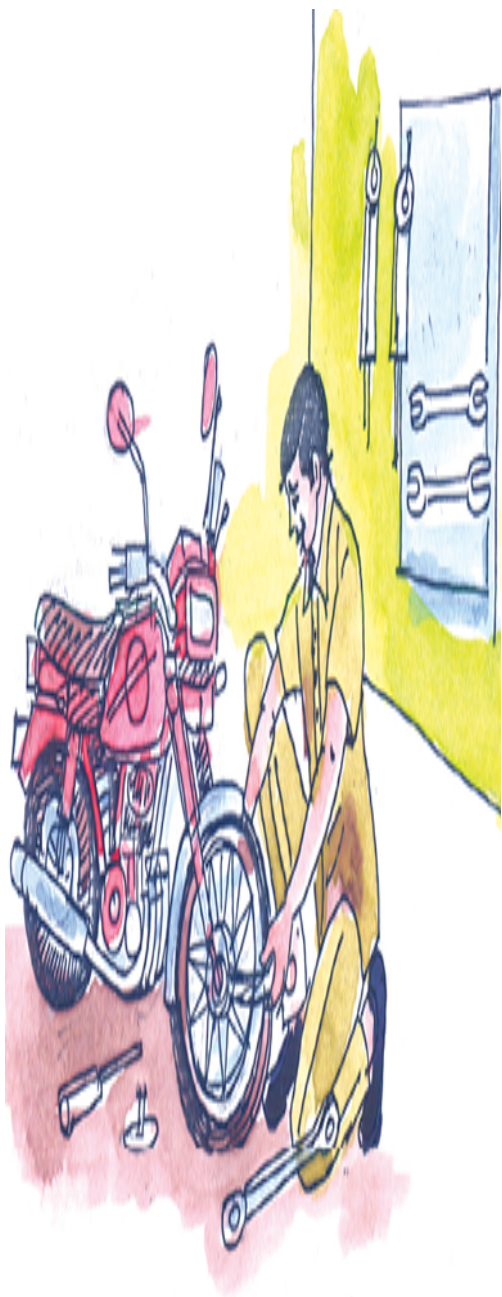
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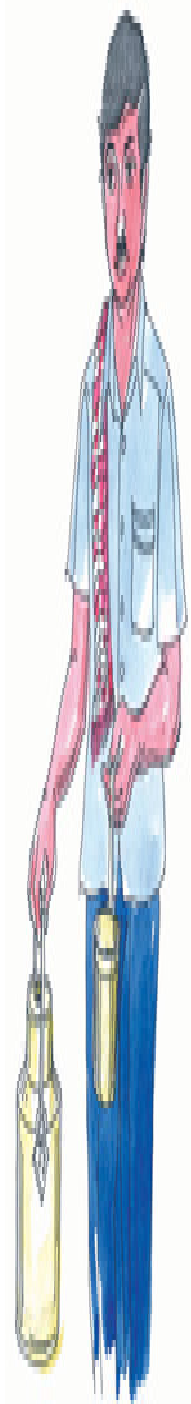
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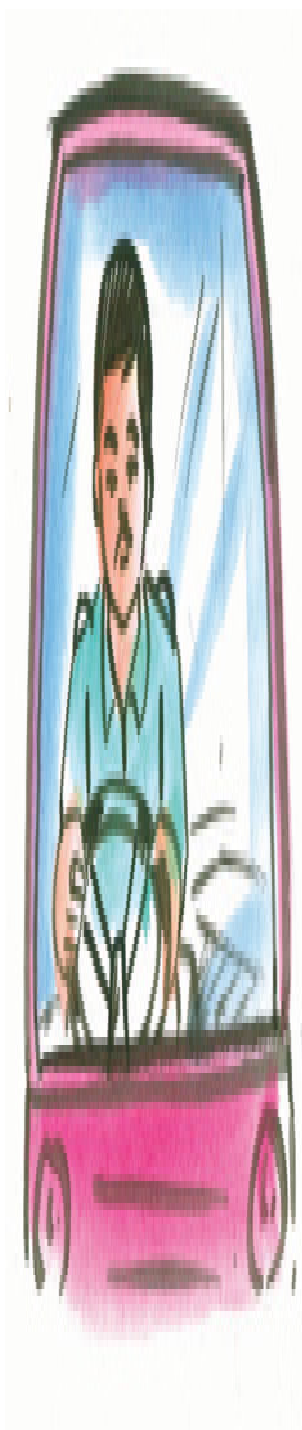
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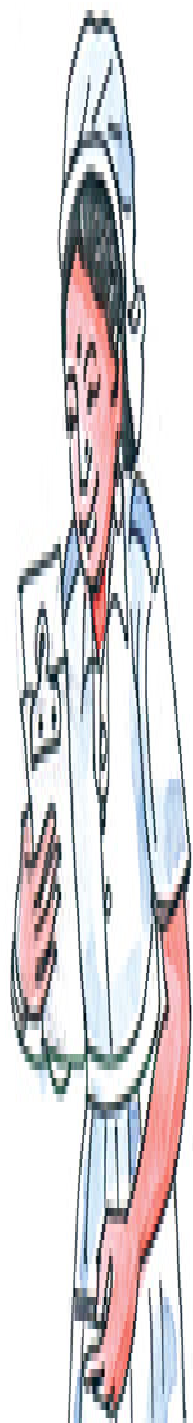
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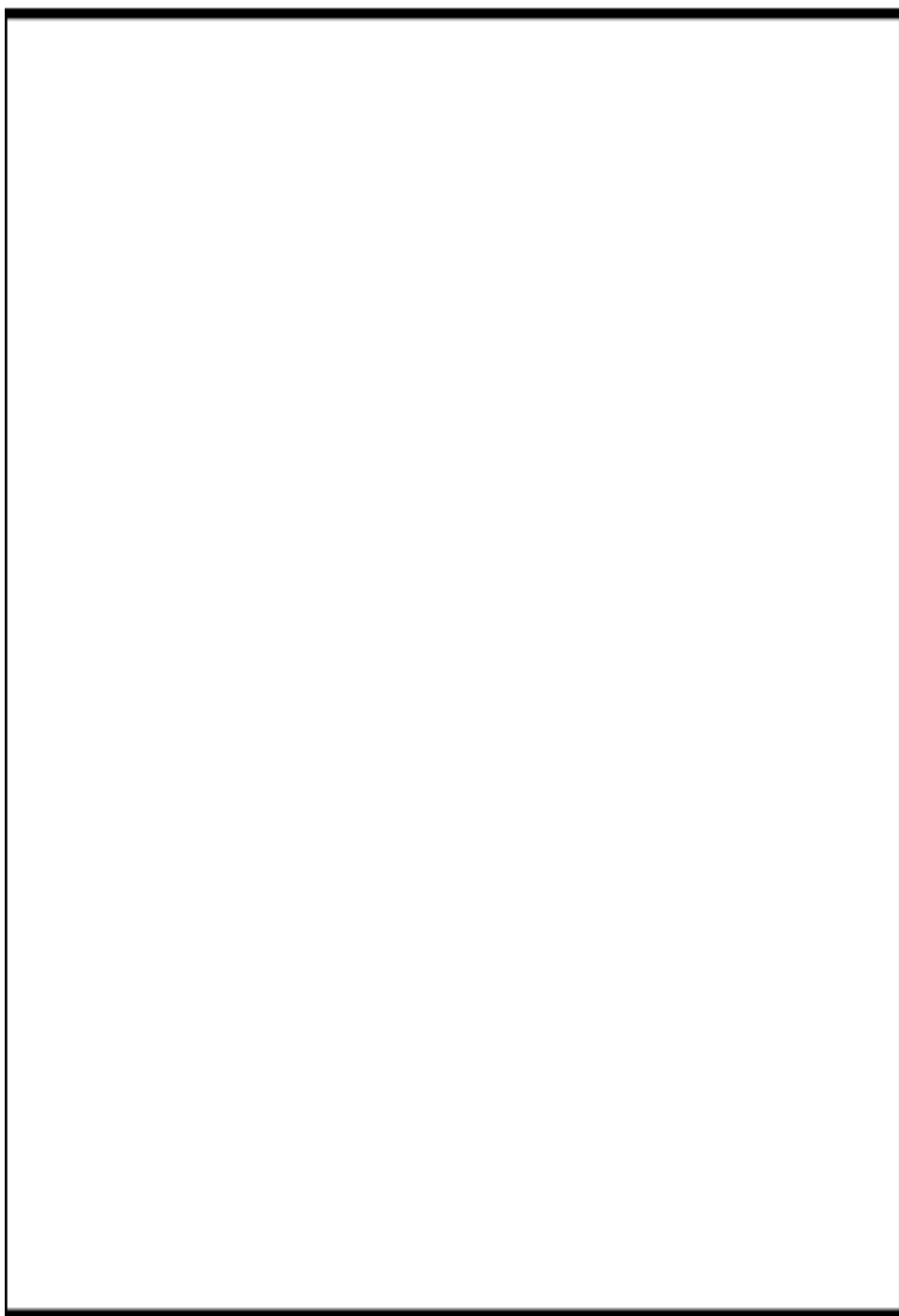
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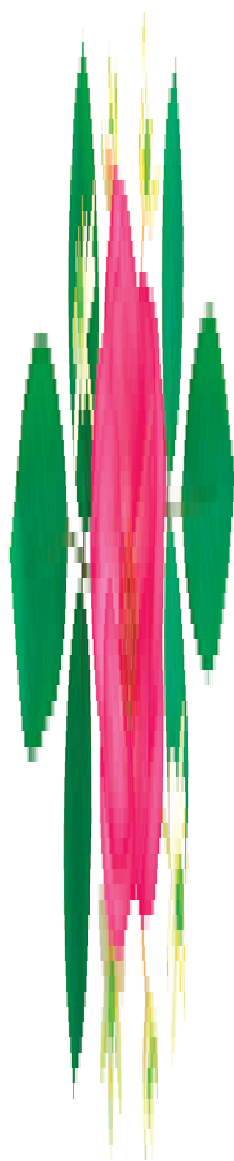
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture, by using more water, or by using more fertilizers.

Another way to meet this demand is to increase the efficiency of food production. This can be done by using better farming techniques, by using better seeds, or by using better fertilizers.

There are many ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is up to us to decide which way is best.

One of the most important things we can do is to make sure that we are using our resources wisely. This means that we need to be careful about how we use land, water, and fertilizers.

Another important thing we can do is to make sure that we are producing food in a way that is sustainable. This means that we need to make sure that we are not using up our resources faster than we can replace them.

There are many other things we can do to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is up to us to decide which way is best.

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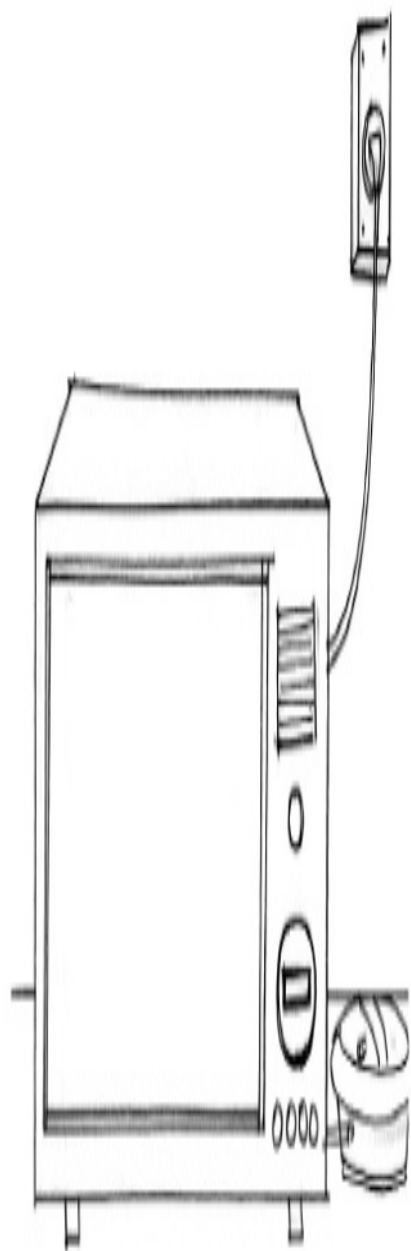
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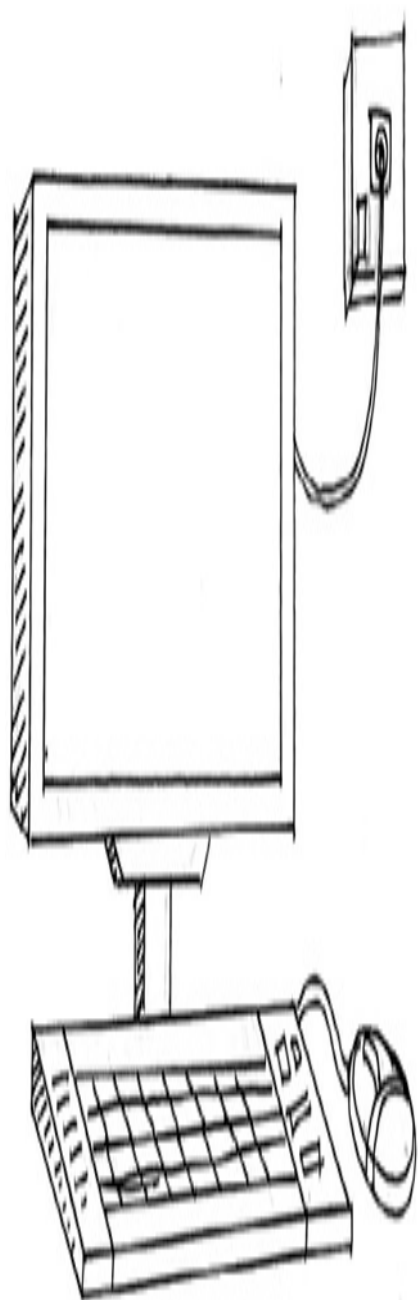
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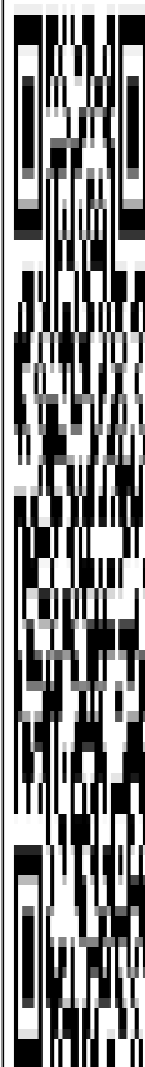








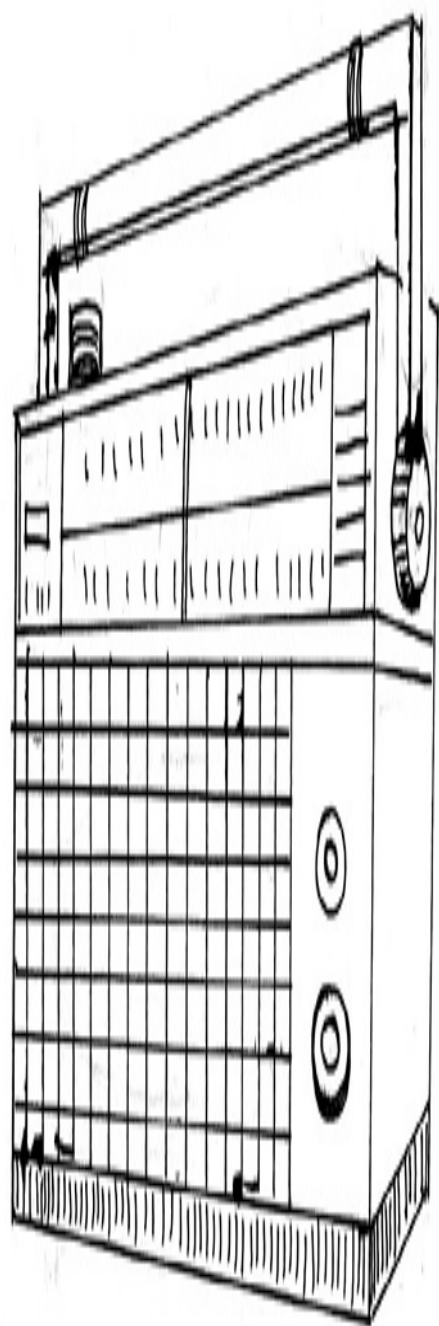


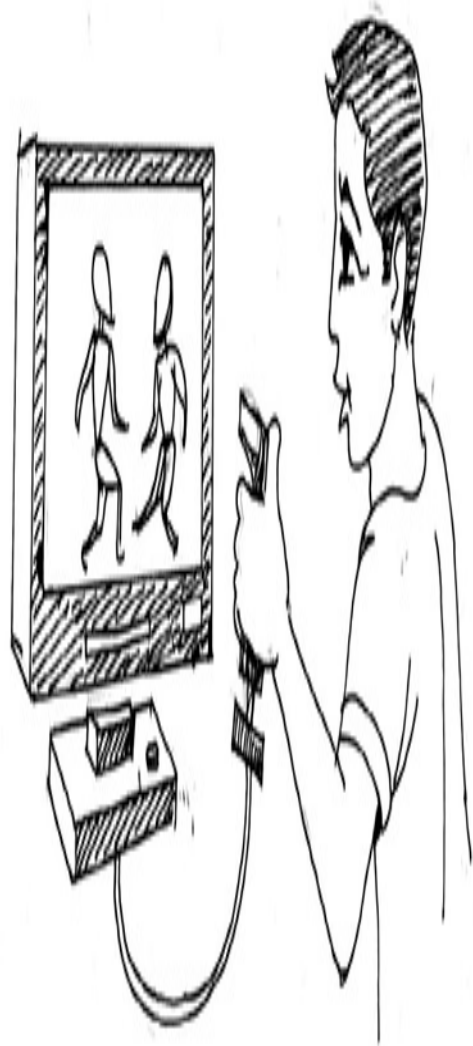


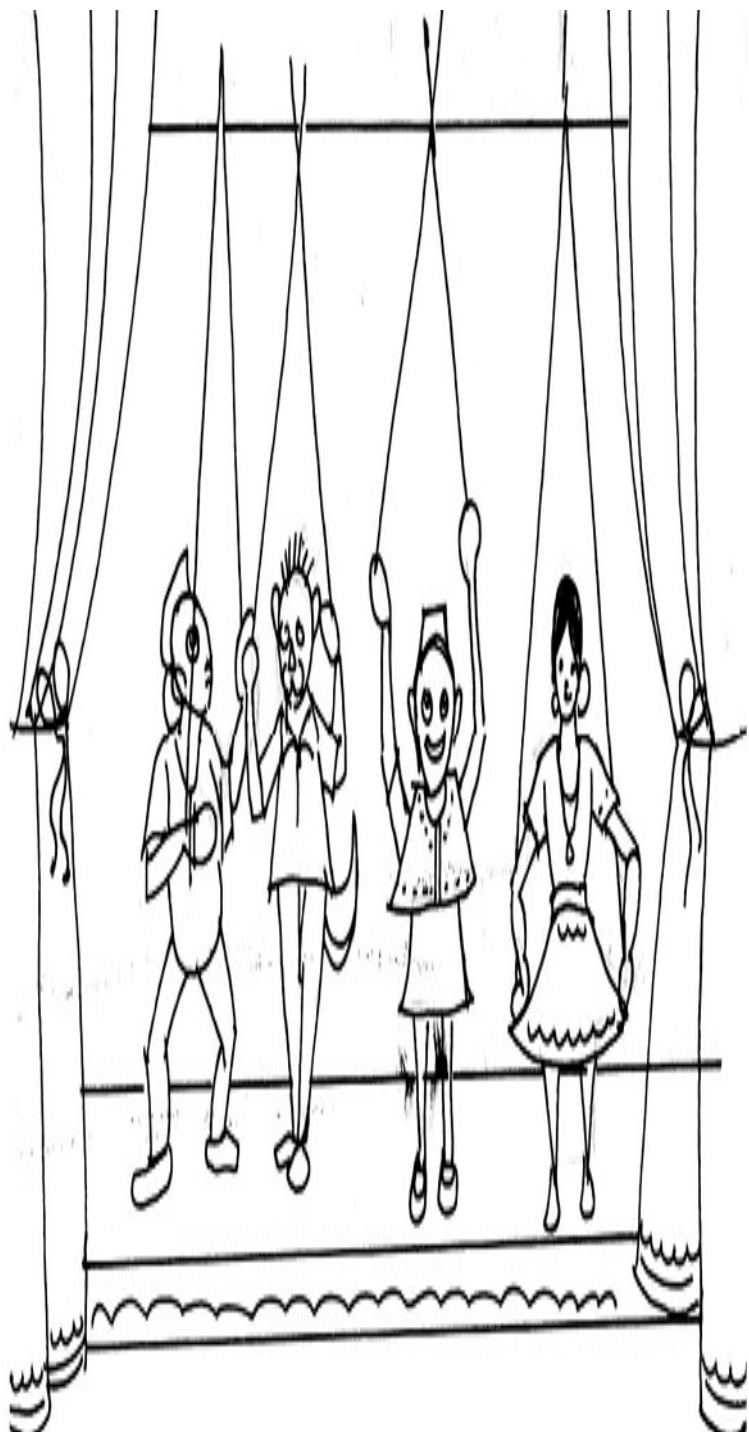
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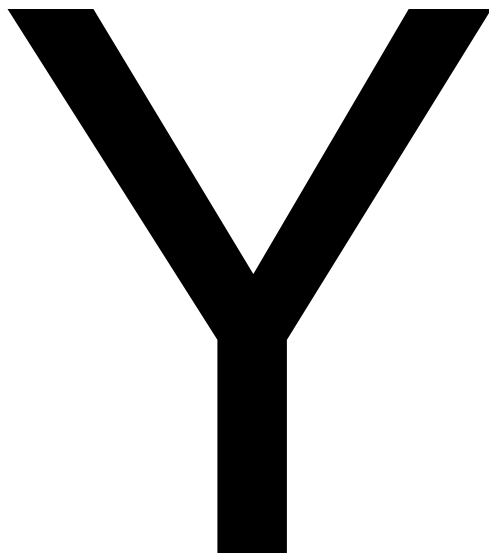
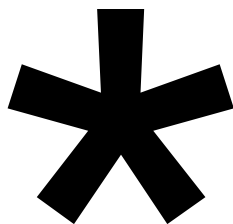




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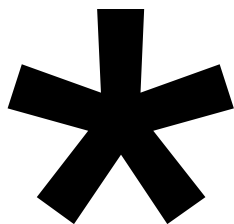
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the community they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in a cross-cultural context. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in translating concepts and findings across different cultural settings. This can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the data. To address these challenges, the paper suggests that researchers should adopt a more flexible and open-minded approach to their research. They should be willing to learn from the community and adapt their methods and theories accordingly. The paper also emphasizes the importance of collaboration and communication between researchers and the community. This can help to build trust and ensure that the research is relevant and useful to the community. Finally, the paper concludes by noting that while there are many challenges to conducting cross-cultural research, it is also a valuable and rewarding endeavor. It can help us to better understand the world and ourselves, and it can lead to more effective and equitable educational practices.

Pla

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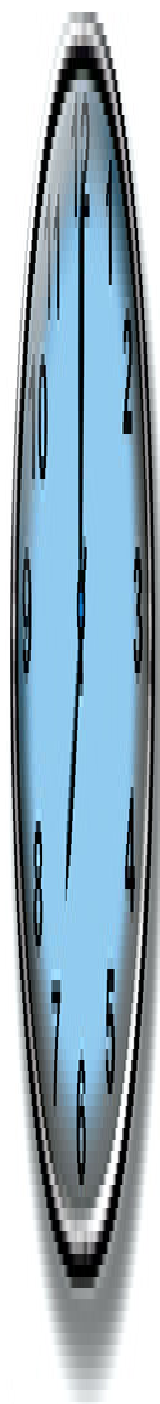


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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the context in which research is conducted. This includes the social, cultural, and political factors that may influence the results of a study. The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study, including the selection of participants, the data collection methods, and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, which show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. Finally, the paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings and suggestions for future research.



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. First, the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 65% in the private sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Second, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which often require flexible working arrangements. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Third, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-paid. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Fourth, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally secure. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Fifth, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-located. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-located. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Sixth, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-matched to women's skills. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-matched to women's skills. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Seventh, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-matched to women's interests. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-matched to women's interests. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

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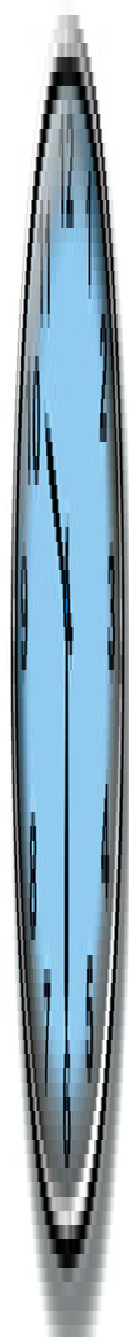


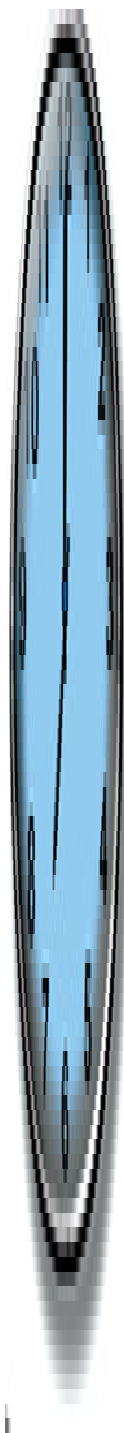












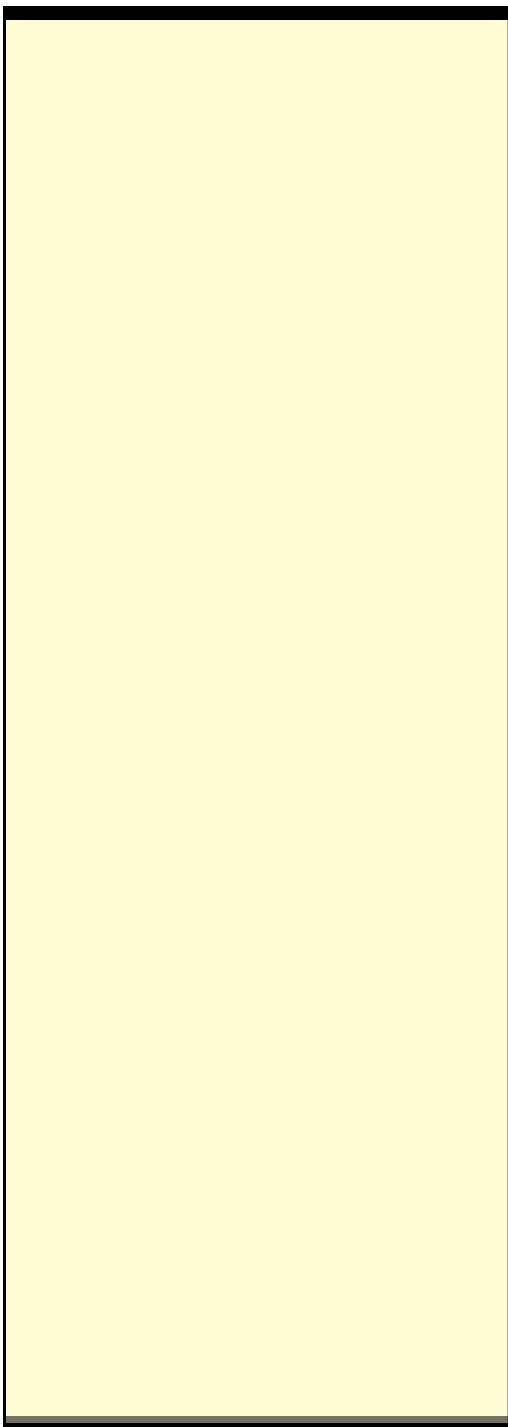


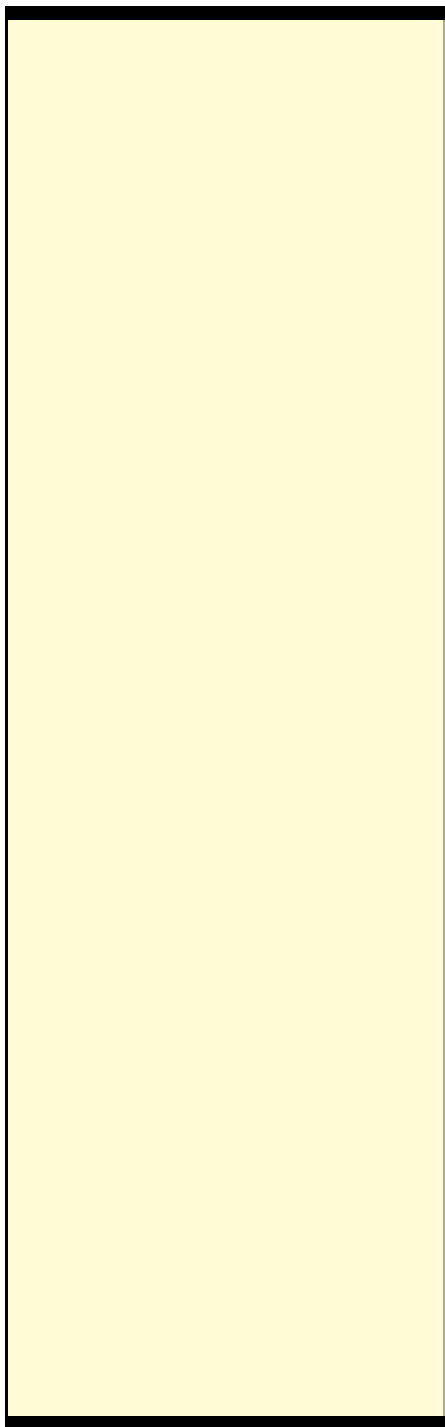




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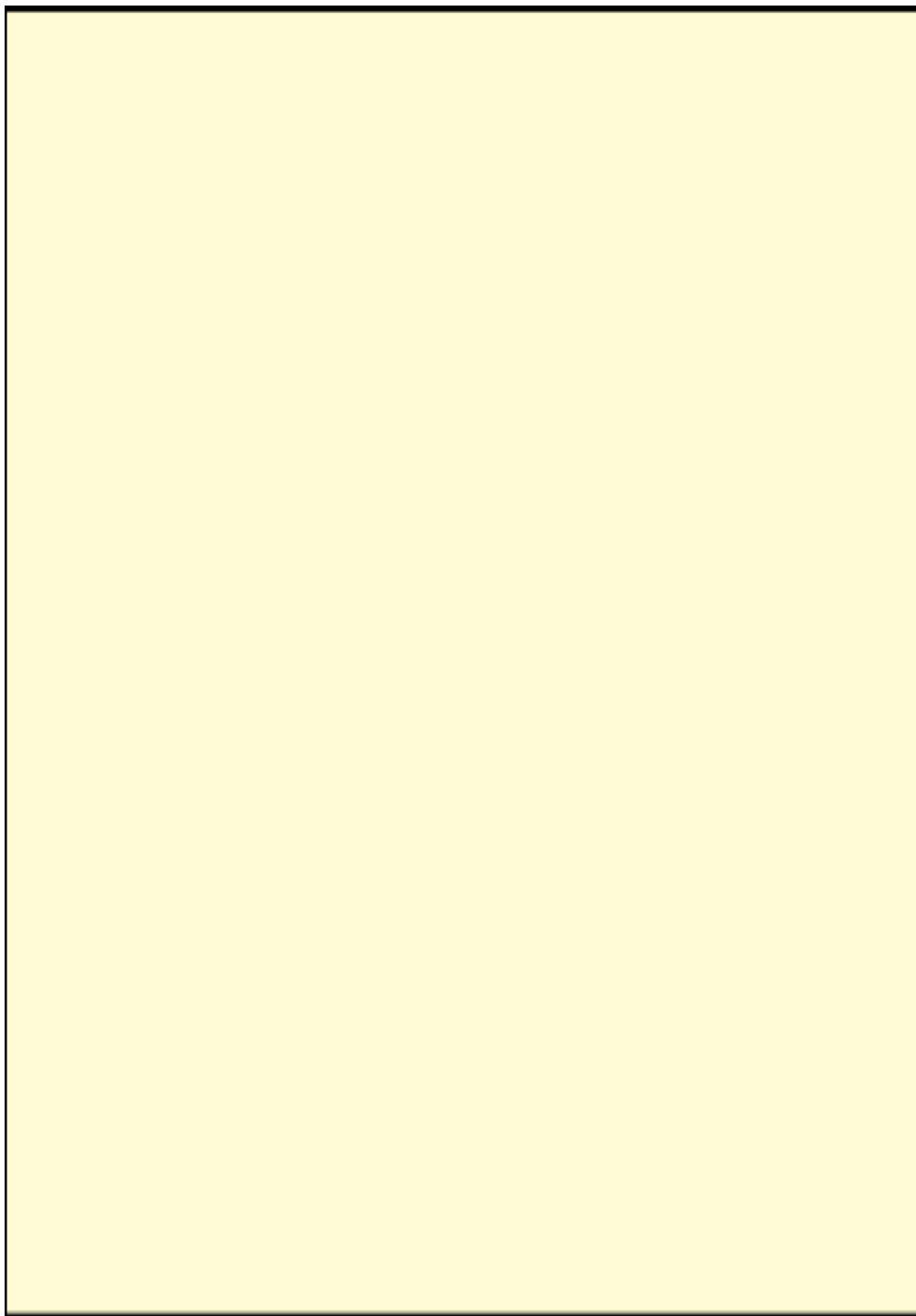
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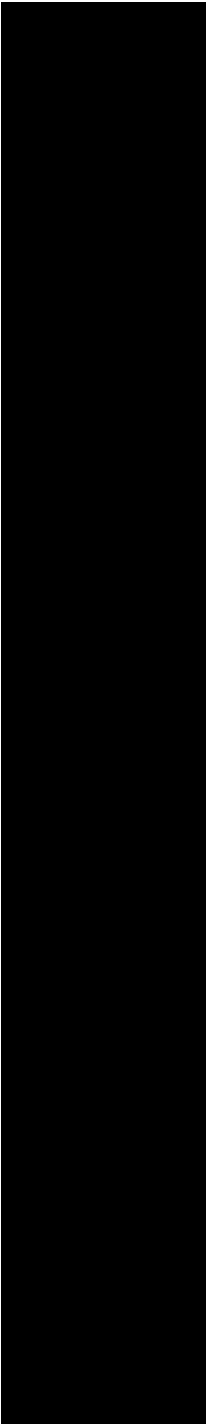




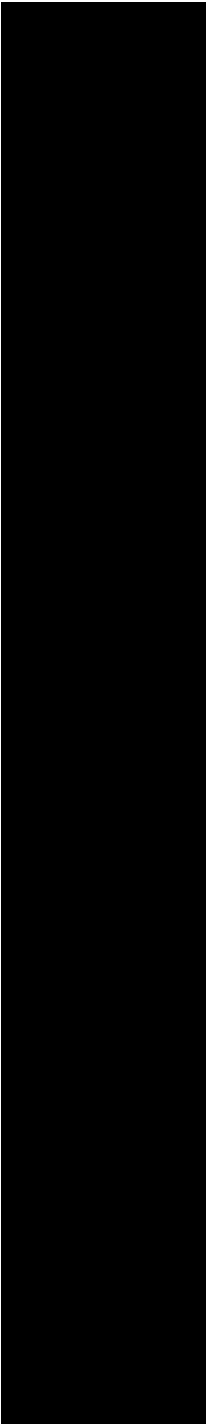


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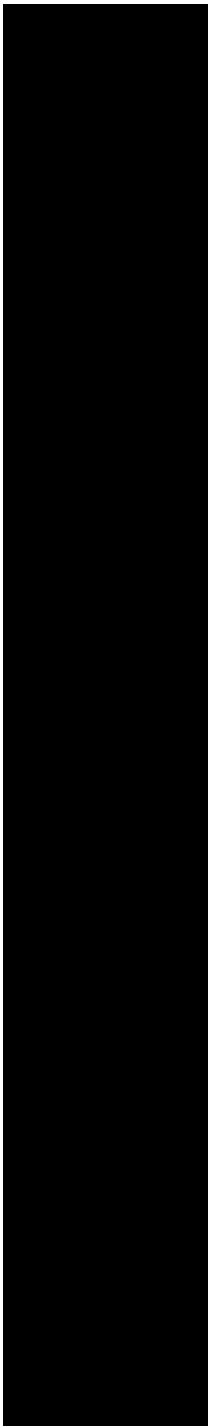
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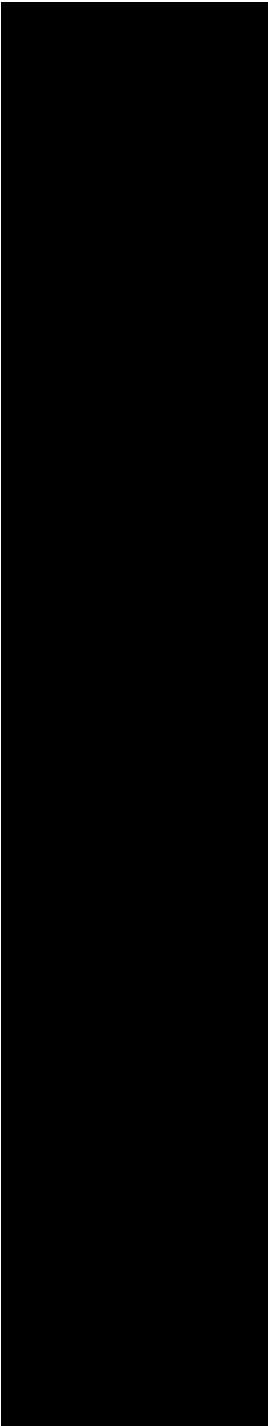


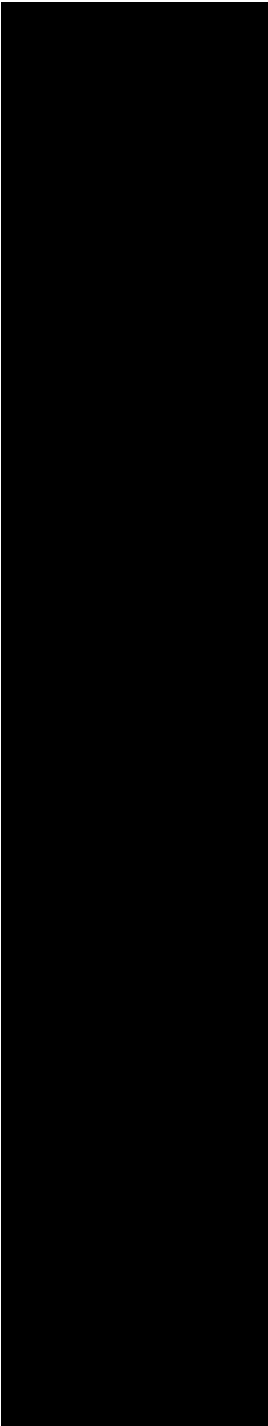
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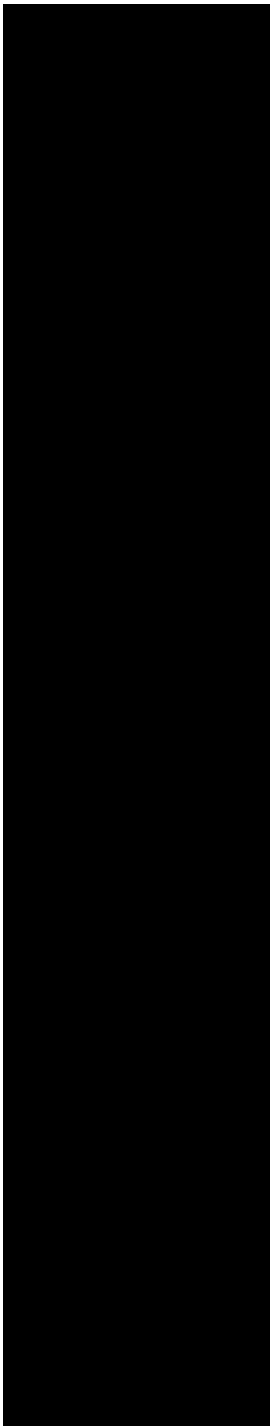


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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 80% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 60% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 30% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 10% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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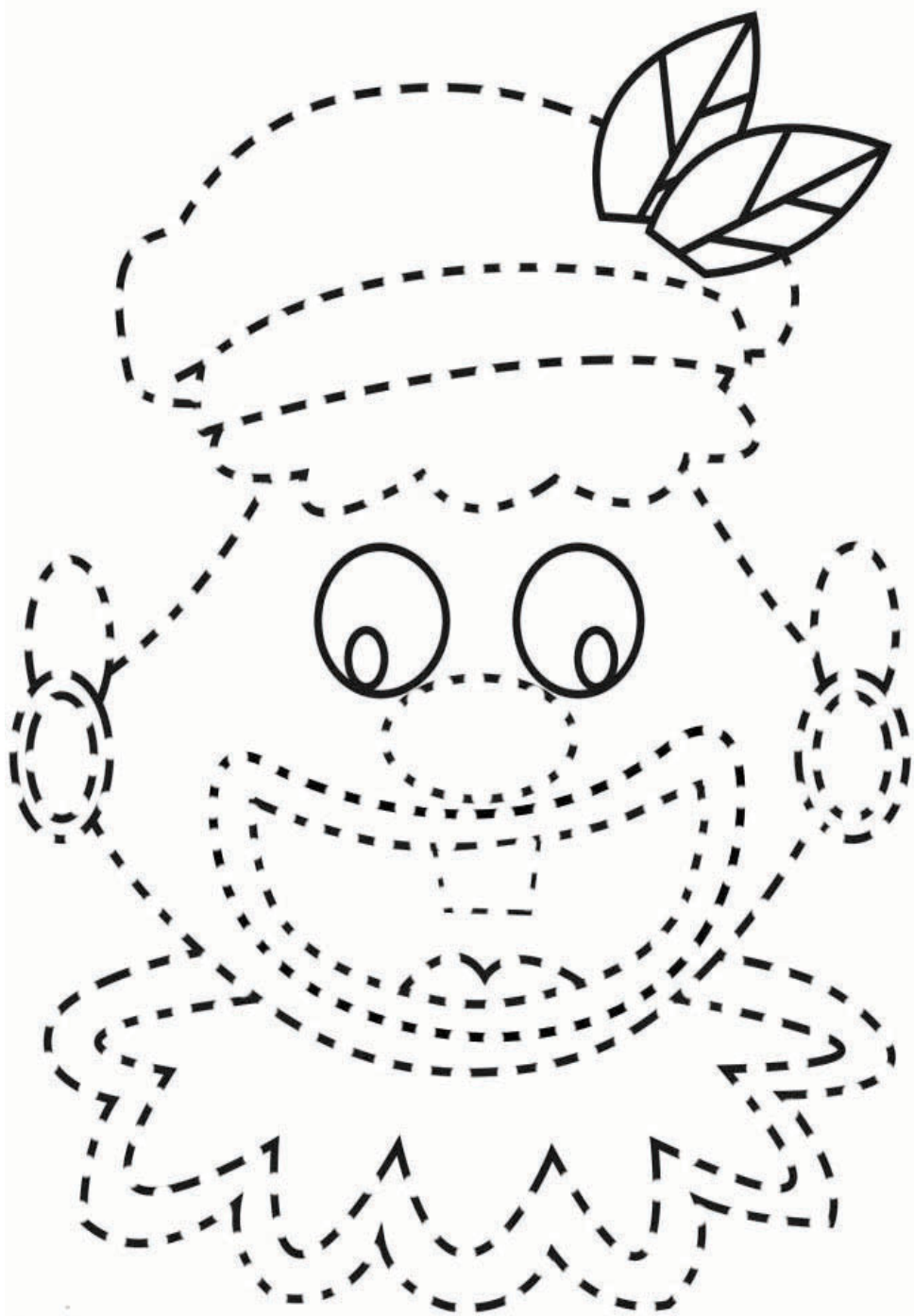
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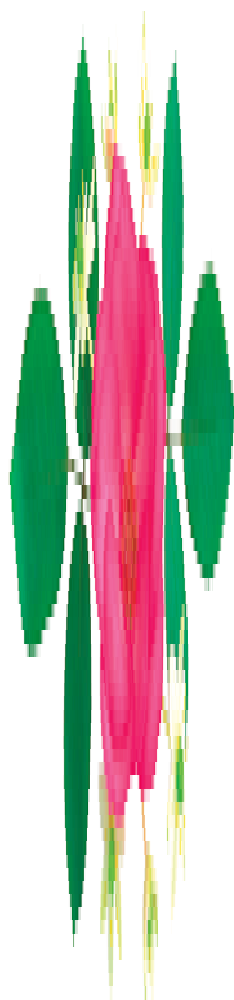
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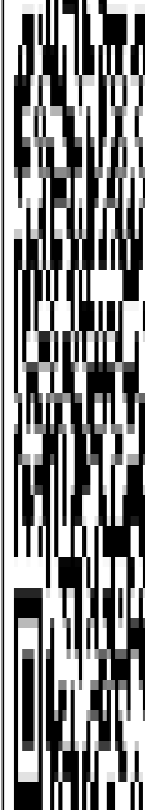
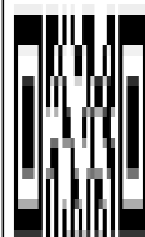
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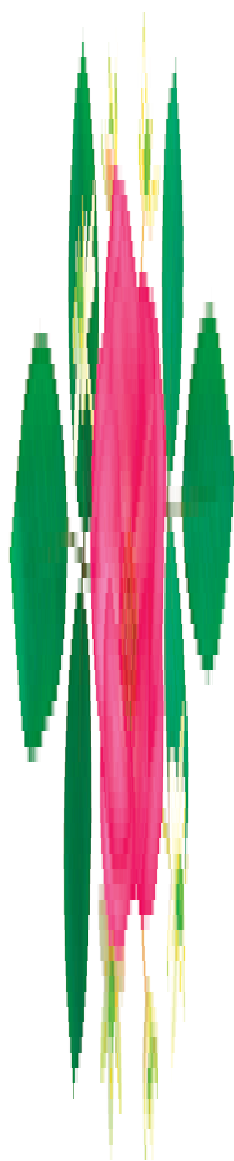
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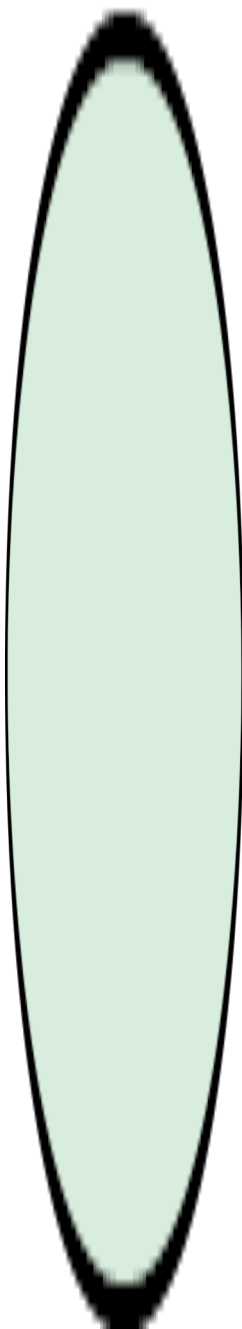
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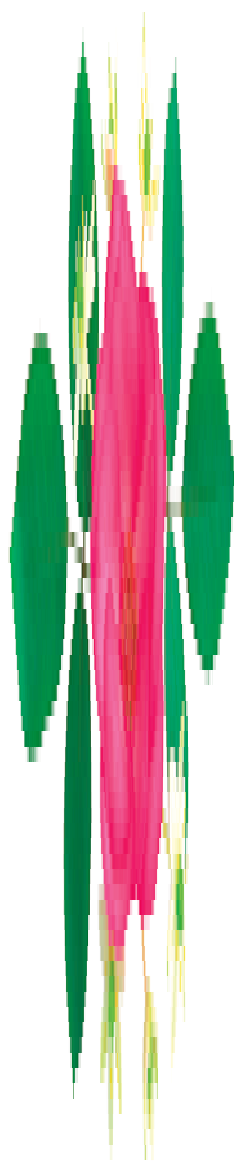
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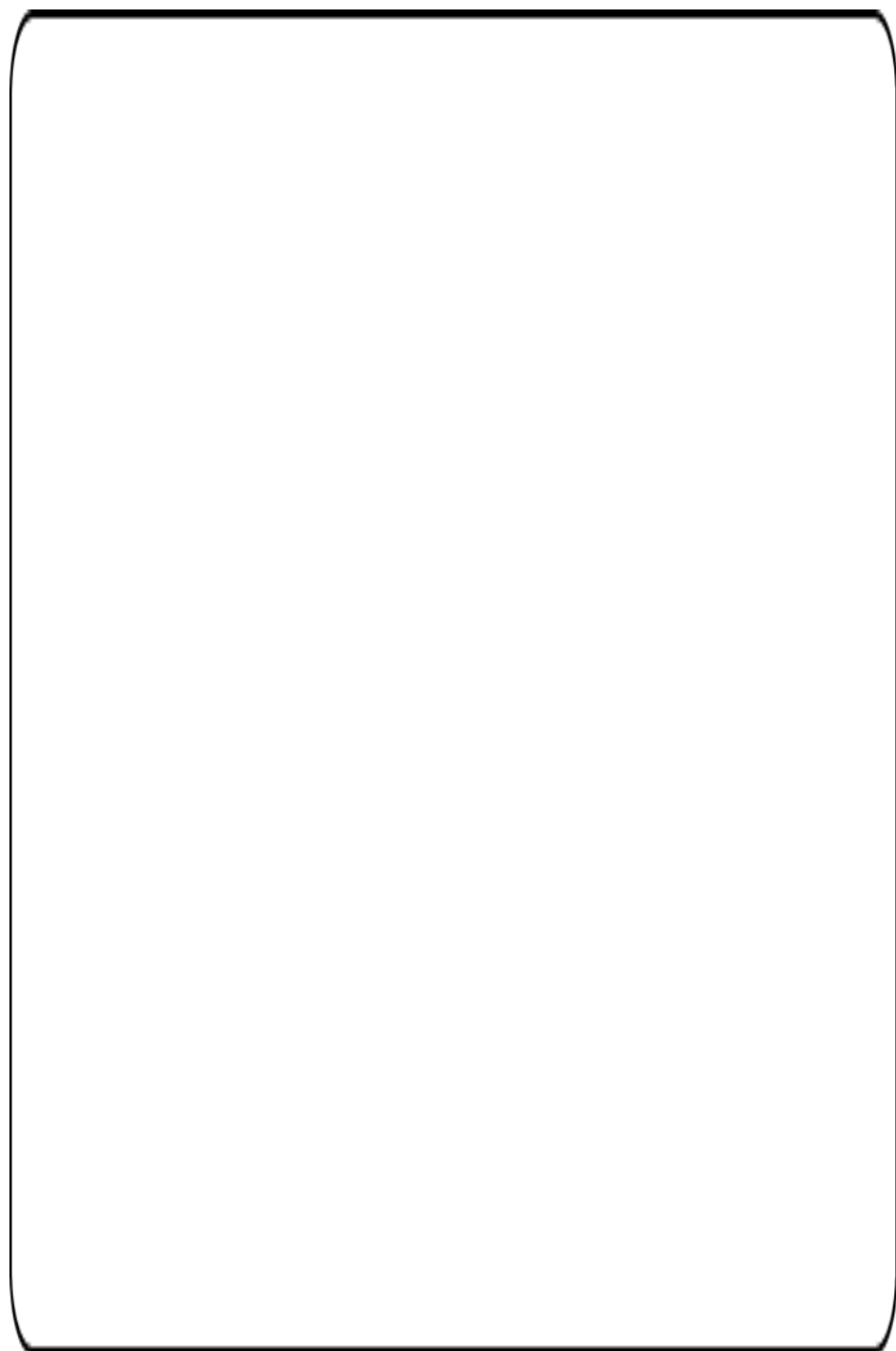


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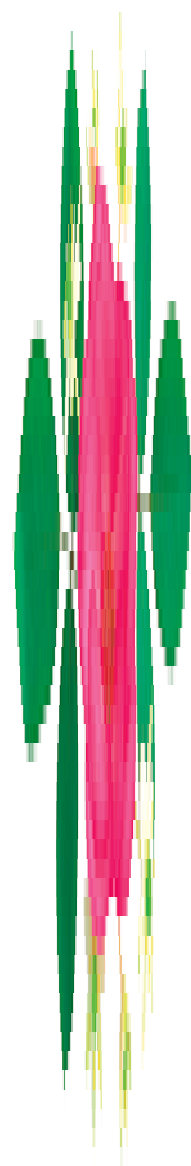
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